

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

No. 66.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 27, 1867.

SIR: From very recent and reliable information from San Luis Potosi the imperial and republican forces were in hostile array against each other at Queretaro, and several attempts by the latter had been made upon the fortifications of the former without any favorable results.

The campaign lately opened by Maximilian against the liberties of the people of this country has already initiated a war of extermination of life and utter ruin to property, either by confiscation or by over-taxation. This is the system of both parties, and they seem to be striving to outvie each other in the accomplishment of the utter ruin of the country and its inhabitants.

This place is still garrisoned with about fourteen hundred men, under the command of General Ascension Gomez. And although they have received orders from the President to join the other forces at Queretaro, they found excuses for disobeying those orders.

Juarez and his cabinet are still located in San Luis Potosi, and if our legation should be speedily established in this city it would doubtless have a most salutary influence over the minds of the Mexicans throughout the country, and result in incalculable benefits to our countrymen.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, &c., &c.

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

[Unofficial.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the United States steamer Tacony, Commander F. A. Roe, anchored off the bar of this port late in the evening of the 25th, and yesterday communicated with this consulate. The Tacony left last night for her port of destination, Vera Cruz, where she is doubtless much wanted at the present moment.

Commander Roe informed me that the United States gunboat Yantic, Lieutenant Commander Maxwell, is on her way to Tampico, and will be in in a day or so.

This is very acceptable news to our countrymen and myself, for the simple reason that with such protection we feel perfectly secure.

With the highest respect, I am your very obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

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

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

No. 68.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, April 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 2d instant the United States steamer Tahoma, Commander Ghuardi, arrived in this port from Vera Cruz, and on the 12th the United States steamer Yantic also arrived here from the north.

The repeated commands of the President to General Gomez, the commander of the garrison, to turn over the command of this place to the Prefect Don Ramon Castello, and to march with the State forces under his command to the scene of action at Queretaro, having been disobeyed, much excitement and alarm was evinced here at the time of the arrival of the Tahoma, and a public pronouncement would doubtless been made against Juarez in favor of Ortega had it not been for the apprehension of Gomez and his adherents that the commander of the Tahoma would have aided the friends of Juarez. Thus far Gomez has merely removed the persons appointed to civil posts by Juarez; that is to say, collector and comptroller of customs, postmaster, and prefect.

On the 12th instant Colonel Haro, commanding the forts on the west side of the city, took possession of all the artillery, and stationed his men at Casa Mata in open defiance against the pretensions of Gomez, from whom he demanded immediate submission to the orders of Juarez; but during the night, from some mysterious cause which may prove disastrous to Juarez, Haro abandoned his pretensions and his post of duty and retired, leaving the artillery in full possession of Gomez.

In the mean time I am credibly informed that Gomez has sent expresses for the return of the notorious Canales and his adherents to this place; and if it were not for the presence of our vessels of war I should now feel much concern for the security of life and property.

The mail which arrived here yesterday from San Luis Potosi brings the reliable report of the capture and occupation of the city of Puebla on the 3d instant by the republican forces.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,
FRANKLIN CHASE.

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

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

No. 74.] UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, May 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that on the morning of the 14th instant a portion of the troops belonging to the garrison of this place revolted against General Gomez, who, although having incurred the displeasure of the President, still retains possession of the said garrison, and the control of the revenue of this port. The disturbance lasted about six hours, when the revolted party were put to flight, some of whom escaped in boats to the United States steamer Yantic, from whence they were sent to the opposite shore, and others rushed into the houses of the foreign consuls, as places of refuge, while about twenty were shot by their pursuers while in the act of endeavoring to swim to the Yantic and the merchant vessels in port.

The last and sharpest part of the fighting took place in the square in which this consulate and consular residence are situated, but I was fortunately protected by a guard of 30 men and 2 officers timely sent me by the commander of the Yantic.

General Pavon, acting under orders from Juarez, is now organizing a force in the Huasteca, for the object of recapturing this city and its garrison. Within the last two weeks about 400 men have left this garrison with their arms, and joined the command of Pavon.

A more perfectly disordered state of affairs than those that now exist in this place cannot be well imagined, but the presence of the Yantic has been a protection to both lives and property in this community irrespective of nationality.

