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OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Office of H. E. (The Provisional Director of Argentine Confederation).

Buenos Ayres, April 11th, 1853.

To the Minister of Government of the Government of the City of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres.

I have been ordered by H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation to reply to the note Your Honour was directed to address to me on the 10th inst., in the following terms:

Since that Government thought proper to confer the title of Don Carlos Tejedor in a purely confidential character, the confidence held only be considered likewise as a confidential concern, wherein the most explicit means were sought on both sides to arrive at a conciliation of the minds excited in the struggle. The ideas that have been exchanged in it cannot be regarded as official expressions, much less as pretensions to the triumph or predominance of one of the parties. It was merely the sincere expression of a desire to establish such bases as might guarantee public order, the respectability of the Nation to the exterior, and to rule it, and to extinguish the germs of disorder, the actual existence of which cannot be denied, and which might be faithfully fulfilled, without humiliation or prejudice to any one; that remaining in force, the triumph would necessarily unite all minds, and all efforts, in an object placed higher than the ordinary one, and that the operations of love, and the obstinacy of grovelling passions. It would therefore become an engine of sincere reconciliation.

Y. H. appears to insinuate, that such a course would be in violation of the actual Legislative Assembly is also Constituent. I take the liberty of observing to Y. H., that the article 122, which the Chamber assumed the obligation of making the Constitution in the term of one year, it has not yet accomplished it; and that its constituent character has only served to enhance the administrative confusion. There is no institution, however named and titled, that may be presumed may not be attacked by the momentary initiative of a Legislature, whose prerogatives are unlimited.

The profane respect Y. H. professes for the Nation should be the basis of the division of the public powers, the inviolability of the Deputies, the circumscription of provinces of the Nation, the inviolability of person and property, in a word, the fundamental institutions of this Province, which, when more care is taken to their political order, should forthwith take a Constitution the character of permanence which they require, and that they should not be trampled upon at the instigation of the passions, or the exigencies of the moment.

The Government has not hesitated to protect the rights of the Nation, and to guarantee individual rights, and the free exercise of political rights, in a word, to protect the Nation, without oppression or violence.

I believe it to the consideration of Y. H., whatever may be his conditions, the person who now occupies the office of Provisional Director should be obeyed and respected, throughout the territory of this Province, the more in that there has been no interference on the public scene since the signal of civil war for the Province.

It is well known that in this country, and especially at times of public perturbation, Ministries are organized so that they may have the confidence of the Nation, and meet the necessities of the situation. No Minister hitherto has considered it a dishonor to quit his office, when he cannot be useful, or maintain order.

Y. H. says in your note, that said Government does not intend to exercise the Provisional Director either reason, or right, or competency, or power to impose this confidence on the City of Buenos Ayres. Y. H. only confirm the prudence of H. E., in abstaining from expressing directly in writing, and more so than to have been proposed in settlement. If to a verbal indication, made in a confidential conversation; and without any other basis than that of a personal acquaintance of the Provisional Director, and the respectability that is due to a Government, who has issued an indication Y. H. give the character of a humiliating condition, how much greater would have been the indignity, had it been proposed officially and definitely!

I repeat to Y. H., that it was dictated by no other sentiment than that of extinguishing resistances, and constituting a Government capable of governing; and if to prove the

sincerity of this desire, the general reasons I have manifested were not sufficient, I may add to them, that when Dr. Tejedor urgently requested that the persons who were to compose the new Ministry might be named, H. E. always refused to do so, saying that that was a prerogative of General Flores, who could not fail to find respectable and modeste citizens, capable of inspiring confidence in the Country party, and governing with rectitude. But if Y. H. persist in remaining in the Ministry, and Y. H. and your colleagues consider that you have acquired reputation in the Country to maintain it in peace, and to be obeyed without violence within and without the City, and that this will not be a motive for prolonging the evils of the war; facts must very soon convince you.

The election of a Convention charged exclusively with framing the Constitution of the Province, was proposed by Dr. Tejedor in the same manner as the former, as a confidential suggestion, to ascertain in a frank conversation, if this idea might serve as a standard of reconciliation, to extinguish, by means of a permanent organization, the germs of disorder, and to maintain the tranquility of the Province the stability of which they stand in need. A political constitution is necessarily urgently and decisively felt by all the natives of this Province; it would define the public powers, and put an end to extraordinary acts, and would give, equally to the inhabitants of the country districts, the guarantee of which they are at present despoiled.

