

pedition they would not only lose the cost of the expected vessel, which was over \$200,000, but the opportunity of aid, without reckoning the difficulties that they had already had to overcome in organizing that expedition. Senor Vidal went on to say that on the nights of the 8th and 9th, the Virginia was for more than two hours behind the castle of San Juan, from midnight till after two o'clock, with the lights and signals which had been agreed upon the Galleguilla shoals. That the noise made by blowing off steam and other movements must have been heard at the castle; that the sea was calm and the weather cloudy. "Why, then," he asked, "did you not come to the place agreed on? We did everything we could. After two o'clock we put to sea."

He closed with saying that it (the letter) was not to be suffered to go out of the correspondent's possession, though his name was not put upon it for fear of risking the loss of his situation.

On the 12th of June, being the same day on which it is alleged by Mr. Naphegyi that the Virginia was boarded and Senor Santa Anna forcibly removed from that vessel at Sisal, Senor Santa Anna wrote a letter on board of the Virginia, which he addressed to General Mathias Peraza, governor of the State of Yucatan, at Merida. In this second letter to General Peraza, Senor Santa Anna referred to his first letter forwarded by Colonel Mendez, and presumed that it was then in the hands of his correspondent, General Peraza, together with the documents it contained. Senor Santa Anna then proceeded to say: "I was awaiting your answer, when Colonel Medina, the military commander at this port, presented himself to me on board, and informed me that you invited me to land. I immediately began to get ready to accept your invitation, and commenced by shaving myself. The captain of the vessel (Captain Deaken) informed me that I could not land, as his orders from the commander of the American war steamer (Commander Roe) were, that I might land on neutral ground, but could have no pretext to set foot on Mexican territory. This caused an altercation between Colonel Medina and the captain of the Virginia. * * * Finally, the captain yielded, and I was allowed to disembark, not, however, without protest," (by Captain Deaken.)

Senor Santa Anna proceeds in his letter to General Peraza: "Now, I am at your disposal, and I hope I shall soon see you, as this commander" (meaning Medina) "has promised me I could. I wish my good intentions may give a happy result; and I do not think Mr. Salazar Illarequi will be so timid as to reject my generous mediation for the complete establishment of peace in this State of Yucatan. But if he persists in an obstinate resistance, an old veteran places himself under your orders to be sent wherever you think he can be of the greatest service to the nation."

There seems no reason to question the authenticity of these letters. If authentic, they prove that at the port of Sisal, whether exactly within the Mexican jurisdiction or just beyond it, General Santa Anna was in command of the same military armed expedition against the republic of Mexico, which he had prepared within and conducted from the shores of the United States to Vera Cruz, in violation of their neutrality laws, and in derogation of the relations of amity and friendship, and also—so far as the sphere of moral influences is concerned—within the relations of allies. They prove also that although Captain Deaken, perhaps in the interest of New York creditors, protested, Senor Santa Anna voluntarily disembarked at Sisal, and went into the camp of the defenders of the republic of Mexico. During a considerable part of the period in which Mexico has been the theatre of civil war, armed military and naval force has been maintained by the United States on the Rio Grande and in the waters around the ports of Mexico, among other purposes, to prevent and defeat invasions of that republic by any military and naval expeditions which might be set on foot in the United States. We are officially informed that Senor Santa Anna, after having landed at Sisal in conformity

with his engagements, was sent forward by the military commandant at Sisal to the care of General Peraza, the governor of Yucatan, and is detained in custody, with a view to the safety of the republic of Mexico.

Upon this review of the facts, it seems proper that the government should wait for further and more definite information before entering upon communications in relation to the complaint of Mr. Naphegyi with the government of Mexico. That nation seems at last to have triumphed over all its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis when, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquillity, and to reorganize itself upon permanent foundations of union, freedom, and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong, or offence would justify this government in suddenly assuming a hostile or even an unfriendly attitude toward the republic of Mexico.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 3.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. ROMERO ON RECENT EVENTS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: Some time ago you desired me to inform you when the city of Zacatecas should be occupied by the national forces of the republic. It gives me pleasure to-day to be enabled to comply with your request, the information having been communicated to me by President Juarez in a letter dated Chihuahua, December 9, 1866, received yesterday, in which he writes as follows:

"On the 29th of November, Governor Don Miguel Auza took possession of the city of Zacatecas; I received last evening his official report of the fact."

