

incontestable that the legislative body alone is competent to decide a question of this importance. It is, therefore, indispensable that the government should produce the contract before the chambers, and request it to pass upon it. If the company that bought the bonds has really suffered a loss by compulsion, and one not to be foreseen, the chamber will estimate the return which equitably should be made to it. It is important that it be not forgotten that it is money from contributors, for in case of return, the imposts must bear the burden; but if the company had gone into a speculation, dependent on events; if the fall was with the estimates of ordinary prudence, upon what principle, or by virtue of what law, could there be imposed on the treasury a loss which would not have any connection with it."

These are precisely the claims which we read of, that form the chief part of Mr. Berryer's speech. More fortunate than on the question of diplomatic papers, the eloquent orator has obtained from Mr. Rouher the textual communication of the treaty declared to be annulled by Mr. Fould. The reading of this paper will prove to our readers that when we reproach the administration of the finances with having incompletely informed the legislative body, we were within the bounds of truth. It is, in fact, evident not only that fifty-four million of Mexican bonds were not paid, when Mr. Fould placed them in the line of account of value received, but even that they really were not sold. As Mr. Berryer has announced the intention to return to this subject, in the form of an amendment, we will not dwell on it any longer to-day; neither will we attempt an estimate of the remarks of Glais Boizen, Picard, and St. Paul, on Mexican finances. The debate, although earnest and interesting, is not, to speak truly, gone into in a manner sufficiently direct, and it was agreed to drop the discussion until that on the budget of 1868 shall come up.

ANDRE LAVERTUJON.

No. 5.

[From the *Courier de la Gironde*.]

We resume the continuation of our Paris correspondence.

PARIS, June 23.

Scarcely a day passes in the legislative assembly without a proposal to suppress the address.

Not one-fourth of the time has been spent in useful legislation. The unfortunate Mexican question was the chief reason for that proposal; yet it will be hard to avoid that question.

Day before yesterday Mr. Berryer asked explanations of the government on the Mexican loans, and operations to which they had given rise.

I have often mentioned a sum of over 40,000,000 in the public treasury, received in payment from the Mexican committee. That sum, in bonds of the last Mexican loan, has never been realized. The French company that made such profits by that loan would have nothing to do with the bonds in possession of the state. This shows that there are certain institutions that issue bonds, but don't keep them or buy them.

Mr. Berryer was surprised that the discount bank, after profiting so much in issuing the Mexican loan, should refuse to take the 42,000,000 in bonds that remained in the treasury. Mr. Rouher handed in the treaty, signed by Mr. Fould and Pinard, director of the *Comptoir d'Escompte*, and the most important feature in it is that the institution should be released from its engagements, in case of *vis major*—that is, if a revolution overturns Maximilian.

The *Comptoir d'Escompte* refused to receive, on its own account, the Mexican bonds long before the Mexican revolution, for it saw Maximilian's throne

tottering. In fact, as there has been no *vis major*, the comptoir is liable to prosecution. But is it reasonable to force a financial institution to execute contracts that would ruin it, and at the precise time when the government had resolved to withdraw its troops?

It was boasted that the Mexican expedition was a glorious affair, the aim of which was to elevate, reorganize, and civilize Mexico; but Mr. Berryer has shown it was got up to make money—was simply an operation of avaricious speculators, whose sole cry was money from the first. It was said our countrymen had suffered from spoliation and must be indemnified, and our exorbitant demands caused England and Spain to quit us at Soledad. It was an unfortunate demand that brought on a disastrous war, without honor or profit to anybody. Not only the French creditors have lost by it, but the government has spent immense sums for nothing.

The consequence was most unfortunate, and amounts to this: To have our creditors paid their entire demands against Mexico, money was wasted, blood spilt, honor tarnished, and poor people ruined by two Mexican loans got up in France.

Mr. Rouher was not as explicit as he might have been; he was troubled by Mr. Berryer's questions. There is a Mr. Jecker, who is a personage of considerable importance in the concern. He was transformed into a Frenchman to take part in the French claims. His little claim was only 50,000,000!

The minister of state was much embarrassed yesterday when Mr. Picard mentioned Mr. Jecker's name, and he confessed that Jecker had caused much trouble to the government. When Mr. Haetjens asked him if the government intended to do anything for the Mexican bondholders, he refused to reply positively, because he feared his words would cause trouble outside of the assembly. Such a reply is unworthy of an imperial government. Too many interests are involved, to speak so lightly of such a serious affair. Mr. Rouher's answer will certainly be misinterpreted. People will think the government intends to do nothing for its victims, whose maledictions will certainly shower upon it. Our members are receiving thousands of petitions from Mexican bondholders. Mr. Haetjens has told you so. This question of reimbursing these men causes as great a sensation as the military bill.

