

I answer the first point by saying that peaceful foreigners or neutrals may count upon all the guarantees which international law gives them in such cases, and I say the same particularly of all the French residents who have not participated with the invaders, for your consulate well knows that through the magnanimity of our government, when their Emperor has declared war against us, the guarantees which they are to enjoy are assured by our positive and written law.

The undersigned, considering the second part of your note merely as an officious step inspired by sentiments of good will of your consulate, declines answering it, limiting himself to declare his opinion that there is room to believe that any reasons which might be given by the Mexicans who did not leave the place of Tampico, when it was occupied by the French, will be listened to and taken into consideration.

I beg you to accept the assurance of my consideration and particular esteem.

Liberty and reform!

Headquarters at the Hacienda del Chocoy, January 10, 1863.

M. RAMON DE OBREGON,
Vice-Consul of H. C. M.

A true copy:

JUAN JOSÉ DE LA GARZA.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

No. 8.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL ARMY, PAVON'S DIVISION, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CITIZEN MINISTER: As I informed you in my communication of the 11th instant, I this day, at half past 11 a. m., occupied this town with the forces under my command, immediately upon its evacuation by the invaders, by covering at once the principal points, seeing that the enemy is still upon the bar with some 800 men. The public tranquillity was maintained in a manner highly creditable to the honor of our arms, which have brilliantly sustained their well-deserved national renown. I have, at the same time, given notice, by express courier, to the citizen general-in-chief of the forces of this State, of the occupation of this important city, in order that he may determine to do whatever he may deem proper, and cause his forces to advance, and when united to mine we may consult upon the defence of the town in the event of the return of the invaders from the bar, whence they cannot embark, there being a cross sea running, and there not being a sufficient depth of water for their steamers.

I take pleasure in felicitating you upon this event that you may communicate it to the supreme chief of the nation—the abandonment by the foreign enemy of this part of the Mexican territory.

Our country, liberty, and reform!

Tampico, January 13, 1863.

Citizen MINISTER OF WAR, Mexico.

A true copy:

DESIDERIO PAVON.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

No. 9.

[Translation.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES OF TAMAULIPAS AND HUASTECA, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

In conformity with what I explained previously to the ministry at war, with respect to attacking the enemy in their embarking, I ordered that a force, consisting of 100 infantry of the first battalion of the State, 200 of the battalion Hidalgo, 100 of the section Pavon, 100 lancers, and two pieces of rifled artillery, the whole commanded by citizen Colonel Rafael de la Garza, should proceed to the bar of the above-named harbor, where the enemy were, to make a slight reconnoissance, which took place on the 20th instant without anything else occurring beyond the fire of the infantry on both sides, which was kept up for some time. On the following day, the 21st, citizen Colonel Garza returned to the bar

with the same force, and after our artillery had fired several times upon the steamer and gunboats which they had there to protect their infantry, the former began to move out, but through their haste to leave, and the lively fire which was kept up on our side, it ran aground in doing so on the bar.

To-day it remained yet in the same state, and in order to effect its entire destruction our artillery, placed beforehand in that place, repeated its firing upon it, and the other war steamers which form the squadron that was outside the harbor, and which there is no doubt came to protect it and save it from the danger in which it happened to be.

All that they attempted was in vain, for notwithstanding having directed all their fire of artillery upon our forces, the above-named steamer remained completely in the same state, and at last was abandoned by the enemy, who, after having set it on fire, went on board the other ships-of-war that were outside the bay.

The French forces, besides this loss that they have suffered, and which is of some importance, have left in our possession a one-masted vessel laden with materials of war, a larger one filled with provisions, and another of a similar size half laden with a cargo of coal.

To-morrow I shall order to be taken out of the above-named steamer the five pieces of artillery with which it was armed, and the other articles which are still serviceable, and as soon as I have the papers giving an account of the quantity of warlike materials and provisions which are in our possession, I will send you the necessary information, that it may be placed before the citizen President of the republic.

I must likewise mention to you, among other things, that the invaders, before effecting their embarkation, completely destroyed by fire all the property in the neighborhood, leaving it in consequence reduced to a frightful desert.

All of which I let you know, that you may be pleased to lay it before the supreme magistrate of the nation.

JUAN DE LA GARZA.

Citizen MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE.

TAMPICO, January 22, 1863.