Immediately after the troubles of the 14th were ended, all the prisoners were

put upon a summary trial, but their lives have been spared through the timely interposition of Mrs. Chase and myself, several of whom will be sent this day to Matamoros. Whilst I am not insensible to the important protection which our government has given to its citizens in this place, still I beg to suggest that at least one of our gunboats may be stationed here until the government forces may obtain full control.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. F. W. Seward.

No. 25.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Mexico, April 17, 1867.

SIR: In pursuance of the resolution to defend the capital adopted in a council called together on General Marquez's return from the scene of his defeat, most rigorous measures have been resorted to for the exaction of instant payment of the forced loan and contributions imposed prior to his expedition. Soldiers have been stationed in the houses of recusants, and, where they could not succeed in eluding the vigilance of the police, heads of families have been imprisoned upon the hesitation to answer the impositions of the authorities. A second forced loan is exacted, and contributions based upon the most extravagant pretensions in political economy are levied anew upon the population. No resource has been left untouched that could possibly furnish the means of resistance, which it has been resolved to sustain to the last extremity.

Under the influence of this system of terror, many citizens of the Hanseatic towns have made urgent appeals to me for protection, the responsibility of which I have as invariably declined unless it be solicited by a written communication from the consul general of the league. Though the circular to consuls (a copy of which is herewith enclosed, No. 1) does not require such applications to be made in writing, I have been more decided in this reply to several verbal calls to the same effect of the consul general, by the difficulty experienced in shielding American citizens and their interests, which alone would appear motive sufficient to put on record the protection extended in the present dangerous crisis by the United States to the citizens of another power at the solicitation of their representative, the consul general of the Hanseatic cities. And the propriety of my decision is sustained more fully, if it be true, as intimated, that the reluctance to consent to this single condition proceeds on the part of the consul general from instructions received by him from the cities he represents to apply for countenance and advice to the minister of Prussia accredited near the government of Prince Maximilian.

I respectfully submit the entire subject to the judgment of the department, and shall await instructions as to any future action in the matter.

The liberal army, following up their recent success, is now massed around the city to the number of 20,000 men, as reported, and is making preparation to commence an attack in form as soon as the siege train shall have been received from Puebla.

Under an impression prevailing generally that but an ineffectual resistance can be offered to the forces now upon the capital, the corps of foreign representatives suspended their discussion of the terms of another protest against forced loans and contributions, in order to learn from the high Mexican functionaries their proposed action in the present momentous situation. On the reply that the city would be defended to the last cartridge, the diplomatic

corps addressed to the secretary of foreign affairs, in return to the answer, enclosure No. 2, to a former protest, a notification (a copy of which I have not as yet secured) of their resolve to ask of their respective governments instructions in regard to their future relations with this government.

A letter from the consular agent at Puebla gives the information that the liberal authorities have imposed on that city a forced loan of \$150,000, and a contribution of one per cent. on all capital exceeding \$250. I have advised the consular agent, in reply to his request for instructions as to his conduct in the protection of American citizens against these impositions, that Americans would pay the legal imposts levied upon Mexicans, and that at a proper season the government of the United States would interfere wherever any infraction may have been committed upon the rights of their citizens.

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

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,

U. S. Consul, in charge of U. S. Legation.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—No news that can be relied upon has been received from Queretaro.

[Enclosure No. 1.—Circular to consuls.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 18, 1862.

SIR: On the 22d of May last I informed you that the republics of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck had placed their citizens of Mexico under the protection of the United States, and requesting you to extend such protection, "should they need it." Some doubts have arisen as to the extent of your powers under this order. I have to inform you that in all cases where a consul of either of these powers resides in the same place with yourself, you are in no case to act as to the persons under his protection unless he shall request you. Where there is no such consul, you will of course extend such protection as may be proper to the citizens of either of said republics, in the absence of their proper consuls.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CORWIN.

[Enclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

POLITICAL SECTION.

MEXICO, April 10, 1867.

The undersigned, assistant secretary of the department of foreign affairs, during the indisposition of his excellency the minister, and as he had the honor to announce in his communication dated 7th instant, addressed to his excellency the minister of his Majesty, dean of the diplomatic corps, has made report to his excellency the president of the department charged by the government with the collective note dated 6th of the same, relative to the anticipations which, in exchange for bills on Vera Cruz, the government has been obliged to ask for from various landed proprietors and merchants at this capital, among whom it is supposed may be some Belgian subjects, because Mr. Hoo-ricks is one of the signers of that note.