The government asserts, through Mr. Rouher, that it is not responsible for the Mexican loans, but admits that these loans were encouraged and the bonds issued by a committee appointed by the Mexican government, under French patronage. Now, can any one deny that the loans were encouraged by the newspapers, by public agents of France, by its receivers general, by our army that went to Mexico, and by setting Maximilian on the throne of that country?

J. GOURRAIGNE.

No. 6.

WHAT MEXICO HAS COST FRANCE.

[Annexed to Mr. Romero's letter of July 12, 1867.]

The following statement of the outlays and receipts of the French government on account of Mexico has been furnished to the committee of the corps legislatif intrusted with the examination of the budget:

OUTLAY.

Year.	Departments.			Total.
	War.	Navy.	Treasury.	
1861.....	<i>Francs.</i> 3,200,000	<i>Francs.</i> 3,200,000	<i>Francs.</i> 3,200,000	<i>Francs.</i> 3,200,000
1862.....	27,119,000	35,902,000	379,000	63,400,000
1863.....	72,012,000	24,606,000	1,001,000	97,619,000
1864.....	51,732,000	15,667,000	1,675,000	69,074,000
1865.....	29,342,000	10,583,000	1,480,000	41,405,000
1866.....	41,792,000	13,798,000	9,567,000	65,147,000
1867.....	9,993,000	13,117,000	200,000	23,310,000
Total.....	231,990,000	116,873,000	14,302,000	363,155,000

RECEIPTS IN 1864.

	Francs.
Six months of the annual reimbursement stipulated at Miramar..	12,500,000
On account of the Vera Cruz railroad.....	1,500,000
Proceeds of the sale of 47,625 Mexican imperial bonds.....	14,287,000
[NOTE.—There still remain in the portfolio of the treasury 5,232 bonds.]	
Arrears on amount of bonds.....	5,400,000
Total in 1864.....	33,687,000

RECEIPTS IN 1865.

Annual reimbursement stipulated at Miramar.....	25,000,000
Arrears, &c.....	2,700,000
Total.....	27,700,000

RECEIPTS IN 1867.

Drawn from Mexican customs.....	588,000
Total receipts.....	61,975,000

According to this statement the excess of outlay over receipts will amount to 301,190,000 francs, without taking into account the portion of the 31,713,000 francs, extraordinary expenses, which belongs to the Mexican account, estimated at 13,000,000 francs. We must also add the loss of *materiel*, which, up to 1864, amounted to 22,500,000 francs, and the expense of bringing home the expeditionary corps, about 20,000,000 francs. Commenting on these figures, the *Courier Français* asks, "Where is the capital of French subjects—sunk in that expedition, or confiscated and lost in consequence of its failure?" This is what tables of the budget, however exact they may be, can never tell us, but which are calculated at something over 250,000,000 francs; and what makes us momentarily expect to see broken-down merchants, who were well off and happy until our intervention, and to whom our victories have brought nothing save ruin and the gloomy recollection of their past prosperity.

Statement of the material work accomplished by the Mexican Legation in Washington from August 15, 1860, to December 31, 1866.

Year.	Correspondence with the Department of State of Mexico.				Correspondence with the Department of State of the United States.				Correspondence with the consulates of Mexico in the United States, Mexican legations abroad, departments of the Mexican government, and other officials of Mexico.				Private letters on official and other subjects.					
	From the legation.		From the State Department of Mexico.		From the legation.		From the State Department of Washington.		From the legation.		From the legation.		From the legation.					
	Official.	Confidential.	Total.	Pages.	Official.	Confidential.	Total.	Pages.	Official.	Confidential.	Total.	Pages.	Number of letters.	Pages.				
1860.....	9310	39238	4218	152	6614	80	190	13	4	2	9	46	59	74	201	516	193	507
1861.....	4218	184	184	642	30041	341	875	814	42	102	157	182	231	260	741	1,192	698	1,038
1862.....	4218	184	184	901	10610	116	681	1,834	32	192	233	160	211	248	908	2,524	1,019	2,635
1863.....	333	705	1038	488	52	52	201	793	38	83	115	68	119	137	489	1,091	421	903
1864.....	333	705	1038	698	74	74	120	1,181	58	151	215	221	309	343	1,297	2,916	1,309	2,987
1865.....	705	903	1,208	2,068	470	470	533	1,975	65	320	441	281	415	471	1,816	3,189	1,774	3,927
1866.....	903	903	1,806	2,078	552	552	626	2,338	115	394	530	331	385	418	1,978	3,492	1,991	4,681
Total.....	3,03156	3,087	3,556	6,64323	1,62065	1,685	220	8,948	354	1,244	1,720	1,301	1,729	1,951	7,430	14,920	7,405	16,678

AGGREGATE STATEMENT OF WORK.