Such an enterprise undertaken would necessarily unite all minds, and all efforts, in an object placed higher than the ordinary one, and that the operations of love, and the obstinacy of grovelling passions. It would therefore become an engine of sincere reconciliation.

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It is well known that in this country, and especially at times of public perturbation, Ministries are organized so that they may have the confidence of the Nation, and meet the necessities of the situation. No Minister hitherto has considered it a dishonor to quit his office, when he cannot be useful, or maintain order.

Y. H. says in your note, that said Government does not intend to exercise the Provisional Director either reason, or right, or competency, or power to impose this confidence on the City of Buenos Ayres. Y. H. only confirm the prudence of H. E., in abstaining from expressing directly in writing, and more so than to have been proposed in settlement. If to a verbal indication, made in a confidential conversation; and without any other basis than that of a personal acquaintance of the Provisional Director, and the respectability that is due to a Government, who has issued an indication Y. H. give the character of a humiliating condition, how much greater would have been the indignity, had it been proposed officially and definitely!

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ANNOUNCEMENT

must not be forgotten, that the people of all the rural districts, joined in electoral sections have retired their powers from the Representatives they had in the Chamber; and that whatever agreements may be addressed in pro or contra of this measure, it must always remain evident fact that these Representatives cannot claim to be the interpreters of the will of their Constituents, which is the only reason of their investiture and legislative power.

Now is it conceivable how Y. H. could deny the right the people has to retire their Deputies with just cause, when Y. H. held office and obtained from the Chamber of Representatives, power for the Government to remove them without any cause, and on mere suspicion, and when it has put in practice the exorbitant paper.

I be pleased to bear in mind upon this, the indications made to Dr. Tejedor, had no other character than that of confidential, and no other object than to avoid the triumph of a party, seeking in the vote of the People, and in objects of common utility, the basis of sincere reconciliation.

If that Government consider it convenient to continue a negotiation, with the real intention of arriving at a peace, it may authorize its Agents in the character it may deem proper, to receive from Y. H. the pleasure to receive them, for which I am, and respectfully, as they be admitted, and respected, as the advanced posts of his Army.

But if that Government are determined to announce in your note, abating all ties of a pacific settlement, and prefer to employ the military arm, instead of the blood of Argentinians, and to complete the blood of the Province, let it also remain responsible before God and Country for the calamities that may ensue.

God preserve Y. H. many years.
Angel Elias.

The Provisional Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, April 13th, 1853.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General, of the Province of Entre Rios, Brigadier Don Juan Jose Urquiza.

The Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, has been informed of the note of Y. E. of the 11th inst., in which Y. E., confirming the fact, has had confidentially indicated to Dr. Tejedor, the propositions proposed by the Government, in its note of the 10th, justifies said propositions; Y. E. thereby showing that such is your conviction, and the interest and object at which Y. E. aspires, namely, the total change of the Ministry, and also the absolute dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, but never a party, and the Government will not enter upon the fruitless task of a discussion of the doctrines, which Y. E. incompactly presents in the situation, with a studied oblivion of their exact application, and of all the acts of violence that have been committed in our rural districts, upon the unfortunate persons, to whom you wish to ascribe all the acts and disorders of those who oppress them; and will confine itself, as its only reply, to reminding Y. E. with a distinguished Argentine—

That there is no political question that divides a community without dishonour, and others that combine all discrepancies, and silence all dissent, that regard the good of the Nation, and the good of the community; that all disputes, and all dissensions, should be referred to the Nation, and the Nation should be the sole arbiter of all questions; to withdraw them from the fields of battle, and place them in those of discussion, and to maintain thus the general will, which is the foundation of law, can be heard. It is only thus that a Chamber may be organized, and not be placed by civil war, that might gain the confidence of all, by its origin and by the objective character with which it is equipped.

The people would have the opportunity of electing the present Representatives as members of the Convention, and if they have not forfeited their confidence.

It is unquestionable that this would be a Chamber of men of culture, and of men placing the institutions upon a solid basis, and by preserving the present Chamber of Representatives, and by not having placed it in one of the parties, and brought upon it the hostility of the other, thereby rendering it a purely political institution.