His excellency being informed of the contents of that note, has thought proper to decide, in concert with the council of ministers, that it be said in reply

to the chargé d'affaires of Belgium, that the present circumstances of the empire are notoriously such as to make necessary the exceptional measures that have been dictated, so that it cannot fall back from them at this moment, and that if there has been any excess in executing them, not occasioned by undue and disrespectful insubordination, the government will instruct its agents to conduct themselves with favor toward foreigners, provided they manifest, at the same time, the obedience and respect due to the public authority.

Such is the conclusion which the undersigned has order to transmit to the chargé d'affaires of Belgium.

The undersigned avails of the occasion to assure the chargé d'affaires of his Majesty the King of Belgium of his distinguished consideration.

J. N. PEREDA.

Mr. FREDERICK HOORICKS,

Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Belgium.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 15, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch of the 17th of April, No. 25, has been received. You inform me that many citizens of the Hanseatic towns have made earnest appeals for protection, which you have declined to concede. You have also given me a copy of a circular instruction which was issued by Mr. Corwin, United States minister at Mexico, upon the subject of protection to citizens of those states, on the 11th of June, 1862.

We have now to take into consideration the present revolutionary situation of Mexico, and also the change which has occurred in the political condition of the Hanseatic towns. Those towns are now understood to be politically connected with and under the protection of the kingdom of Prussia, or at least constituents in the new North German Confederacy, of which Prussia is the leading state. It is understood that Prussia, with the consent of those towns, now represents them in their intercourse with foreign nations. Prussia, if I remember rightly, has recognized the so-called empire of Mexico, while the United States have persistently adhered to their recognition of the republic of Mexico. Under these circumstances no sufficient grounds exist for an assumption by the United States to extend protection or care over the citizens of the Hanseatic towns in Mexico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Esq.,

United States Consul, Mexico.

Mr. Otterbourg to Mr. Seward.

No. 32.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, May 25, 1867.

SIR: The condition of affairs, in all but the increase of suffering among the masses of the capital, remains unchanged during the twenty days which have elapsed since my despatch dated May 5. Contributions and forced loans continue to be exacted inexorably, on the plea of the necessities of the soldiery at the ramparts, who withal receive but scanty pay or rations. The imposition of such contributions and forced loans, with painful and unceasing exertions, I

have, to the present moment, succeeded in warding off from those under the protection of the consulate. Unusual rejoicings along the lines of the besieging forces on the afternoon of the 15th instant proclaimed some extraordinary event, and on the morning of the 16th rumors had already penetrated into the city of the fall of Queretaro on the day previous, and the surrender at discretion of Maximilian, his generals, entire army, and material of war. This report, confirmed over and again in every manner that could be required to insure belief, has been obstinately denied by the authorities in control of the capital, and tenaciously combated by the ministerial press. It is now understood that General Diaz only awaits the junction of the whole liberal force before this city in order to commence vigorous operations with 40,000 men, should his summons to surrender on the 27th be not responded to in the affirmative within three days.

Prince Maximilian, by the general voice, is courteously treated at Queretaro by his captors, and is to be subjected to trial by a council of war as soon as the constitutional government shall have been re-established in the capital. While the liberals have been warm in expression of their displeasure at the tone of the correspondence between the minister of Austria at Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States upon the treatment to be awarded to Maximilian, the journals of the ministry make it an occasion to reproach their opponents with subjection to the will of the American government. An article in "La Union" of the 10th of May so completely exposes the passions sought to be aroused against the United States as to claim the attention of the department.

The friendly relations suspended between the functionaries of the palace and the diplomatic corps have been further weakened by the withdrawal of the Spanish consul's exequatur on the allegation of disrespectful language employed in a protest published by that official against the sale of property belonging to a Spanish subject. In consequence of this determined measure of the authorities the minister from Spain, having demanded and received his passports left the city to-day with his entire legation.