	Letters and enclosures to—	Pages.	Letters and enclosures from—	Pages.
Department of State of Mexico.....	6,643	23,791	1,905	4,834
Department of State of the United States.....	1,720	8,948	483	721
Consulates, legations, &c., &c.....	1,301	1,729	1,379	1,951
Private letters.....	7,430	14,920	7,405	16,678
Total.....	17,094	49,388	11,172	24,184

GRAND TOTALS.

	Letters and enclosures.	
	Number.	Pages.
From the legation.....	17,094	49,388
To the legation.....	11,172	24,184
	28,266	73,572

This correspondence is contained in 45 bound large volumes, as follows: Correspondence to the State Department of Mexico, 24 volumes; from that department, 5; to the State Department at Washington, 7; from the Washington State Department, 2; to and from different Mexican officials, 3; and private letters received, 4.

The year 1860 can be taken as an average of the ordinary work of the legation in normal times. During all the time embraced in the preceding statement Mr. Romero has been at the head of the Mexican legation. He arrived in Washington on the 24th of December, 1859, as secretary of legation, José M. Mata being then the minister. On the 14th of August, 1860, Mr. Mata left New York for Vera Cruz, accrediting Mr. Romero as chargé d'affaires *ad interim* to the State Department. Mr. Romero presented his letters of credence on the 16th to Mr. William Henry Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, then Acting Secretary. On the 26th of May, 1862, Mr. Romero presented his credentials to the Department of State as chargé d'affaires near the government of the United States, they being signed by General Doblado, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, on the 3d of April. On the 23d of April, 1863, Mr. Romero notified Mr. Seward that he had received a leave of absence of which he would avail himself. He took leave of President Lincoln on the 27th; left Washington the next day, and New York on the 16th of May following.

Mr. Romero returned to New York on the 23d of October, 1863, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Mexico to the United States, and presented his credentials to President Lincoln on the 29th of the same month, having since remained in Washington in that character.

Out of 2,155 days that Mr. Romero has been in the United States (counting five full years, 139 days in 1860 and 190 in 1863) he has only spent out of Washington, and always on official business, 306 days, as follows: in 1860, 6; in 1861, 31; in 1862, 36; in 1863, 29; in 1864, 96; in 1865, 89; and in 1866, 19; having passed in Washington 1,849 days.

While Mr. Romero was acting as chargé d'affaires he only had one attaché to the legation; Mr. Mariano Degollado first, and Mr. J. Escobar y Armendariz afterwards. He was at some intervals alone. Since he returned as full minister he has had two or three assistants, Mr. Mariscal having been during all that time the secretary of legation.

The total number of official interviews which Mr. Romero had with the Secretary of State, the Hon. William H. Seward, from the 2d of September, 1861, to the 31st of December, 1866, is 109, as follows: As chargé d'affaires, (to the 23d of May, 1863,) 63; as minister, (from the 27th of October, 1863,) 46; and 26 with the President of the United States on official business, as follows: with President Buchanan, 3; with President Lincoln, 15; with President Johnson, 8. Total, 135.

During the two years and a half that the republican government of Mexico was in the State of Chihuahua their communication with the republic and the outer world was entirely cut off, and they depended upon their legation at Washington to hear from the central, southern, and eastern parts of Mexico, from the United States and Europe. All the mails for the Mexican government, including newspapers for President Juárez and his cabinet, had to be sent to Mr. Romero, the duties of the legation increasing thereby considerably, as it was necessary to keep an active correspondence with several Mexican generals in the field, and with friends of Mexico in France and other places in Europe and South America. Besides this, and the regular functions of a minister, Mr. Romero has been charged with the purchase of arms and munitions of war, the chartering of steamers to carry to Mexico the war material, the printing of Mexican bonds, and the negotiation of them in the market, and the making of contracts for several other purposes, the circulation of the official paper of the Mexican government, &c., &c.

