

Maximilian. Under these melancholy circumstances it would be extremely desirable for me to be able to apprise my court of the steps which have been taken by the United States government, in compliance with the pressing application which I had the honor to address to you on the 29th of May last.

On the first of June I informed my government by cable of the contents of your telegram of the same date, (kindly communicated to me by Mr. Frederick Seward,) by which you instructed Mr. Campbell to proceed without delay to Juarez's headquarters, with the mission to intervene for the protection of the life of the illustrious prisoner. Until the 17th of June I indulged the hope that Mr. Campbell was on his journey to execute your mission. I was then startled by the newspaper reports, confirmed by the official offer made to General Steadman on the same day, that Mr. Campbell, declining to proceed to Mexico, had resigned his post.

Although it does not become me to inquire as to the action of the State Department, I feel convinced that you, Mr. Secretary of State, taking into account the peculiarity of the circumstances, and sharing my desire to offer to the afflicted family of my august Sovereign the only consolation now possible, will not object to let me know if you have been able, notwithstanding Mr. Campbell's tardive resignation, to carry out your intervention in favor of the illustrious victim we deplore to-day.

The Austrian *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico informs me that Juarez refuses to deliver up the body of the unfortunate prince. This is a cruel aggravation of the unspeakable grief of the imperial family of Austria.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK,
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

[Telegram.]

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

OAKLAND, MD., July 3, 1867.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

The Austrian Court inquires telegraphically whether the American government has the sad news of the archduke's execution from any source of its own.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d instant. Information upon the subject to which it relates had already been communicated to you.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, &c., &c., &c.,
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

[Telegram.]

OAKLAND, MD., July 8, 1867.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

It would be consolation for the imperial family to know emperor Maximilian's remains are in his own grave and coffin—if possible a metallic one. This is, perhaps, not the case. May we hope that Mr. Secretary will instruct American minister in Mexico to ask in American government's name that this be done? and perhaps be present at trans-exhumation, as Mr. Otterbourg knew person of emperor. Of course, all expenses refunded by me.

WYDENBRUCK.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 8, 1867.

SIR: Your telegram of this date is received. The request it contains is reasonable, and the good offices of the government in that direction would in every way be proper. You will, however, notice in the public journals an unanswered application of a kindred nature which has already been made by Captain Roe to President Juarez.

I think it will be well, before acting on your present suggestion, to wait perhaps a day or two to learn what answer President Juarez has made to Captain Roe's solicitation.

When I shall have received that information I will again communicate with you upon the subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, &c., &c., &c.,
Oakland, Maryland.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I thank you for your obliging communication of the 9th instant, (8th.) As soon as the answer to Captain Roe's application shall be known to you, may I hope that you may have the goodness to have it telegraphed to me, in order that my Court may be informed of its tenor without loss of time.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Count Wydenbruck to Mr. Seward.

OAKLAND, July 8, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: In consequence of certain advices received to-day by me, and in order to lose no time, I took the liberty a few hours ago of expressing to you by telegraph the desire that Mr. Otterbourg, in Mexico,

might be instructed to ask in the name of the government of the United States that the remains of the ill-fated emperor Maximilian may be (in case this should not already have been done) deposited in a grave of his own and enclosed in a suitable coffin—if possible a metallic one. All expenses to be refunded by this legation.

Trusting that it will be possible to procure this slight alleviation to the deep affliction of the imperial family, I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary of State, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

WYDENBRUCK.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 11, 1867.

SIR: Your note of the 8th instant has been received. In reply I have the honor to refer you to the communication which was addressed to you by this department on the 8th instant, in answer to your telegram of that date, both of which relate to the same subject.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, &c., &c., &c.,

Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. Seward to Count Wydenbruck.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 12, 1867.

COUNT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and to inform you, in reply, that it will afford me pleasure to telegraph to you the result of Captain Roe's application to which you refer.

I have the honor to remain, Count, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Count WYDENBRUCK, &c., &c., &c.,

Oakland, Maryland.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward.

No. 36.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT MEXICO,
February 16, 1867.

SIR: Prince Maximilian left, as notified in enclosure No. 1, for Queretaro, accompanied by an army corps from General Marquez's division, estimated variously at 3,500 and 5,000 men.