A true copy:

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

No. 10.

Forces of Tampico and Huasteca.

TAMPICO, February 7, 1863.

To the MINISTER OF WAR, Mexico:

Colonel Rafael de la Garza, commanding the second division which I ordered against the bar of this port, submits to me the following communication under date of the 23d ultimo:

"In compliance with the orders received from these headquarters to make a reconnoissance of the enemy stationed on the bar of this port, I went out on the 20th instant with 400 infantry of the first Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, and Pavon battalions, 100 lancers of the second regiment of the cavalry brigade, and two pieces of rifled ordnance. As I had the honor to inform you, on that same day I remained within gun-shot of the enemy with the greater part of my division, and I ordered fire to be directed upon him for the purpose of compelling him to come out from the breastworks and barricades which he had constructed, and to draw him at the same time from the protection of his gunboats and war vessels which were in the river; but it was all in vain, and it being already late I had to order a retreat, because the bad condition of the caissons obliged me to leave the artillery in the pass of Doña Cecilia, and to make no use of it. That being in a better state of preparation, on the 21st, in compliance with your orders, I returned to the bar, the houses of which I found already set on fire by the French and yet smoking.

"At that moment in which we saw this the whole force of the enemy that had landed re-embarked on board of the war steamer La Lance, and a gunboat. These vessels were yet in the middle of the river; and then I arranged that, until the arrival of our artillery, which had been delayed by the difficulty of getting over the sandy ground, 100 men of the first battalion should be deployed as sharpshooters, protecting themselves by the sand-banks in order to take aim. The enemy understood the movement and immediately withdrew out of range. At this time our artillery came up; fire was opened on both sides, and soon the barge was compelled to withdraw, and after her the steamer. The latter lost the channel and grounded on a sand-bank, where she was exposed to our fire, which, on account of

H. Ex. Doc. 11—7

the shortness of the distance, did her much damage, without any loss to our forces, notwithstanding that the grounded steamer as well as the squadron outside the bar cannonaded us at the time, some enfilading vessels having got range of us. This operation lasted until night had set in—when the darkness did not permit us to distinguish objects—without any other accident on our side than the dismounting of one of our pieces.

“At dawn on the following day, the 22d instant, our artillery being placed on the fortification erected on the bar, we began to open fire; nearly the whole squadron kept up a lively cannonade upon us until eleven o'clock in the morning, and we replied quite regularly on our side. The hostile steamer *La Lance* was set on fire by the French themselves, the crew only having escaped from her, and taking none of the provisions even with them, as is shown by the committee of officers who went on board soon after and brought off a great part of them, though the vessel was very soon wrapped in flames. For this reason the five cannons with which she was armed, which were rifled ones, according to the information which I have, as also the quartermaster's stores and other effects which she contained, have been lost with the steamer, although I believe that we can yet draw out a great part of them and render them useful.

“In addition to this, the enemy has left in the mouth of the river the American transport vessel *Eugenia*, loaded with munitions of war; the brigantine *Indus* with provisions; the bark *France et Bretagne* with pit-coal, two large iron tenders, and a boat with double prows. On land were found some wagons, mules, horses, and asses. A report of the number and quantity of all these things will be rendered as soon as those commissioned to draw it up have concluded it. The tow-boat *Reforma*, which had been captured by the enemy, was likewise abandoned in the mouth of the bar, they having afterwards set fire to it so as to render it useless.

“I deem it proper to remark, that on the second and third day the expeditionary division sent to the bar was augmented by the arrival of the first company of the third battalion volunteers, of the centre, as also that General Macedonio Capistran, at his own request, held himself in readiness to march with the first regiment of lancers of his brigade, and very opportunely took position at the bridge of Chijol for the purpose of protecting me in case of necessity.

“Such has been the result of the expedition intrusted to the undersigned, and in conclusion he considers it due to justice to declare that all the commanders and subordinate officers, as well as the soldiers composing the division, have done their duty.”

And in transmitting this to you for the information of the President, I should declare that I have delayed to despatch this report, because I waited for the completion of the detailed accounts of all the articles taken from the enemy, which I have now the honor of enclosing.

In regard to the vessels, I have this day ordered that the captain of this should take possession of them as national property, in which character I think of selling them at auction if there be any bidders; and if there be none, I will arrange to have them taken up the river so far as to place them in the greatest possible security in case the enemy should again threaten this place, unless the supreme government disposes otherwise.