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.,

Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Washington, January 26, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to send herewith to you, for the information of the government of the United States, various documents, which show what is the latest aspect which French intervention presents in Mexico, and the so-called empire of the ex-Archduke Maximilian. Among them I permit myself to call your attention to the letter dated at the city of Mexico the 8th of December last, and continued to the 26th of the same month, because it was written by a well-informed person. I hope the narrative it contains may be read with interest by the government of the United States.

I avail of this opportunity, Mr. Secretary, to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

[Translation.]

Index of documents which the Mexican legation sends, with note of this date, to the Department of State of the United States.

No.	Date.	Contents.
	1866.	
1	Dec. 8	Letter written at the city of Mexico, relating what occurred between Maximilian and his so-called ministers and councillors on the 26th November and following days.
2	Dec. 8	Letter of Maximilian to D. T. Lares, explaining to him the reasons why he convoked his so-called congress to Orizaba.
3	Dec. 10	Issue of a circular from Lares, called minister of foreign relations of Maximilian, showing that the latter reckoned upon the French army continuing to sustain him.
4	Dec. 10	Extract from <i>La Patria</i> , ministerial newspaper of Maximilian, announcing that General Bazaine had given orders to deliver material of war to the troops Marquez was organizing in defence of that usurper.
5	Dec. 19	Circular of General Bazaine, inviting the French soldiers fighting under the banners of Maximilian to return to their country with the expeditionary corps.
6	Dec. 19	Publications of French agents, showing the disagreement which exists between them and the emperor, (so called,) in relation to the custom-house at Vera Cruz, which the French held in possession.
	1867.	
7	Jan. 8	Notice by the French legation in Mexico, inviting resident French who wish to return to their country to embark with the expeditionary corps.

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1867.

No. 1.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, December 8, 1866.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND:

All intrigues have been useless; all the blood shed has been shed in vain; falsehood, perfidy, baseness, and flatteries, and threats, and the perspective of a military future capable of seducing him who in heart loves Mexico, all, all have been used with ability to upset the man who grasps the standard of independence, and the man remains at his post.

Three months ago the idea was to erase the name of Juarez from the flag of the independents, and to substitute therefor that of Gonzales Ortega. To this end, Bazaine called on several liberals, giving them carte blanche to conspire against the empire on condition of abandoning Juarez. All was useless; there are no Ortegaists; if there had been they were ashamed; but the capture of the general upset this last illusion. It is necessary to regard Juarez as re-established in the capital. If a treaty of peace has to be made between Mexico and France that treaty must bear the signature of Juarez. This is what the French have come to understand after four years of war, and is it not very natural they should trip and hesitate rather than fall? But all this that I am writing, you know, if not better, at least as well as I do. I am going to give you some news that by few channels could reach your knowledge. I will speak to you of the conferences at Orizaba between Maximilian and his council of state. Nothing has been published beyond the resolution of the grandduke to return to the capital.

On Saturday, 24th of last month, the councillors reached Orizaba to the number of sixteen, notwithstanding the counsel is composed of thirty and more members, and on Monday, 26th, they had their first session. Maximilian did not present himself to preside over it, as was to be expected. M. Lares, the soul of the imperial government, had authority to do so. He began by reading a letter from the archduke addressed to the council, which in substance said as follows: That he had an intimate conviction that he ought to retire from the country, returning to it through the medium of that body, the only one existing, all its liberty to frame in the manner it may judge most convenient its own constitution; that such conviction rested on reasons more or less incontestable, and which, in fact, made the empire an impossibility. Among these reasonings and facts you have here the principal ones. That the French agents had intimated that France had an understanding with the United States to end the question of Mexico on the basis of a republican government; that the condition of poverty in which the public chests were found was such that it was impossible to meet its most pressing and urgent obligations without recourse to violent exactions; that for the same reason there were no elements for raising an army sufficient to make head against the dissidents, who not only occupy important cities at a distance, but growing in boldness daily, come already to a very short distance from the capital; and, finally, that his personal misfortune, that is to say, the sickness of his wife, filling his heart with bitter grief, had completed the series of calamities. The letter ends by announcing his resolution to abdicate in the midst of the council of state.