The impression among those best informed upon subjects of this nature prevails that the emperor, convinced at last of the unsatisfactory results which the present situation promises for the country, goes with the object of extending propositions to President Juarez. The main desire of his Majesty is to obtain guarantees for those who as partisans have been compromised in his service, and to resign his position in favor of the liberal party.

Enclosed, No. 11, is a copy of the protest addressed to this government by the foreign representatives against the recent contribution of one per cent., to which no reply has been returned by the office of foreign affairs up to the present hour. Aware of the result so far attendant upon the action of the diplomatic corps, I have refrained from the expression of any opinion which might positively influence the course of citizens of the United States, and the more, as the decree imposing this contribution affects American interests chiefly where it applies to the issue of licenses or patents, the tax upon which has never been greater than one-fourth of the amount collected upon capital or large mercantile establishments.

The liberals are fast closing in about the capital. Diego Alvarez occupies Cuernavaca with between 4,000 and 5,000 troops from the State of Guerrero, and has pushed his advance into the valley within a distance of four leagues from this city. On the road to Vera Cruz the forces of the same party are stationed at three leagues from Mexico. Since the withdrawal of the French army every courier to the coast has been intercepted, and the wires of the telegraph are cut in the interruption of the regular and usual communication with the port of Vera Cruz.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,

United States Consul in charge of U. S. Legation.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

Maximilian, emperor of Mexico: Wishing to be present at the operations of the army in the interior, and to obviate, meanwhile, delay in the despatch of the business of the government: We decree:

ARTICLE 1. During our journey into the interior, the minister, with the convenience of the president of the council of ministers, will despatch the business of their respective branches.

ART. 2. The president of the council of ministers will despatch alone, or in council with his colleagues, as he may deem convenient, matters of gravity and importance.

ART. 3. The minister, the council of state, and all the authorities and functionaries, civil and military, of the empire, will comply with the orders of the president of the council of ministers.

ART. 4. The despatch of the business of the government will be done in our name.

ART. 5. Neither laws nor decrees shall be abrogated or issued except in urgent cases, on hearing the president of the council of state, and the respective section of the same council, should the urgency of the case permit. The laws and decrees shall be issued in our name, and shall be signed by the president of the council of ministers, and countersigned by the minister of the respective branch upon his responsibility.

ART. 6. We reserve to ourselves the business of our house and court, with others which our instructions express.

Our ministers are intrusted with the execution of this decree so far as it appertains to each of them.

Given in Mexico, the 12th of February, 1867.

By the emperor:

MAXIMILIAN.

The Minister of Interior,

JOSEPH MARI.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, February 9, 1867.

The undersigned, representatives of the friendly powers, residing in Mexico, have the honor to address his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, to inform him that a decree bearing date of the 1st of this month was published the same day in the imperial journal, which imposes an extra tax of one per cent. on city and country property, on manufacturing establishments, and on all commercial and financial affairs where a capital of more than one thousand dollars is invested, with the hard condition to those concerned who reside in the capital or in the valley, that even though the property is situated in other departments, they are to pay tax on it in the capital, when the tax is also assessed and paid in the places where the property is located.

Although this tax is called general, the undersigned cannot consider it as such on account of particular circumstances that caused its imposition.

The minister of finance, who advised the emperor to this, says plainly in the preamble to the decree, it is intended as a substitute for a forced loan exacted a few days before, but not carried out, because of the resistance offered, and the government did not wish to resort to coercion, so repugnant to its policy.

This declaration of the minister of finance leaves no doubt about the expression *forced loan*, from which foreigners would have been exempt as substituted by this extra tax so as to reach everybody. In fact, they are the same thing under different titles.

Foreigners being exempt from that species of contribution by virtue of the law of nations, and treaties in force between their respective governments and Mexico, relative to forced loans and extra taxes, the representatives of the friendly powers have, on previous occasions, protested against similar imposts on their countrymen, though imposed then, as now, on the condition that they were but for a *single time*; and they have been frequently renewed, and on this occasion twice within three months. The subjects of the nations whose representatives have the honor to address the minister of foreign affairs on this occasion have had recourse to their legations to claim the protection that is due them.

Urged by the necessity of granting it to them by reason of the short time fixed for the payment of the first half of the assessed quota, the undersigned are pleased to hope that the imperial government will be kind enough to consider immediately their representations against a measure that largely involves the interests of their countrymen settled in Mexico.