The appreciation by the United States government of Mr. Romero's correspondence is shown by the fact that Congress has often asked the President, in a special manner, for Mr. Romero's letters, and the President has sent out of 489 letters, which Mr. Romero has addressed to the State Department, 371, in the following manner: of 1861, 27; 1862, 35; 1863, 21; 1864, 54; 1865, 115; 1866, 119. Total number of enclosures sent to Congress and published, 1,204.

The total number of messages on Mexican affairs sent by the President to Congress during the time embraced in the preceding statement is 27, as follows: in 1862, 3; in 1863, 4; in 1864, 1; in 1865, 3; and in 1866, 16.

EULALIO DEGOLLADO, JR.,
Private Secretary.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1867

Mr. Chase to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, July 17, 1866.

SIR: Believing that any information in relation to the critical state of the affairs of this country will be of some interest to our government at the present moment, I have the honor to acquaint you that, in addition to a force of 700 liberals besieging this place on its west side, about 500 more have just arrived at Tampico; also from the towns in the Huasteca, where they await a chief and re-enforcements to co-operate with those first above mentioned in the capture of Tampico.

By very late letters from Mexico and Vera Cruz I am credibly informed that Bazaine has assured Maximilian that there was no remedy for him but to abdicate, and suggested Santa Anna as the best person in whose favor to abdicate; to which Maximilian replied, on no account; but that in the case of abdicating he should do so in favor of Juárez. Such a course on the part of the retiring emperor would be a severe rebuke to the Emperor of France, but nothing more than an act of justice to the meritorious and patriotic President Juárez. The name of Santa Anna has become so distasteful to the people of this country that his former friends and supporters now deem his return here in any capacity a national calamity.

The news of the intended departure of the empress from this country, and to embark from Vera Cruz on the 13th instant, and the probable departure of the emperor at the same time, has reached here and caused much excitement and ill-feeling against the French, and when an attack is made on this place I am fearful that but little or no mercy will be shown them.

The garrison of Tampico is defended with 180 French soldiers, 50 Americans from General Mejía's late command at Matamoras, and 350 Mexicans. One of the Americans lately told me that he and his companions are stationed at the artillery, and as soon as the liberals attacked the military lines they would spike the guns and, with the 350 Mexicans, join the liberals. It seems that the Americans who have served in the imperial cause have received no pay; hence they await the first opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the party who has deceived them.

All the funds of the municipality have been expended or squandered, and the members of that body are endeavoring to hypothecate the public edifices to obtain funds for current expenses.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

HON. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

[Notice.—Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO MEXICO,
Mexico, January 8, 1867.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that the French residents who would wish to leave Mexico should be returned to their country at the same time as the expeditionary corps. Those persons whose intention it is to avail of this favor are requested to make it known as soon as possible at the office of the legation, Angel street, No. 7.

Mr. Chase to Mr. Seward.

No. 54.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, January 17, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 17th instant the notorious Colonel Canales, late in command of Matamoras, arrived in this city with a few adherents to the cause of Ortega, and that an attempt has been made through his suggestion to put this port under a contribution of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to be paid by semi-monthly instalments of forty thousand dollars.

For the object of raising the above-mentioned sum the merchants have been summoned before the principal commandant, and ordered to take immediate measures to comply with the terms of payment as aforesaid, but they have shown the impossibility of raising that enormous sum, while the previous forced loans levied upon them are not paid.

The question is still pending, and it is impossible to form a correct opinion as to the final result.

An officer who belongs to the staff of Canales assures me that Ortega is now between this port and San Luis Potosi, and if funds can be raised in this place a formal "pronunciamiento" will be made here in favor of Ortega as President of the republic.

Unless some of our ships of war touch here, it will be a long time before I shall have another opportunity for the transmission of letters to the United States, but I will avail of every means to report to you as early as possible the result of this unwelcome party.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

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

No. 3.

Mr. Murphy to the minister of Mexico in France.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MARINE—CIVIL SECTION, NO. 21.

Remonstrance against the French authorities on account of incidents that occurred between the 15th instant and this date.

MEXICO, January 29, 1867.

SIR: The annexed documents will give you the correspondence between his majesty's government and the representatives of his Majesty the Emperor of the French at this court, on account of the following occurrences:

On the night of the 15th instant Mr. Marquez, general-in-chief of the second army corps, had the brothers Pedro, and Eduardo Garay arrested, on good suspicions of being rebel agents.