The letter having been read, Lares thought proper to make some explanations, and said that the resolution of Maximilian was not definitive; that although French agents had, in effect, declared what the letter expressed, they had not done so officially, and added that he was authorized to receive General Castelnau, and would give assurance that he had no other mission than to ratify in words that which at various times lately Napoleon had written to Maximilian, to wit: That the present situation of Europe prevented him from continuing to lend him his aid in any way, and obliged him to withdraw his troops after a short time, which General Castelnau was authorized to fix. He said, lastly, that both Castelnau and Bazaine had offered him both artillery, arms, and ammunition in considerable quantity on condition that Maximilian would return to Mexico and continue at the head of the government.

This declaration surprised all, because it was generally believed that the French had refused to deliver armament.

A committee of the council was appointed, which on the following day should report their opinion. Fonseca, Vidaurri, and another whose name I do not recall, composed that committee. The report was presented and concluded, as might be expected, by requesting the archduke to return to Mexico and to continue to govern the empire.

Five of the council voted for the report, and, as I understand, the three ministers, who were present; against it, eleven councillors, of whom one, Cortez Esparza, did so absolutely; and ten, among them, Silicio, Victor Perez, Manuel Cordero, Linares, and Luiz Mendez, explained their vote by saying in substance that Maximilian ought, before abdicating, to guarantee, in I know not what manner, the interests created by the empire.

Larez, the interpreter on this occasion of the council, and of Maximilian, charged himself with giving account of this and of the result of the deliberations, and on the next day returned to preside over the sitting, and read a second letter from the archduke.

This new letter said that Maximilian, before taking a definitive resolution, and supposing the vote of his councillors, wished them to solve for him that day the following questions:

1. If the government could count upon such resources as to be able to face the situation without recourse to violence and arbitrary action?

2. If it was possible to arm a numerous army without recourse to levies to take from the dissidents the strong posts they had in possession, cause them to disappear, aid to the imperial rule through all the extent of the country?

3. If it was possible to enter upon a negotiation with the United States which should result in the recognition of the empire by that power?

The letter spoke, also, of national representation and of submitting to its vote various questions, upon the understanding, I suppose, that in the bosom of that Congress the two political parties would be represented.

The council declared it was not possible to resolve such questions that day, as was asked, because it had not necessary antecedents on each of them; but added that, in reasonable time, in another place, that is, in Mexico, and laying before it the divers intents and projects of finance, with all the explanations and suitable observations, by doing the same with all connected with the brands of war, and becoming informed, also, of all done to this time by the imperial government, directly or indirectly, to obtain the recognition of the United States, would be possible to express the opinions asked for.

It was to be believed, and all the world believed, that Maximilian had wished to present to his steadfast partisans, represented by the ministers and some of the councillors, all the difficulties of the situation, of such volume they had themselves acknowledged them and declared them insuperable. But Mr. Lares, who continued in his office of interpreter, to the general amazement, announced next day that, assuming the opinion of the council, and whatever was to be assumed, Maximilian had resolved definitely to return to Mexico and put himself at the head of the government. This resolution was communicated by telegraph to all the prefects, ordering them to celebrate the occasion with ringing of bells, music, and fireworks, a notice which was faithfully carried out. After that the "Patria" newspaper, which the government pays, sung the victory and announced to us that the time for pardon and magnanimity had gone by, very clearly expressed in the law of the 3d of October, and that thenceforth the empire, sustained by Miramon, Marquez, and Mejia, would regulate all affairs at the sword's point. But leaving this on one side, although those that we see obliged to remain here cannot forget it, and turning to the matter of the conferences at Orizaba, I will say to you that their results would be truly matter for joking if they had not happened to retard a solution which the entire country, without distinction of parties, (and even foreigners resident in it), has awaited with feverish anxiety during the last forty days.

The conferences of Orizaba and their results would be droll, I have said, and, in fact, are so; at least I have fancied hearing the conversation of two deaf men, who by their condition can't hear each other, and in consequence cannot understand each other. As the details I communicate to you are authentic, it cannot be doubted that the council disapproved the opinion that advised that Maximilian should remain; that is to say, that the council wished he would abdicate; and to this declaration the archduke replied that, regarding it as the wish of his council, he would remain.

You should notice the manifesto of the archduke to the nation. There is not one who gives it any importance, so far as to the purpose it ostensibly has, because there is no one who believes that the independents will lay down their arms to decide the question at the electoral urns. But yes; even his most decided partisans reprove such a manifesto, because they see that the sovereign places his title in doubt. Here it works with good result, because no liberal allows himself to be deceived.