A large portion of the foreign commerce is now in a precarious condition, owing to the system adopted for the imposition of the patent tax, which is not calculated upon the amount of the effective capital possessed by the proprietors of commercial establishments, but for the inhabitants of the capital, in relation to the place where they reside, and to the kind of business in which they are engaged. The result is, that merchants having only \$10,000 capital pay for \$40,000, by reason of the place where they live—that is, they pay four per cent. when those having \$40,000, but living in a place less advantageous for their business, pay only one per cent.

In spite of the injustice of this system of taxation, instead of reforming it, as was hoped, the government increased it in 1866, by one per cent., so that merchants now pay two per cent. for their patent right.

Laying aside this considerable overcharge, and not considering the troubles of the country, and the complete stagnation of business, that under more favorable circumstances, constitutes the prosperity of a nation, article four of the decree cited requires, not the one per cent., but "the triple of the quota that each would have paid per year for single tax, and not double, in conformity to the last qualifications that served for the payment of the last third of the year 1866."

That the minister may judge of the injury of such a tax, we will mention the case of a Spanish subject who keeps a grocery and liquor store. He represents a capital of \$5,000, as assessed by the board of 1865, for that purpose. That man will have to pay the imperial government in 1867, if not exempted from the extra tax, and if no new tax is imposed, as we fear there may be, for the remaining ten months of the year, the following sums:

1st. Patent right, payable every two months.....	\$120
2d. For his house, two per cent. every three months.....	24
3d. For shop doors, three per cent.....	120
4th. Patent of registry.....	23
5th. Three times the tax of one per cent.....	90

Making a total of..... 377
which sum represents the third of his effective capital.

The position of property-holders who have real estate in the departments held by the dissidents is still more embarrassing than that of persons in trade. They not only have suffered, and still suffer in the present state of affairs, incalculable losses from the civil war, but the rebel authorities compel them to pay present and back taxes, established by the republican government, besides exactions and forced loans imposed by their military chiefs much too often, so that these proprietors, who certainly ought to be protected in person and property by the government, are abandoned by it, though involuntarily and by *vis major*, and are compelled to pay double taxes, which will certainly involve them in ruin at no distant day.

If the imperial government, from circumstances known to all, cannot act justly towards them, extending a hand to protect them, and preserve their interests, how can it exact from them, without violating those principles of equity and justice which they have for a motto, the payment of taxes, and even extra taxes like those that occasion the present remonstrance?

The undersigned, deeming it their duty to protest against an impost so injurious to their countrymen, have the honor to make the preceding statement and remonstrance to his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, in order to persuade the imperial government to take the necessary steps to relieve foreigners of this extra tax.

The undersigned embrace the occasion to renew to his excellency the assurance of their most distinguished consideration.

MARQUEZ DE LA RIBERA, *Spanish Minister.*

A. DANO, *French Minister.*

A. MAGNUS, *Prussian Minister.*

F. HOORICKS, *Belgian Chargé d'Affaires.*

F. CURTOPORSI, *Italian Chargé d'Affaires.*

B. DE LAGO, *Austrian Chargé d'Affaires.*

B. J. C. MIDDLETON, *English Chargé d'Affaires.*

His Excellency THOMAS MURPHY,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Savage to Mr. Seward.

No. 312.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, May 25, 1867.

SIR: The Spanish steamer Canarias sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz, carrying a large quantity of military stores and men for the so-called imperial service. The "Cuidad Condal" arrived this morning with the news that Queretaro fell

on the 15th inst. Maximilian and all his generals and army taken prisoners they surrendered at discretion, according to the despatches from General Escobedo.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS SAVAGE, Vice-Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Telegram by cable, received at Department of State, Washington, June 1, 1867, at 2.35 p. m.]

Mr. Dix to Mr. Seward.

Hon. Mr. SEWARD:

By special request of the Emperor, I use the telegraph to express his earnest wish that the government of the United States will exert all its influence to have Maximilian spared by his captors.

DIX.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dix.

No. 77.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 1, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of a cable telegram from you, and in reply to state that every practicable proceeding in the direction therein referred to has been, and will continue to be adopted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Major General JOHN A. DIX, &c., &c., &c., *Paris.*

Commander Roe to Secretary Welles.