On the 16th General Ugarte, chief of the police, received a note (No. 1) from the French General A. de Maussion, commander of the subdivision of Mexico, summoning him to appear at his house at 3 o'clock that evening. Mr. Ugarte went, was arrested and informed that he would not be released till Pedro Garay was set at liberty. Mr. Ugarte was told that Pedro Garay had a safe-conduct

from Marshal Bazaine, and therefore he could not be, and ought not to have been, arrested. As chief of police, Ugarte was responsible for all arrests, and guilty of this one. This is learned from a letter, (No. 2,) sent on the 16th by Ugalde, to the department of government, from the house of the French subdivision commander, where he was detained. The minister immediately addressed a note (No. 3) to Marshal Bazaine, denouncing the act as outrageous, as Garay was not arrested by the police; and even if he had been, the French had no right to interfere in his liberation. If the commander presumed he had that right, he should have applied to the government of his majesty, that directs the police, and has sole jurisdiction in its cases. While this took place at the department of government, General Marquez sent (No. 4) to the minister of war the copy (No. 5) of a letter from General Maussion, ordering the immediate release of Pedro Garay, returning the safe-conduct that had been taken from him. Mr. Marquez enclosed a copy of his reply (No. 6,) and one to General Maussion, informing him that Pedro Garay had showed no safe-conduct from Marshal Bazaine, at the time he was arrested, nor made any mention of having one. The minister of war replied (No. 8) that Pedro Garay and his brother ought to be tried by court-martial. At the same time he addressed a confidential note (No. 9) to Marshal Bazaine if he had actually given Pedro Garay the safe-conduct mentioned, and told him how dangerous it was to give such documents to enemies of the government, allowing them to come and go when and where they pleased, to carry instructions from the enemy to their agents, and thus foment treason. The marshal made no reply to that note.

On the 16th General Marquez wrote again to the War Department, (Nos. 10 and 11,) enclosing a note from General Maussion, telling of his order for the arrest of General Ugarte, and saying he would be detained till Pedro Garay was set at liberty. The minister of war sent it to Marshal Bazaine, (No. 12,) requesting him to order the release of the chief of police, with the apology due the cordial relations of France, and in accordance with justice. Next day the minister of war called to see Marshal Bazaine, and General Ugarte was released, and Pedro Garay was delivered to the French authorities, to be tried by a Mexican court-martial, with an apology from the marshal to the Mexican government, written the 19th, (No. 13,) for Ugarte's imprisonment. Thus that unpleasant affair was satisfactorily settled.

But in the mean time, on the 17th, another incident took place. Marshal Bazaine sent a note (No. 14) to the minister of government, complaining that the Patria (No. 15) of that morning had published an insulting article to the French military authorities, and for his own dignity and the interest of his army, as well as by right, he had ordered the editor of the paper and the writer of the article to be imprisoned and tried by court-martial, and the Patria to be suppressed. His excellency was told that José Tynacia Anievas was the writer of the article, (but the marshal was misinformed,) and he was arrested, with the editor, and they were both imprisoned, when the order was to arrest only one or the other of them. The minister of government, in his reply on the 18th, (No. 16,) told the marshal just what I said to Mr. Dano, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France at this court, on the same day, (No. 17.) The minister sent my note to the marshal, as you will see from his reply, (No. 18,) and the marshal replied to Mr. Marin on the 22d, (No. 19,) affirming his right to detain the editors of the Patria, and to suppress that paper. However, the editor of the Patria and Mr. Anievas were released on the 18th, but the paper did not appear.

As a consequence of this, the president of the ministerial council addressed an invitation to Marshal Bazaine, General Castelnau, and Mr. Dano, minister plenipotentiary of France, to hold a conference upon the best manner of settling the dispute in question in a friendly manner, in relation to the suppression of the Patria, and other important points, for the purpose of giving them a solu-

tion conformably to the harmony and good relations that happily exist between both countries. Generals Bazaine and Castelnau refused to attend the conference, and Mr. Dano was alone; and when the points of discussion between his majesty's government and the French authorities were read, he repeated what he had said on the 21st in reply to my note of the 18th, that he had nothing to do with questions between his majesty's government and the French staff. The conference, therefore, was vain, and when the result was reported the next day, the 23d, to his majesty, it was resolved in ministerial council, presided over by his majesty, that the President himself should address a note (No. 20) to Bazaine, Castelnau, and Dano, in the terms of the annexed copy of the note, and in Marshal Bazaine's reply, (No. 21.)