* * * * *
We are at the 20th of December, and as the New York steamer has not yet arrived, there has been no opportunity to send you this. It contains news which will already be forgotten by you; the fault, as you perceive, is not mine.

You know that when Bazaine married, Maximilian, who was sponsor, presented to the bride the old house of Mrs. Rulwellthen. In the deed of donation is a clause by which the archduke engaged to give 100,000 francs for such house, if Bazaine, at the time of leaving Mexico, should so desire. That he does so desire is unquestionable, but, you understand, the house being bought with public funds, the French army withdrawn, and the constitutional government re-established, the donation is a nullity. The interest is what now worries the imperialists. If you contribute, they say, to Bazaine to do away our prestige, the government will lack means to meet a personal promise with you.

Here you have one of the explanations given of the suspicious conduct of the French. I insist on it, the mischief comes chiefly from Paris.

Castelnau and Dano were at Puebla, where the archduke was. It was said the principal object was to have him abdicate, and it was even given out the abdication was made. I doubted this news, and believed they were treating of the convention of 30th of July, which Maximilian don't care to ratify. For this belief I rest upon the fact that the situation has lately grown more serious, because, by order of Maximilian, they are collecting in Mexico all the duties paid at Vera Cruz to the French, in virtue of such agreement. That is to say, that Maximilian ignores the treaty, as Juarez would do if he were now in Mexico.

Zacatecas was occupied on the 29th of last month, and Aguas Calientes a few days after; day before yesterday came news of the occupation of Guadalajara, which General Gutierrez was to have defended until Miramon got there. Daily is announced the departure of Miramon, and daily is the news contradicted that Bazaine will give to the imperialists arms and ammunition in considerable quantity. Taking into account the interests which are connected with Bazaine, such news may end in a fact.

A levy on a large scale is what to-day fills the world with annoyance. The curiosity is, that the imperial government has thrown off the mask and officially authorizes this, as you will see by a circular from the department of government, published these four days.

Yours, affectionately,

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1867.

Correct.

IGNO. MARISCAL.

No. 2.

The *France* publishes the following letter from Maximilian to M. Lares, president of the council of ministers:

"MY DEAR SIR: The gravity of the present condition of our country has led us to call to our aid the councillors of the Crown, in order that, by their clear and prudent judgment, we may arrive by legal means at a solution of the existing difficulties. A weighty duty is now imposed upon us, but we have a thorough conviction that the welfare of the country demands its accomplishment. After reflection free from all party prejudice and passion, after a long and conscientious examination of the position, we have arrived at the conclusion that it might be our duty to restore to the Mexican nation the power which it had confided in us. The following are the reasons which confirm us in this opinion: first, the civil war still continues—with grief we state the fact; it stains the devastated territories with the blood of thousands of our countrymen, and is every day assuming vaster proportions; secondly, the hostility of the

United States toward the monarchical principle is daily becoming more marked; thirdly, our allies have declared it impossible for them, from political reasons, to continue their support, and it has even lately come to our knowledge that there have been negotiations between the French and the United States government with the object of coming to an agreement as to the means of putting an end to the civil war which has been so long ravaging our country. Considering the opinion of the great majority of the American people, it would not be possible, they say, to attain that end, except by founding, by the aid of these two powers, a new government of a republican form. Although it has pleased Providence to destroy the happiness of our domestic hearth, and although our courage and strength have consequently been unduly tried, we should not for one moment hesitate to make any sacrifices for the welfare of the nation if we had not well-founded reasons for believing that our person would prove an obstacle to the pacification of the country. These are the motives for calling round us the ministers—who have already given us so many proofs of their adhesion and fidelity—with the object of finding a solution for existing difficulties.

"MAXIMILIAN."

No. 3.

[Circular.—Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND MARINE,
Mexico, December 10, 1866.

* * * * *

His Majesty has received at this time the most explicit assurances from his excellency Marshal Bazaine, in conformity with the orders of his sovereign, that he is to aid in consolidating order and peace by furthering the measures of his Majesty's government during the continuance of the French troops in the national territory. All which I have the honor to communicate to your excellency by order of our august sovereign, that you may bring it to the knowledge of the government near which you are accredited, authorizing him to read this note to the minister for foreign affairs, and to leave copy with him if he request it.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in charge of the office,
JUAN NEPONUCÉMO DE PEREDA.
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
of the Empire at _____.

[Translation.—Communicated.]