[Telegram received at War Department, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1867, from United States steamer Tacony, Vera Cruz, June 25, via New Orleans, June 30.]

SIR: Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant. Kord begged for his corpse for Austrian captain, and refused. Mexico is fallen, the twentieth (20th.) Vera Cruz holds out on account of foreign legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of surrender. Am moored between Nelva and North Bastion; Jason in company. Letter by mail.

F. A. ROE, Commander.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Ulrich to Mr. Seward.

No. 23.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Monterey, Mexico, June 26, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose notice of the execution of Maximilian and his generals, in an extra published here June 25, with translation.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ULRICH, Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[Telegram from Queretaro to San Luis Potosi, June 19, 1867.]

Citizen Minister of War:

On the fourteenth of this month, at eleven o'clock p. m., were condemned by the council of war, Maximilian of Hapsburg, Miguel Miramon, and Thomas Mejia, to undergo the extreme penalty.

The sentence was confirmed by the general department on the fifteenth, and the sixteenth was fixed for its execution, which was suspended until to-day by order of the supreme government. It is now seven o'clock a. m., the hour at which these same Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia were to be shot.

Please communicate this to the citizen President of the republic.

M. ESCOBEDO.

[Telegram for Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, June 19, 1867.]

Citizen General MARIANO ESCOBEDO, Chief of the Army of the North:

Your message of this date has been received, in which you announce that at seven o'clock in the morning were shot Maximilian of Hapsburg, Mejia, and Miramon.

MEJIA.

No. 30.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Monterey, Mexico, June 27, 1867.

SIR: Enclosed is a number of the Centinela newspaper, with translation of an article which, I suppose, may interest the department, as an indication of the feelings of the Mexican people as to the execution of Maximilian.

I also enclose "Periodico official," with particulars attending his trial.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ULRICH, Consul.

MAGNANIMITY AND JUSTICE.

The government of the republic has issued a circular which, on account of its length, we do not republish, and in which it is ordered that all the generals of brigade who were taken prisoners at Queretaro, as well as colonels whose antecedents are especially culpable, shall be tried by a council of war, and by separate process. The same disposition has been made in respect to other individuals, who are notorious as robbers, such as Beneyes Pintos and others, against whom proceedings will be had separately, making another as well with Don Manuel Aguirre, minister of Maximilian, and the former prefect of Queretaro, Don Manuel Dominguez.

As regards the other prisoners, it has been decided that the colonels shall undergo the penalty of six years' imprisonment, the lieutenant colonels five, and the majors two.

The other classes of officers, prisoners, shall enjoy absolute liberty, with the sole condition that they shall live for two years under the supervision of the authorities, being allowed to change their residence as often as they choose, but

always to ask passports, with which they shall present themselves to the authorities at their new places of residence. The nation, through the supreme government, has pardoned these, and numberless families bless in these cases the magnanimity of the government of the republic.

The law condemned them to death. The sword of justice was about to fall on the heads of these hundreds of miserable Mexicans, yet by an act of sublime generosity the blow was suspended, and not only their lives spared, but they were placed at liberty. Spectacle most glorious, which must shame those who pretend to fix upon the government of Mexico the stigma of being cruel and sanguinary.

But our government in no manner could extend her generosity, however much the nobility of her sentiments might advise her, so as to pronounce the pardon of the most prominent and principal chiefs, who have been the cause of the great evils which the nation has suffered during all these years of unjust war, but was compelled to proceed against them. To have done otherwise would have been a grave matter of responsibility to the republic, to the world, and to history, and would not only have furnished evidence of sublime generosity, but also of weakness inconceivable.

Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia have been condemned to death by the council. Have they been executed? We cannot doubt it. Unfortunately for them, reasons could not be found sufficiently powerful to allow the exercise of a generosity which would be highly prejudicial to the republic, and which would really threaten more than ever her internal peace, and put in doubt her dignity and sovereignty.