Liberty and reform!

JUAN J. DE LA GARZA,
General Commanding.

FORCES OF TAMAULIPAS, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Report of the munitions of war taken from the French in the transport Eugenia on the bar of Tampico, January 22, 1863.

16,520 one ounce musket balls.	10 hand grenades, not loaded.
1 box one-ounce musket balls, spoiled.	78 little sacks for 30-pounders.
504 musket caps.	207 do. do. 12-pounders.
538 caps for cannons.	200 do. do. 4-pounders.
30 balls for rifled cannon, Armstrong 30-pounders.	40 do. do. 22-pounders.
90 bombshells with 12 charges, for same.	60 fuzes for shells for 4-pounders.
198 bombshells, with four charges, for same.	1 box with mixed, for shells.
24 rounds of grape and canister, with 4 charges.	200 fulminating matches.
40 hand grenades, loaded.	10 squibs.
	10 rockets.
	1 fire chemise.
	720 pistol cartridges a la Fosset.
	1 copper fuzee for vessels, blinded.

TAMPICO, January 27, 1863.

JUAN PAITTON.

Report of the cargo taken from the enemy, contained in the brigantine Indus.

4 boxes cheese.	1 bundle containing bedding.
15 empty barrels.	2 bundles containing crutches.
32 empty quarter casks.	1 cask containing apothecary's bottles.
47 barrels salt meat.	1 jug oil.
26 barrels of flour.	6 uncovered barrels flour.
65 boxes with jars of preserved meat.	1 bundle stakes.
4 boxes containing medicines.	3 gridirons whereon to set caldrons.
69 large jars preserved meat.	3 small gridirons for small caldrons.
23 sacks white beans.	1 barrel containing salt.
6 sacks maize.	1 pick-axe.
15 sacks salt.	1 hatchet.
45 casks biscuit.	1 tierce oakum.
5 boxes tobacco.	1 little chest with small drums.
4 empty pipes.	1 large barrel containing brandy.
53 small canisters preserved meat.	½ cask containing liquorice.
2 sacks peas.	1 barrel flour uncovered.
3 barrels flour.	3 boxes old iron.
9 barrels flour, damaged.	1 copper vessel.
1 tierce tobacco.	1 copper caldron.
3 jugs oil.	7 large iron plates.
1 bag mustard.	½ tierce gum arabic.
2 barrels salt.	1 sack with rope's-ends.
19 oars.	3 kegs medicine.
1 mast.	78 gray coverlets.
3 barrels maize.	14 white do.
24 barrels red wine.	397 blankets.
2 boxes peas.	350 sheets.
2 boxes white beans.	154 pillow cases.
3 boxes biscuits.	280 bolster cases.
7 casks biscuits.	46 pairs woollen stockings.
6 half-casks biscuits.	400 pointed caps.
3 barrels boiled meat.	100 aprons.
4 empty pots.	290 Rouen towels.
2 bedsteads with pillows.	

NOTE 1. In addition to the provisions mentioned in this report there were also those consumed by the troops, to the number of five hundred men, in three days.

NOTE 2. There is no account given of the horses, mules, and wagons taken from the enemy, because the greater part of them strayed away at the last moment, and we succeeded in recovering only three mules and six wagons.

RAMON BARBERENA,
Commissary General.

TAMPICO, February 5, 1863.

TAMPICO, February 6, 1863.

A true copy:

D. BALANDRANO, Secretary.

A true copy:

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

No. 11.

FEDERAL ARMY, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Headquarters, Providencia, January 10, 1863.

The MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE, Mexico:

For the information of the chief magistrate of the republic, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copies, which were sent to me in a private letter under date of yesterday, and which I received to-day at 12 o'clock, it not having been possible to transmit them with the regular weekly report for the reason that that could not be delayed one moment.

By the said copies you will see the course pursued by the general second in command of the division, and the demands of the enemy, wherein I have not been able to do less than approve the conduct of the former.

It is now 11 o'clock p. m., and as yet the courier has not arrived whom I expect to bring me an account of the result of the attack of this morning, which I will communicate to you as soon as I receive it.

Wherefore I offer to you and to the president the assurance of my distinguished esteem and consideration.

Liberty and reform!