No. 4.

[Translation.]

The Patria, semi-official paper published at the capital of the empire, says: "By express order of his excellency General Bazaine, communicated to all the generals of the expeditionary army, all the Mexican troops and Austrian and Belgian legions are placed under the orders of his excellency General Marquez to dispose of them as may suit him for the military operations confided to him as chief of the army of the orient.

"This is already a fact, and the Mexican general is hurrying to organize and opportunely increase his force and commence operations.

"All the Mexican material of war which was in the power of the expeditionary army has been delivered, by express order from Marshal Bazaine, to the imperial government, as well that in the city as what is inland; this is also a fact. It proves, as does the former, the good understanding there is between the intervention and the empire, which we have ourselves averred at various times, differing in that from the assurances which have been given to the public."

No. 5.

Marshal Bazaine issued the following circular:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO.

The marshal commanding in chief has received a telegram from Paris, dated December 13, expressing the intention of the French government to have returned to France, not only the foreign legion, but all the soldiers of French nationality who were formerly authorized to enrol themselves in the service of the Mexican government, and who are actually serving in the general army corps of the Mexican army. However, if any of these soldiers having knowledge of this circular desire to remain in the service of Mexico, they are authorized to do so, and remain in the corps to which they actually belong. As to the French, whatever is their rank in the Mexican army, officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates, those manifesting a desire to discontinue serving in Mexico, but who are yet unattached to the French corps, will be transferred into the foreign legion, where they will have their former rank; as to others, they will be returned to their country at the expense of the French government. Consequently there will be made in each Mexican corps a nominal report of all Frenchmen serving in said corps, which report will be forwarded to the marshal commanding after each soldier has written opposite his name the action by him voluntarily taken, if he is determined or not to remain in the Mexican service. Soldiers taking the first determination will join themselves to the nearest French detachment on the first secure occasion which will offer itself.

BAZAINE, *Marshal Commanding.*

Copies of this circular were sent to General Mejia on December 19, to be enforced immediately.

No. 6.

[Translation.—Communicated.]

The carrying into execution of the treaty of July 20 at the time fixed by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, (1st November,) according to the right conferred on him, and the taking possession of the custom-house of Vera Cruz by French agents, have called out on the part of the Mexican authorities an opposition and protests which have, with good cause, disturbed trade, by proving that the convention was made applicable without the consent of the Mexican government. The official publication of the convention which had been kept back till now, in hope of an understanding with this government, will suffice to edify us without further explanation on the rights of the French government, and the legality of the acts of its agents.

The French government, in taking control of the custom-house at Vera Cruz, retained all the employés appointed by the Mexican government. The collector and thirty agents withdrew, refusing their assent to the execution of this

convention, and protesting against the deductions made in anticipation of duties to come in. The French authority would not allow to be idle in their hands the delegations; they made claim and had commission to recover, and appointed a French agent collector in conformity with the provisions of article three—the measures taken were necessary to secure the collection duty of the duties payable at the Vera Cruz custom-house; these duties, without exception, and with reserve only of previous delegations which had been admitted and duly paid, are allotted for payment of the delegation admitted for the benefit of France. This note is accompanied by the text of the convention, and the following notice:

“Merchants who shall have paid duties due at the Vera Cruz custom-house, conformably to the regulations of the empire, are permitted to withdraw their goods from the Mexican warehouse and to claim, if there is cause, the concurrence of the French authority.

“A. DE. MAINTENANT,

“Inspector General of Finances, Chief of the Financial Committee.”

MEXICO AND THE FRENCH.

A letter from the city of Mexico says: “Everything at the capital portends an early evacuation by the French, and it is even said that Maximilian will be off at the same time; that he is now preparing himself for such a step, and that the putting off of the national congress—for which an assembly of notables is now to be substituted—is for the purpose of abdicating. His minister of the treasury, Campos, has wished to give up his place, being unable to cope with the difficulties that surround him.”

The French legation in the capital have issued to the French residents the following circular:

“LEGATION OF FRANCE IN MEXICO,

“January 8, 1867.

“The Emperor Napoleon has determined that the French residents, who wish to leave Mexico, shall be re-embarked at the same time as the expeditionary corps.

“Persons who intend to make use of this favor will be pleased to make it known as soon as possible at the office of the legation.”

MR. COBDEN ON MEXICO.