In treating of a pacific settlement it is better to consult facts as they exist, than to seek the remedy in legal abstractions. But it

Advertisements received till Friday at noon, audited with the greatest exactness and published the following rates: Not exceeding six lines, and three insertions 50¢; and each subsequent insertion 25¢. Those exceeding six lines, four for the first, and two for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Government, and those of general interest, Notices at Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficial Societies, &c., gratis.

[Established in 1826.]

respectable and moderate Citizens, capable of inspiring confidence in the Country party, and of governing with rectitude; and afterwards, proceeding to justify the idea of substituting a Constituent Convention for our Honourable Chamber of Representatives, remarks that it has not yet given the Constitution of the Province.

From the respect due to the Nations that observe us, the Government considers it its duty to declare that, in the month of November last, it was sanctioned that a Federal Constitution should be given to the Province, and that if it has not been put into effect, it is solely the effect of the mutiny of the 1st December.

Still further: on the 9th December, when the Country could not be suppressed constituted, with the civil will of the Nation, greatly fared and fomented, it was proposed by the Commissioners of the Government to Don Hilario Lagos, that the Chamber should engage with the Federal Constitution; and that, if being given, and the public powers defined, the election of the Legislature should be proceeded with, which with the other powers would have put an end to and arranged the Government, and given to the Province the protection and guarantee of which they stand in need. It is now ascertained, what Y. E., who has retired from your own Province, comes here to point out as a device, that the Chamber should be sent upon a foreign land the chief of the present institutions.

The undersigned Governor, in whom Y. E. recognises the right of naming Ministers, has a ready answer to him. He does not alter, and will not stand in need of Ministers; he considers the actual Ministers are also respectable and moderate Citizens, and also capable of governing with rectitude. The Governor has consulted his conscience, and will thus take to the will of Y. E., although Y. E. were not the chief of the Nation hitherto giving the scandal of governing despotically in a sovereign Province, for the last fifteen years, in which the Supreme Law is the will of Y. E., the only thing that is especially in a sovereign Province, and the inviolability of the Deputies, the institution of the attributes of the Government, and the word of the Government, which are frequently trampled upon at the caprice of the passions of Y. E.

The Government is therefore warning the doctrines on which Y. E. dilates, and oversteers the question of right, will confine itself to judging, and not to deciding, the Nation by facts, and it doubts not that Y. E. will admit the truth, and that with this Government the question the public institutions, which Y. E. says you entertain.

The Government, when it casts a glance to the rural districts, when it sees the violence exercised in it, upon the pacific inhabitants, when it examines the occurrences, and knows what they really are, regrets that it cannot have the same views of Y. E., and to increase the confidence of the Nation, the hopes of a peace which it desires, and which Y. E. alone postpones and postpones for this time.

The Government will therefore recur very cautiously to the acts of Y. E. It has not hesitated to protect the Nation, and to guarantee individual rights, and the free exercise of political rights, in a word, to protect the Nation, without oppression or violence.

I believe it to the consideration of Y. H., whatever may be his conditions, the person who now occupies the office of Provisional Director should be obeyed and respected, throughout the territory of this Province, the more in that there has been no interference on the public scene since the signal of civil war for the Province.

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Nicolas, and whilst the Commission's Y. E. here labouring in behalf of peace, Y. E. was preparing for war, by sending the only forces you could obtain from the Province, and by your recruited with violence from our Y. E. ...

The Commissioners of Y. E., who then naturally saw in the conduct of Y. E. a practical proof that he was desirous of peace, invoked with such earnestness by Y. E. ...

Notwithstanding the success forced, caused to all the contingents you expected, collected warlike elements at San Nicolas, prepared for the reception of the non-ratification of the peace was known, even before Y. E. communicated it to the Government ...

With perjury you passed to our Province with forces during the negotiation of peace. With perjury Y. E. ...

With perjury Y. E. undertook violent levies on rural districts, to make war upon us whilst you were endeavouring to conclude peace, ...

With perjury Y. E. has been making war whilst facilities were granted, ...

With perjury Y. E. has been employing seduction, although fruitlessly, by means of letters by pompous promises to the defenders of the City ...