The appeals for protection addressed by foreigners of every nationality to this consulate and, on the occurrences just narrated, by Spanish subjects in particular, have led me to reflect seriously upon the course I shall necessarily have to pursue should Mr. Campbell not appear in season to meet the early exigencies of his position as minister near the constitutional government of Mexico. In the conviction that the policy of the United States has never been to refuse countenance to those who rightly solicit their protection, I should feel authorized to exert officiously the influence of the consulate by serving whenever applied to as a medium of communication between foreigners and the government; and while thus acting I should endeavor to obtain security for the former, who would thus come to regard the authorities as their best protectors, and the government would accept the responsibility which naturally belonged to them, of regarding the security guaranteed alike to every nationality as a natural obligation.

Should the progress of events now promising a close to the actual contest place Mexico in possession of the constitutional government, I shall immediately advise Mr. Campbell, at New Orleans, and by the same courier inform the department at Washington.

Mr. Barksdale, of whose arrest and imprisonment the department was advised in despatch No. 29, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him and put at liberty. Mr. Dalcour, named in the same despatch, though absolved from the accusation of conspiracy, is yet a prisoner.

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

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,

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

Hon. F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary of State, U. S. of America, Washington, D. C.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Otterbourg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1867.

SIR: Your despatch No. 32, dated May 25, 1867, has been received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

M. OTTERBOURG, Esq., U. S. Consul, City of Mexico.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 13.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, February 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I sent the enclosed to Colonel Du Pin, commandant superior of this city. He returned it to my messenger, telling him to say to me that he wished I would write my communications to him in French or Spanish. I declined to do so.

Every French authority and consulate, except the Mexican and said commandancia, have their flags up to-day. All the foreign vessels of war have the American flag at the main.

The American steamships Key West and Cortes arrived here from New York with provisions consigned to the French administration of war, (on 17th instant.) The Key West finished her discharging on the 19th, but as yet her freight money has not been paid. I have declined to act for these captains further than to advise them, viz: that to avoid the conflict of authority that the French treasury embark the freight money.

I met the intendat yesterday on the street, when he told me that he was only waiting an order from General Triant, commissary general, to pay over to me the duties I have paid on the freight moneys of the American steamers Concordia and Victor.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
Acting United States Consul.

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

Mr. Saulnier to Colonel Du Pin.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, February 20, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The 22d of February being the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, I have the honor to invite you to join with me in the celebration of said day by ordering your flag to be raised over your office.

With assurances of my high esteem, I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
Acting U. S. Consul.

Colonel Du Pin, Commandant Superior of Vera Cruz.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 14.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, February 22, 1867.

SIR: Since writing my despatch No. 13, at 9 o'clock, I advised you that Colonel Du Pin, commandant superior, had not put up his flag. I have now to advise you that at 11 o'clock a. m. the French is flying over his commandancia; also that the Mexican flag is now flying over the palace of this city.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Saulnier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 6, 1867.

SIR: Your two despatches, Nos. 13 and 14, of the 22d of February have been received.

It is a good rule, in the exercise of consular as well as diplomatic functions, to avoid, as far as consistent with true dignity, the taking as well as the giving of offence. The return to you by Colonel Du Pin, superior commandant of Vera Cruz, of your note inviting him to join with you in the celebration of the 22d of February by ordering his flag to be raised over his office, and his request through the messenger that you would write your communications to him in French or Spanish, were not altogether courteous. On the other hand, your request was made without instructions from this government, and the compliance with it on his part was optional with the commandant. I think it was as injudicious on your part to decline to write to him in French or Spanish in compliance with his suggestion, as it was injudicious on his part to require you to adopt one of those languages.

I express myself thus, not for the purpose of censuring a proceeding on your part which was prompted by a laudable spirit of national pride, but only for the purpose of showing that it is compatible with the national character to decline controversies on unimportant questions.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. SAULNIER,
Acting U. S. Consul, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 46.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that an arrangement has been agreed upon between Don Domingo Bureau, the imperial commissary in this city, and General Rafael Benavides, the commander of the liberal forces besieging this city, for the delivery of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa to said liberal general within the next three days.

As an earnest of said arrangement, the commanding general Taboado was paid off yesterday, and embarked on board the Spanish mail steamer Ciudad Condal

for Havana. This same General Taboado was opposed to entering into any arrangements with the liberals for the delivery of this city, and was also strong in favor of General Santa Anna.

Now the commanding general is General Mariano Camacho, and is in favor of giving up the imperial contest.