The following interesting letter, giving the views of the late Richard Cobden on the French expedition to Mexico, is published in late London papers. It was written in May, 1864, more than a year ago, to a French gentleman in Switzerland:

MY DEAR — : In your last letter you speak unfavorably of the prospects of the northern party in America. You do not know that country. I travelled through the United States in 1835, and again in 1859, and have been a very careful student of all that has been passing there. I ought to know that country as well as anybody. Nothing, in my mind, is more certain in the future than that the North will destroy slavery, ruin the slave owners, and hold possession of the South. The mistake that people fall into in Europe, when they expect the success of the South, is that they lose sight of the inherent weakness of a slave-owning community, owing to the want of that mechanical de-

velopment which constitutes the great power of modern society, as compared with former ages. Georgia, or Mississippi, or Alabama, are not modern communities in their organization and resources. They are a succession of plantations on which slaves do all the work, and containing within themselves all the different occupations, such as carpenters, smiths, and coopers, and which form distinct trades in free civilized States. In fact, Georgia and Mississippi are in the same state as western Europe was in the fourteenth century. Georgia and Mississippi, each nearly as large as England, contain each only a half million of inhabitants, being less populous than England was in the time of the Saxons. Those whites are surrounded by nearly an equal number of slaves, who are ready to run away from their masters whenever federal armies approach. Thus, added to the want of mechanical resources and the absence of accumulated wealth and population in towns, the South sees the negro, on whom it depends for the rude cultivation of the soil, deserting its plantations to enlist in the ranks of the invading army. It is true that the southern whites fight well. They are a proud, haughty community, who have a contempt for northern industry and for northern men, just as all aristocrats have despised working men. They are more reckless of life, more accustomed to the use of arms, and have that southern dash and fire which make them almost irresistible for a time. But nothing can compensate for the disadvantages under which they labor. Nothing can make a community, living like the feudal community of the thirteenth century, a match for the New England population of the nineteenth century. The North will ruin the South, not by any one or half dozen decisive battles, but by its persistence and by the irresistible weight of its resources. And I should not be surprised to see the South collapse very suddenly; for, having no social forces at its back, when once it is fairly beaten in the field it has nothing to fall back upon. If the North should realize my expectations, it will present itself before the Old World in a new and most formidable attitude, for it will have proved itself as great in war as in peace. It is the only country in the world which, while it is a first-class naval power, (for its mercantile tonnage is equal to our own,) can keep 700,000 men in the field. Has your emperor thought of all this in connection with his Mexican expedition? I confess I saw with amazement, as well as regret, the course which he took in sending an army to interfere in the internal affairs of that wretched country. It reminded me, in its impolicy, of the expedition of the first Napoleon from Bayonne into Spain. No human being can restore Mexico to order or confer on it the blessings of civilized progress. It requires the hand of God himself to effect such a change in that degraded population of half-casts. But does the Emperor know how deeply the public sentiment of the United States is outraged and humiliated by this attempt of a foreign power to set up an empire at their door without consultation with them? How would you Frenchmen like to see the Yankees sending an army to establish a republican Belgium without consulting you? Seeing the American newspapers regularly, I gather from them that the resentment against you for the Mexican intervention is ready to burst forth the moment the rebellion is in a sure way of defeat. The Americans will have some serious controversies with England, but they are of a nature to keep and employ the ingenuity of diplomatists. But I look for a peremptory demand from Washington for explanations from the Tuileries, which will lead to war or humiliation. I sincerely wish the Emperor would withdraw every French soldier immediately.

* * * * *
RICHARD COBDEN.

[From the New York Daily Times, November 16, 1865.]

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT—HE VISITS THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB—SPEECHES AND FESTIVITIES.

During yesterday General Grant's movements were varied and extensive.

As was announced in yesterday's Times, Lieutenant General Grant and wife visited the opera, accompanied by Majors General Meade, Ingalls and D'Trobriand, and Admiral Ringgold. The party occupied a conspicuous position in the auditorium, and attracted great attention. The house was filled to repletion.

After listening to the opera (Fra Diavolo,) the party of generals drove round to the Union League Club rooms, in Seventeenth street, where the members had gathered in full force to receive them.