This is the account that your excellency will find confirmed by the subjoined documents of all that has occurred since the 16th instant to this date; and, indeed, it is no easy task to decide which is most glaring in Mr. Bazaine's note, the irregularity and illegality of the acts, or the arrogance and total want of consideration towards his majesty's government. The government of his majesty cannot accept the theory that the general-in-chief of the French army, now on Mexican territory, as an ally and friend of the empire, may shelter and protect its enemies, and not permit it to arrest conspirators, without running the risk of having the captors of the conspirators arrested in their turn by Marshal Bazaine's officers. Neither will the government of his majesty allow Marshal Bazaine the right to arrest the editors of a paper and suppress the sheet itself, as such proceedings are insulting to the sovereignty of the country. It likewise protests against the language employed by Marshal Bazaine in his communications with the government of his majesty; nor will it acknowledge a state of war between France and the empire, which the marshal adduces as an excuse for his proceedings. The French army came to Mexico to demand satisfaction for insults offered to France by the government of Juarez, and declared if the Mexican nation wished to change its institutions and its form of government, the French forces would lend their assistance. And the nation did, in the most effective and unequivocal manner, express its wishes for a monarchy and in favor of the august prince who now sits upon the throne; and from that time the empire has regarded the French army residing in its midst as an army of allies and friends. Nothing has occurred to alter that condition of things, even though the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French have adopted resolutions for withdrawing its forces from this territory.

In accordance with his majesty's order, your excellency will inform the government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, of the just complaints of the Mexican government against the French military authorities in this country, and at the same time express the hope that due satisfaction will be offered to his majesty's government for the imprisonment of the editors of the Patria, and the suppression of that paper, as well as an indemnity to its editors for loss and damages resulting from the suppression of the paper.

Your excellency will read this note and the accompanying documents to the minister or foreign affairs, and leave him copies of them if he requests it.

God grant you many years!

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine,
MURPHY.

His Excellency the MINISTER OF MEXICO IN FRANCE.

Don José Ugarte, director general of police, Don José Maussion, commander of the division of Mexico, to appear in his office at three o'clock in the afternoon. The consequence of the interview was Mr. Ugarte's arrest, under the pretext that Pedro Garay had been arrested by his orders, and he was told that he would not be released till Mr. Garay was set at liberty. I must call your particular attention to the fact that Garay was not arrested by the police, and even if he had

No. 1.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO—TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION OF MEXICO.

Note.

MEXICO, January 16, 1867.

The general commanding the subdivision begs General Ugarte, chief of police, to present himself in his cabinet to-day, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The General Commanding the Subdivision of Mexico,
A. DE MAUSSION.

Mr. UGARTE, *Mexican Chief of Police.*

A true copy. Mexico, January 18, 1867.

The Sub-secretary of Government,

ANTONIO MA. VISCAINO.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department,

FELIX GALINDO.

No. 2.

MEXICO, January 16, 1867.

TO THE MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT: I have just been summoned by the general whose name is appended to the enclosed letter, to inform him who arrested Pedro Garay and took his papers. As I knew nothing about the arrest till this moment, I told him I did not know. I am told that Garay has a safe-conduct from General Bazaine, and therefore should not have been arrested. I have been shown a despatch from Mr. Marquez, saying that Garay presented no document to the chief who arrested him. I was arrested in a lower room of the commandancia, and will be detained till Pedro Garay is set at liberty, because the general of the subdivision says, as I am chief of police, I am responsible for all arrests.

I inform you of this that you may act as you think best; assuring you that before I spoke to the French general, I did not know of the arrest, and up to this moment I do not know by whom it was made.

Director General of the Police,

JOSÉ DE UGARTE.

Sub-secretary of Government,

ANTONIO MA. VISCAINO.

A true copy. Mexico, January 29, 1867.

Director of the Civil Department,

FELIX GALINDO.

No. 3.

MEXICO, January 16, 1867.

SEÑOR MARISCAL: The director general of police, Don José Ugarte, was summoned to-day by a note from General de Maussion, commander of the division of Mexico, to appear in his office at three o'clock in the afternoon. The consequence of the interview was Mr. Ugarte's arrest, under the pretext that Pedro Garay had been arrested by his orders, and he was told that he would not be released till Mr. Garay was set at liberty. I must call your particular attention to the fact that Garay was not arrested by the police, and even if he had