The only element of discord now is the French and Spanish troops in the imperial service in this city, who claim back pay. To enable General Camacho to pay them also, the merchants of Vera Cruz are withdrawing their merchandise from public store and paying the duties on them.

The imperial commissary is sick and heartily tired of his position. Guarantees have been given by General Benavides to all concerned in the imperial cause, provided the arrangement for the delivery to him of the city be carried into effect within the said three days.

The latest news from the city of Mexico is by telegraph to the camp of General Benavides, to the effect that on the 15th instant Marquez made a second attempt to cut his way out of the city but was driven back with severe loss.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

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

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Saulnier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 24, 1867.

SIR: Your despatches from No. 42 to No. 45, both inclusive, have been received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

E. H. SAULNIER, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Vera Cruz.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 47.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 25, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 46 I advised you that an arrangement has been agreed upon between the imperial commissary, Don Domingo Bureau, and the commanding general of the liberal forces, for the delivery of this city within seventy-two hours, dating from noon of the 20th instant. The imperial commissary fell sick on the 20th, and in consequence he was unprepared until the 24th to treat with General Benavides. On the 24th a flag of truce was sent out, but as the city of Mexico had fallen into the liberal Porfirio Diaz's power, the commission was answered that the previous arrangements were null and void, and that orders had been received from General Diaz that they could not be treated with until they should lay down their arms and surrender at discretion. The imperial commissary will, in my opinion, go from here the first opportunity, and leave the situation in an unsettled condition. The French troops—some one hundred and fifty—are the most difficult to dispose of, as they

claim back pay and their passages from here. The enclosed extra will inform you of the surrender of the city of Mexico on the 20th instant to General Porfirio Diaz. Also, one advising of the sentence of death on Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, which was carried into effect on the 19th, at the city of Queretaro.

The United States steamer Tacony returned here on the 21st instant from Pensacola, and now lies in this harbor.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULNIER,

United States Consul.

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

[Supplement to No. 19 of the Concordia, of Orizaba, June 20, 1867.—Translation.]

Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, archduke of Austria, in league with Napoleon III to rob Mexico of its independence and institutions, usurper of its sovereignty, calling himself emperor, overthrown by the national will and made prisoner by the republican forces in Queretaro, on the 15th of May, 1867, and judged by the law upon offences against the independence of the nation of the 25th of January, 1862, and sentenced by the respective council of war to the extreme penalty, was executed in Queretaro on the 19th of June, 1867, at seven o'clock in the morning, together with his ex-Mexican generals, Miramon and Mejia. Peace to his ashes.

Here is the official notice of that momentous and notable event, which was received by telegraph to-day by the citizen General Alexander Garcia, governor and military commander of our State:

[Sent from Tacubaya June 19, 1867.—Received at Orizaba June 20, at 9.30 a. m.]

To the Citizen Governor of Vera Cruz:

The citizen General Escobedo sends me this telegram to-day from Queretaro:

"On this day I report to the minister of war as follows:

"On the 14th day of the present month, at eleven o'clock at night, the council of war condemned Ferdinand Maximilian, Miguel Miramon, and F. Mejia to suffer the extreme penalty. The sentence was confirmed at these headquarters on the 15th. The 16th was fixed on for the execution, which was postponed till to-day by disposition of the supreme government.

"It is now seven o'clock in the morning, and the said convicts, Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia, have been shot.

"Make this known to the citizen President of the republic.

"ESCOBEDO."
DIAZ.

[Supplement to No. 19 of the Concordia, of Orizaba, June 21, 1867.]

LONG LIFE TO THE REPUBLIC, THE EASTERN ARMY, AND TO ITS WELL-DESERVING GENERAL-IN-CHIEF!—THE CAPITULATION OF MEXICO—SURRENDER OF ITS GARRISON, BOTH NATIVES AND FOREIGNERS, WITHOUT CONDITIONS.

The most enthusiastic jubilation is expressed at the reception of the glorious news that the capital of our republic is now in the power of our well-deserving forces, led by that valiant citizen General Porfirio Diaz. His imposing attitude, his courage in combat, and his untiring efforts have hastened this result, which

all our brave citizens will hail as the last resting place that separates us from the reconquest of our national territory, that will never more be profaned by traitors. This victory will hasten the fall of Vera Cruz, now ready to open its gates to the patient and brave soldiers of our division. After such a brilliant and splendid victory our country will soon enjoy that long-desired peace so necessary to its prosperity, and will have the respect and admiration of the whole world. Citizen Benito Juarez, President of the republic, has given us the example. We now hail the triumph of right and justice in the republic. Let us hasten to proclaim the complete triumph of law and morals, so that we may proudly exclaim, "Long live Mexico—great, omnipotent, and happy!"

