

The pronunciamiento in independent Mexico, 1821-1876

A research project at the University of St Andrews

Decreto de la legislatura del estado de San Luis Potosí

13 January 1830

San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí

Content:

Decreto de la legislatura del estado de San Luis Potosí, de 13 de enero de 1830, que manda sostener las instituciones federales de acuerdo con el estado de Guanajuato

El gobernador del estado a sus habitantes, sabed: que el honorable congreso constituyente se ha servido decretar lo siguiente:

El congreso constitucional segundo del estado, se ha servido decretar lo siguiente:

Art. 1º. En el caso que las instituciones federales sean atacadas, los estados de San Luis Potosí y Guanajuato procederán unidos a su sostenimiento y conservación.

Art. 2º. Ambos no reconocerán otras reformas en la constitución, que las que se hagan en la forma y modo que ella previene.

Art. 3º. Por las legislaturas de San Luis y Guanajuato se excitará a las de los otros estados, remitiéndose copia de los antecedentes artículos, suplicando se adhieran a ellos.

Lo tendrá entendido el poder ejecutivo del estado, y lo hará publicar, circular, cumplir y obedecer.

San Luis Potosí, enero 13 de 1830.

José Antonio Gutiérrez, presidente; Mariano de Borja, diputado secretario; Domingo Alday, diputado secretario.

Por tanto, ordeno se cumpla y ejecute el presente decreto, y que todas las autoridades lo hagan cumplir y guardar, y al efecto se imprima, publique y circule a quienes corresponda.

Context:

Following the triumph of the Plan of Jalapa of 4 December 1829 with the consequent rise to power of Vice-President Anastasio Bustamante, the newly-formed government set about implementing article 4 of the Plan, by removing from office all those government officials that were deemed to have been rejected by "public opinion." In practice this meant that Bustamante's national government intervened "unlawfully" in the different state legislatures across the country by removing unsympathetic governors and officials. Although recent research has demonstrated that Bustamante's 1830-32 government was not planning on replacing the Federal Constitution with a centralist one, its dramatic implementation of article 4 of the Plan of Jalapa was understandably perceived at the time as a centralising and anti-federalist measure, especially given that the national government removed from power a significant number of renowned federalist officials who had been elected according to their respective state constitutions.

This provincial decree, albeit not strictly speaking a pronunciamiento, called for disobedience in the face of the national government's threat of interfering in the state politics of San Luis Potosí and

Guanajuato, and openly sought the support and allegiance of other state governments in its act of defiance. The threat or gesture of rebellion paired with the call for echoes of support or adherence from other state governments, characteristic of most pronunciamientos, can be found in this piece of regional legislation.

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