Y. E. has acted with perjury, for after deceiving the nation, with numerous forces and immense resources, Y. E. has come to make the Government, ...

With perjury, because during the armistice Underlies Romero, and Andrade, have more than twenty other citizens ...

With perjury, the Government repeatedly, because all the acts of Y. E. show undoubtedly, ...

Since then the Government has required the conviction, which Y. E. has forced upon it by all your acts, that you do not wish peace, but war; ...

The Government therefore, taking God as the witness of its true intentions, and in virtue of the protection which always extends to the cause of justice, ...

MANUEL G. PINTO. LORENZO TORRES. FRANCISCO DE LAS CASAS. JOSE MARIA PAZ.

(In a subsequent note of the same date, the Government announced to General Urquiza ...)

its readiness at all times to listen to honourable propositions for a pacific settlement; to which Y. E. has responded with an answer in his characteristic style, recapitulating in terms his ungrateful and unbecoming ...

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sanitary; because for that they are authorized by their instructions. It was therefore they asserted, and do assert, that they have acted in conformity with their instructions in so far as it was possible for them; and with their spirit, on the points where it was necessary to depart from their own convictions, to obtain the three essential objects that were recommended to them ...

The non-ratification, which depends wholly on Y. E., distinguishes the idea of responsibility on the part of the Commissioners, an idea which is impossible for them to accept ...

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Army was to be disbanded, and their armament delivered up, and the "Federal" ...

But the point of highest interest in the circumstances of the present case, is the insolent attitude of the Commissioners in not adhering to the instructions given them, for so to do would have been to negotiate ...

By the sneaking insinuations to the Foreign Consuls, which we still give a length ...

The following memorandum from the Commission of the Federal Bondholders ...

The Committee of Mexican Bondholders have addressed a circular to the United States, dated Mexico, the 8th ult., in which the point of chief interest to the bondholders is, that they have deposited at Vera Cruz respect the funds of the foreign debt ...

The late President, General Arista, after formally resigning his office into the hands of the Provisional Government, was replaced by the constitution, ...

Nothing had, subsequent to those events, transpired in the intentions of the government, ...

"Peace order" has so far been maintained in the capital, and the English, French, German, and American residents there had, at the invitation of the Provisional Government, ...

It is only the only man who can rally a strong party around him, and form anything approaching to a strong Government, ...

NAVAL COMBAT.—All day yesterday morning, our gallant little squadron left Port, with a fair wind and flowing sails, in the direction of Martin Garcia. ...

Shortly after noon the "Chacabuco" was in sight, the "Ternero" and "Ternero" were caught up with avidity, and the "Ternero" transformed into a chaos of conflicting colors ...

Amongst casualties, the "Chacabuco" was the second in command, and was severely wounded. ...

The damage done to the "Chacabuco" is said not to be very serious. ...

By allaying the facts of the case, whatever the result may be, and thereby ...

By this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.

BUENOS AIRES.

"Out of my own mouth will I judge thee," &c. We call special attention to the ...

They present the illustration of a Provincial rebellion in a variety of aspects, all conspiring to establish a character of audacious falsehood, base hypocrisy and despicable intrigue, that for ever incapacitate him to figure on the public scene as a Statesman, ...

What a contrast between his pacific and humane protestations to the Government of Buenos Ayres, or his bland assurances to the Foreign Consuls, and the fiendish satisfaction with which he announces to General Pujal the "annihilation of the small circle entrenched in the streets of Buenos Ayres!" ...

Viva la Confederacion Argentina!

San Nicolas, March 19th, 1852.

To the Secretary of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned last night received your note, in which by order of H. E. the Provisional Director, you inform me that the Treaty of Peace celebrated with the Government of Buenos Ayres on the 9th inst., has been accepted by the Provisional Director, ...

They may prove this by presenting a comparative analysis of said instructions, and the Treaty celebrated; and in this they are prepared, should it be so expedient, to also to articulate their explanation of the point specified, on which the Treaty differs from their instructions.

But in general they cannot omit calling the attention of the Secretary to certain essential points that have arisen in the course of negotiation of the treaty of peace. Amongst others the following—the re-establishment of the Republic, and the restoration of the Republic, ...

This interpretation is what the Commissioners have made, and they were entitled to make it from their character of plenipotentiaries; because for that they are authorized by their instructions.