Precisely at 10.30 p. m., the general was ushered into the main saloon, which was rapidly filled with the gentlemen of the club and their friends. As soon as order was partially restored, James W. Beekman, esq., one of the vice-presidents of the club, welcomed the lieutenant general in the following

ADDRESS :

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT : We bid you welcome here not for the first time. You have honored us, as your friends, with your presence when you came here fresh from your victories. We thank you now for the victories of peace—for the wonderful and rapid return to the workshop and the farm of your soldiers, who without tumult or insubordination have fallen into their old places at home as promptly and quietly as you taught them while soldiers to form in time of war in line of battle. They have but imitated their great captain, who knew how to refrain from seeing the capital he had conquered, and has never yet entered Richmond since its surrender. The rebellion you have crushed had for its object the establishment of an empire. It was the foe of republican institutions, though disguised in republican form. Grasping at the hopeful opening made by the temporary success of these conspirators, European ambition has striven to establish another empire over a sister republic. Maximilian, by stranger arms, has been forced upon her brave and unwilling people. Foul wrong never outraged human annals than the present occupation of Mexico by the French. We sympathize with our sister republic in her day of adversity, and firmly believe in her coming deliverance. A Mexican Grant will yet restore his country, as you have saved your own.

The power that did create can change the scene
Of things—make mean of great, and great of mean;
The brightest glory can eclipse with night,
And place the most obscure in dazzling light.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

The general rose amid the most tumultuous cheers. He said : I hope you will excuse me from thanking you at any great length. But there is one sentiment uttered in your address, which is mine also. It is the one touching the future of Mexico. (Cheers.) (Señor Romero, the Mexican minister, was present by invitation, while the address was delivered.)

Mr. Beekman said he felt great pleasure in introducing General Meade, a general to whom we owe the victory of Gettysburg, and but for that victory we would at this moment be engaged in civil war.

As General Meade came forward and bowed his thanks, he was received with enthusiasm.

Colonel Van Buren called for three cheers for Generals Grant and Meade, and the call was responded to with alacrity.

General D'Trobriand was also introduced, and made some few remarks,

creating considerable merriment by seating himself on the edge of the dais on which was placed General Grant's chair. Dr. Osgood was called on, and in response, said :

DR. OSGOOD'S REMARKS.

I had no expectation, Mr. Chairman, of being called upon to speak on so conspicuous an occasion as this. Yet, as representing a noble profession, and although a very humble member of that profession, I feel justified in speaking a few decided words here. The Christian church has stood by General Grant and the flag he represents. (Cheers.) We have followed him with our wishes and our prayers. We go for law and order; so does he. We are peacemakers; so is he. Thank God for this auspicious day, when our General-in-chief and his noble coadjutors here are brave defenders of the whole republic—as brave and determined defenders, now, of South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama, as of New York, Massachusetts or Ohio. (Cheers.) God bless General Grant and our brave old flag! That good old flag is his commission, as it is ours also. (Applause.)

Hon. S. B. Ruggles, another of the vice-presidents of the club, made some remarks on the state of the country, and the attitude of foreign nations toward the United States.

VERA CRUZ, February 22, 1867.

In spite of broken promises on the part of the French, and an opinion which may be entertained by some in the United States, that the promise would be again broken, the French are, at last, in the act of the evacuation of the "so-called" empire, leaving Maximilian to work out his own destiny. Whether he will immediately abdicate and depart by the Elizabeth, his yacht, or whether (as it appears) he has again changed his intentions, and resolved to remain and die, no man in Mexico knows. It would appear that he is now completely under the guidance of Miramon, who, knowing that his own fortunes are desperate, would seem to desire the honorable association of an emperor with whom to fall. But a few days since, the opinion was general that we should see Maximilian here immediately, on his way to Miramar, but he most provokingly changes the programme oftener than the telegraph can well communicate.

THE EVACUATION.

The French and Austrian troops are entirely withdrawn from the city of Mexico and the interior, the rear guard being near Puebla. About eight thousand troops have arrived at this place (Vera Cruz) by rail, being the advance of the retiring and returning army. The following is a schedule of the number of troops which have arrived at Vera Cruz from the interior :

Date of arrival.	Trains.	Number arrived.
February 11.....	Military.....	650
February 12.....	Passenger.....	300
February 13.....	Military.....	500
February 15.....	Military.....	500
February 16.....	Two military.....	1,150
February 17.....	Two military.....	1,155
February 18.....	One military.....	564
February 19.....	Three military.....	1,500
February 20.....	One military.....	150
February 21.....	Two military.....	1,000
Total.....		<u>7,469</u>