The news came by telegraph to-day, addressed as follows, to our worthy governor and military commander:

[Despatched from Tacubaya June 20.—Received at Orizaba the 21st, 1867, at 10.18 a. m.]

"Citizen General GARCIA:

"The capitulation of Mexico has just been signed. Its garrison, composed of Mexicans and foreigners, surrender unconditionally, and remain prisoners at the disposal of the supreme government of the republic. General Diaz is now leaving Chapultepec for Mexico to make the necessary arrangements for the preservation of public order.

"BENITEZ."

By previous telegram from citizen Licenciado Benitez, the secretary of citizen General Diaz, received this day, we have the following particulars:

"Marquez was abandoned by his adherents on the 19th. Tabera solicited a conference, that took place on the morning of the 20th; but General Diaz, not accepting the proposed conditions of surrender, renewed the bombardment that had been suspended till three in the afternoon from early morning. This brought the besieged to their senses; and at half-past six they offered to surrender."

RICARDO B. SUAREZ,
Editor and Proprietor.

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 48.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, June 27, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the imperial commissary, Don Domingo Bureau, fled from this city on the evening of the 25th, taking refuge on board the Austrian steamer of war, Elizabeth, on her departure from here for New Orleans. General Don Luis Perez Gomez remained in command of the forces in this city and the castle of San Juan de Uloa. Yesterday morning a friend of his called on me and solicited an interview; said interview took place at the house of the British consul, in the presence of Commander Roe of the United States steamer Tacony; Captain Ainsley, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Jason; the commander of the French corvette Phlegston; the English, French, and Prussian consuls, and myself. General Don Luis Perez Gomez then formally delivered the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Uloa to the British, American, and Prussian consuls, only stipulating time sufficient to allow the foreign troops to embark. This is being done at this present moment, say 8 o'clock a. m., on the Mexican steamer Tabasco, for Mobile.

Immediately that the embarkation is effected the consuls will advise the city authorities that the city is at their disposition, and that they forthwith send a

deputation to wait on General R. Benavides and invite him to enter and take possession of the city.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

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

Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 51.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, July 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this city is perfectly quiet; as yet no one has been molested for political offences; the most of the chiefs had embarked from here previous to the entry of the liberal forces. General Ignacio Ala Torre has been appointed governor and commandant general of the State of Vera Cruz; he is expected to arrive here to-day. Dr. José A. Gamboa, of Oaxaca, is the new collector of customs in this city.

A succession of feast days, since the entry into this city of the liberals, say from the 27th to 30th of June, inclusive; illuminations, &c.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULNIER,
United States Consul.

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

[Supplement to the Revista.—Translation.]

COUNTRY, INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY!

Constitutional order is now established in Vera Cruz. At this moment the worthy General Benavides and his brave soldiers are in the city. The meritorious Zamora battalion came in yesterday. After three months of privations and suffering, liberty and independence, those precious treasures of which we have been deprived for six years by the errors and unpatriotism of wicked Mexicans, are again restored to us. Now the conquered are fugitives; we will respect them; let history be their judge.

The Archduke Maximilian, chief of the faction that sought to burden us with a monarchy, has been judged, condemned, and executed. Peace to his tomb! Other chiefs have paid the forfeit of their lives for the crime of making common cause with the invaders.

Let us respect their memory! Our duty now is to forget past errors, and to labor faithfully to reconcile Mexicans and consolidate the government. Citizen Benito Juarez is the saviour of his country. May God reward him!

Citizens Benavides, Garcia, Baranda, Milan, and others, are the redeemers of Vera Cruz. Glory be to them! Zaragoza, Arteaga, Zalazar, Ferrer, Berna, and many others, died the death of the righteous. May their names be immortal!

Now our city is clad in colors, in homage to our brothers of the southern brigade, a testimony to the valor and patriotism it has ever shown. Let us bless the names of our saviours, and let us not forget that republicans are generous, great, and magnanimous.