We are entirely of the opinion of the New York Herald: the interference of the government of the United States to save the life of Maximilian, and, above all, the terms used and the mode employed by Minister Seward in the negotiation, have imperilled the situation of Maximilian, and have made it almost impossible to exercise towards him an act of generosity which, although it would have thrown censures on our government would have excited the admiration and provoked the eulogies of the world and of posterity. To-day the pardon of the archduke of Austria could not be granted without incurring universal censure, those being very few who would believe that we were influenced solely by the noble sentiments of humanity and magnanimity. These same friends of Maximilian and enemies of the government of the republic would comment on this act in a manner most unfavorable to our dignity. They have always endeavored to produce the belief that the Mexican people, and, to the nations of Europe, that the republican government, is in a state of traitorous dependence upon the United States; and, with the known bad faith of these men, try to throw in our face our obsequious docility, or worse—that we but obey (for certainly such was the order of Seward) the brusque commands of the American minister, Mr. Campbell.

After all we have passed through from foreign nations, and what he have just passed through from France, our susceptibility will not permit that there shall appear upon the horizon of our country even the shadow of dependence upon any nation. Our constant yielding to foreign nations, during all the period of our independence, has not gained us their good will, but their contempt. This yielding, perhaps from the weakness of our former government, could be in their eyes only so many proofs of lack of energy, want of dignity, and of little spirit, vitality, or vigor. We have now proved that it is not so, and although really we are weak, taking into consideration our material elements, we have in the hearts of the Mexicans a germ of independence and dignity such as makes us truly strong, and empowers us to defend the rights of our sovereignty and of our independence.

Well, then, if we have given such proofs, if the immense sacrifices which we have made shall not be unproductive, if we at last are to form a nation entirely

free from all foreign yoke, if we aspire to enjoy the same rights and prerogatives as all other nations of the world, and if we wish at this new era that the principles admitted in the laws of nations all over the world be real to us also, we must not draw back in the moment of triumph. Let us follow the path which duty and dignity point out to us, guided always by the light of justice; for justice is strength, and let us show to the world our irrevocable determination to be free; and if there be one, or any nations, sufficiently unjust to desire to outrage or deny our nationality, it will not concern us, as long as justice is on our side. Why are we free and independent, if this liberty and independence be merely empty words, if it be a lie, if it be a farce? Let them conquer us, if they can, but let us not be humiliated.

But, no; it is impossible that there is a government in the world which has sufficient disregard for the law of nations to make reclamations for the chastisement of an adventurer, who has nothing superior to Count Raousset Boulbon than to be Archduke of Austria; and having been pushed forward in his enterprise by Napoleon, who furnished troops, it is impossible that there is a nation in the world that will reproach us because we have applied our laws to but a small group of criminals, when all nations of the globe must be satisfied that we have not only this right, but also to exact from those who have caused us these damages and insults a corresponding reparation and indemnity. If we were a strong nation, we would already be preparing for this; but if we had been strong, the iniquity committed upon us by France would never have been committed.

At the commencement we were vacillating between the reign of justice and benignity and pardon in regard to the archduke; but on reflecting on the matter, and in view of the impolitic (or impolite) letter of Mr. Seward, and considering the proof of obstinacy given by the archduke himself, in his strong desire that in no way the only government which the nation has recognized should be respected and obeyed, endeavoring in the document which we inserted in our last number* that even after his death the strife between the Mexicans should continue, and this even after the genuine will of Mexico has evidently been made clear to him, we believe that the execution of this prince has been made indispensable under every aspect, because it is very likely that, according to his tenacity and obstinacy, he might make another attempt and risk the peace of the republic.

No. 2.

Santa Anna's case.

MR. ROMERO'S CORRESPONDENCE ON SANTA ANNA.—1866 AND 1867.

[Communicated with Mr. Romero's letter to Mr. Seward of April 20, 1867.—Translation.]

Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.

No. 800.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, November 30, 1866.

Mr. Tift has given me a manuscript copy of one of the bonds which, as it appears, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has issued, pledging what he considers as his personal property. Mr. Tift says that a person unknown to him took the original of this bond to his office, asking what was its value. The bond was for \$500, with the signature of Santa Anna and several vignettes, among them his portrait, and the others representing his former possessions in the State of Vera Cruz, and his palaces (as they are there called) of Turbaco and St.

*Referring to the last will of Maximilian, made in view of his probable death, appointing a regency of three persons, Lares, Lacunza, and Marquez, to carry on the empire.

Thomas. It is stated in the bond that the \$500 will be paid by the subscriber in the money of the United States, in New York, on the 28th of June, 1868, the date of its issue being the 28th of June last, with an interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable at a bank the name of which was still in blank. It is stated in said document that it is one of a series of 1,500 bonds, the total amount of which is \$750,000, and that the payment thereof is guaranteed with the possessions referred to, which have been duly mortgaged, and among them are specially mentioned 378 square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz. The signature of Santa Anna appears as having been witnessed by two witnesses, and the document acknowledged before Richard L. H. Finch, a notary public in New York.

Mr. Tift, having taken a copy of the bond, returned it to the party interested, informing him that it was worthless, because the property offered in it as a mortgage had been previously confiscated.

This is the means through which Santa Anna has sought to obtain large resources to carry out his plans, but which I do not believe has produced them as yet, nor will produce them in the future.

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[No. 338.]

[\$500.]

[Picture. Palace of Turbaco.]

[Picture. Land and property in the State of Vera Cruz.]

First mortgage bonds.

Know all men by these presents that I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at present in the city of New York, am indebted to _____, or bearer, in the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum I promise to pay the bearer hereof in lawful money of the United States of America, on the 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the city of Santa Anna. New York, State of New York, with interest thereon from the 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually at the banking house of _____, in the city of New York.

This bond is one of a series of fifteen hundred bonds, amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bearer hereof is entitled to the security derived from a mortgage deed of trust duly executed and delivered by said Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to _____, trustees, and bearing even date with this bond, and covering several acres of property, in all amounting to about three hundred and seventy-eight square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico; together with two palaces and grounds, one situated in the island of St. Thomas, and the other in Turbaco, in the republic of New Granada.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

THENDEN C. VERMILYE.
THEO. WALSER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *city and county of New York*:

Be it known that on this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1866, before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, and residing in said city and county, personally came Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, to me known to be the same person who executed the foregoing bond, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal of office the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

RICH'D L. H. FINCH,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

[From the New York Herald, January 6, 1867.]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE G. G. BARNARD.

Novel method of "Raising the wind" for a wedding tour—Motion to discharge from arrest.

Dario Masuera *vs.* Vincente M. Juelbe *et al.*—The parties to this action formerly belonged to the household of General Santa Anna in this city. By the affidavit of the plaintiff it appears that in February last the defendants, under the firm name of Juelbe & Co., at St. Thomas, gave Santa Anna a note for \$5,000 in gold, payable in six months, and that soon after it was made Santa Anna endorsed it to the plaintiff. Soon after the arrival of the general here with his staff, the defendant (Juelbe) informed the plaintiff that he was about to marry a very wealthy Cuban lady, and that he had not brought funds enough with him to pay his nuptial expenses and the plaintiff's note; that he intended to stay some time at Saratoga, make a very extensive wedding tour, and that it was a part of his plans to make a great show of wealth, so as the more surely to captivate his fair Cuban heiress. Accordingly he beseechingly requested the plaintiff, at various times, to give him up the note and sign a paper that it was sold to him, promising him faithfully, if he would do so, he would certainly pay the note or return it. The plaintiff demurred to the arrangement; but after he had again been besought by the defendant (Juelbe) to give up the note, and had seen the delightful pictures which Juelbe drew of his future happy condition if he could only marry said wealthy lady, and it being the only way that he could raise the wind therefor, the plaintiff finally gave up the note, trusting to Juelbe's honor to pay it or return it. The affidavit then goes on to state that after Juelbe got possession of the note, he had it collected of his partner in St. Thomas, who, of course, thought that it was being paid to the plaintiff through Juelbe, the amount for the payment thereof being sent by him to Juelbe. But Juelbe, having possession of the note, took said amount and lived and is still living in elegant style with his rich Cuban bride whom he married a short time since. The plaintiff, having demanded the note, or payment of it "upon honor," thinks he has been cheated out of the note, and finds that he has lost all his rights thereon against Santa Anna by reason of his not being able to notify him of non-payment at maturity. Judge Barnard issued an order of arrest against Juelbe, holding him to bail in \$8,000, and a motion was made yesterday to discharge the order of arrest on the ground that it is not such a case (under section 179 of the code) as will warrant an arrest. Decision reserved.

Coudert Brothers for the motion to discharge arrest; Royal S. Crane and L. R. Marsh, opposed.