J. ALVAREZ.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

A true copy:

No. 12.

[Translation.]

NAVAL DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, OFF ACAPULCO,
On Board the *Pallas*, January 8, 1863.

SIR: Convinced as I am of the great disorder which a declared hostility between the French division and the port of Acapulco (the place lacking, as the governor has informed me, sufficient means to reply to the fire of the division) would cause in the commercial relations, I am disposed to enter into an arrangement on the following conditions:

General Alvarez shall publicly contradict the false article published in the journal *El Chalaco*, No. 633, under the date of the 3d of November last, in the name of General Ghilardi.

The admiral will then be disposed to celebrate with the general commander of the state a convention of neutrality, wherein it will be stipulated that the French ships-of-war shall have all the desirable facilities to provide themselves with provisions, water, and coal, whenever they shall present themselves at Acapulco.

On their part, the ships of the French division of the Pacific ocean will abstain from all acts of hostility against the port of Acapulco.

On accepting these conditions I will withdraw the demand which I had made to the governor for the dismantlement of the batteries.

Please accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

BOUET,

The Admiral Commander-in-Chief.

The AGENT of the *Company of American Mail Steamers.*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

A true copy:

No. 13.

Copy of the rough draught which was given in.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I believe that the intentions of my admiral, communicated to your excellency, were properly interpreted.

Permit me to repeat to you, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, 1st. The admiral requests that the wicked passion which inspired the article against the French corvette *La Bayonnaise*, published in the journal known as *El Chalaco*, under date of the 3d of November, a wicked passion hostile in every respect and false in its particular statements, be now acknowledged, inasmuch as General Ghilardi has been removed.

The acts of the late governor, so justly disapproved by your excellency in the name of those sentiments of dignity which, alike in times of war as in times of peace, impose on every one a respect for truth, give me the assurance that you will be the first, as governor, to have this article contradicted for the good of the Mexican government itself, which cannot authorize the publication of an *injury* directed against an *absent* enemy.

The question as to stores and provisions you are already acquainted with, and I need not return to its consideration; it was properly interpreted, and inspired by an idea of humanity and of conciliation, an idea which prevails among all nations.

I have confidence in your excellency's judgment, and I await the reply, although I have not received this order from my admiral.

The removal of Señor Ghilardi is a proof of the justice of his honorable father, whose high and chivalrous character cannot receive as the feeling of his country the article of the *Chalaco* in reference to the *Bayonnaise*.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

A true copy:

No. 14.

ACAPULCO, January 9, 1863.

ESTEEMED SIR: I have taken into consideration the communication addressed to you by the admiral of the French squadron, informing you that, being desirous to avoid the inconveniences which the company which you represent might suffer in case of fire being opened between the naval division under his command and this place, he feels disposed to enter into an agreement with me under the conditions which he himself therein indicates, and I proceed to apprise you of my ideas on the subject.

I shall begin by setting down the fact that he has fallen into a mistake in asserting that the undersigned has confessed that he has not sufficient means to withstand the fire of his naval force, as this could not have been inferred either from the official communication which I addressed yesterday to the admiral in reply to his, or much less from the private conference which I had with Captain Le Bris, the bearer of the admiral's letter.

It is true that to the cordial protestations of that officer I replied with the politeness becoming a gentleman, deploring the unavoidable necessity which I was under of treating as enemies the sons of a nation for which I had ever the liveliest sympathies; but there was nothing beyond this, and to this act no other character can be given than that of mere urbanity.

As far as regards the proposition prior to the agreement which is pretended, an engagement to contradict the assertions of Señor Ghilardi, in reference to the corvette *La Bayonnaise*, published in the columns of the *Chalaco* newspaper, No. 633, of the 3d of November last, I can do absolutely nothing in the matter, because the fact of the incorrectness of the statements in that article would assuredly impose a responsibility only on its author, the aforesaid Señor Ghilardi, who is now removed from the command and beyond the limits of this state.

In regard to the intimations in reference to the points that should be embraced in the agreement, in order to express my opinion on the subject, I conceive it to be an indispensable formality that direct communication should be made with me, in order to avoid in the future all sinister interpretation that might be made to the dishonor of the good name of my country.

For the rest, you will permit me to tell you that I cannot conceive how neutrality can be maintained between those who belong to the armed force of two nations which are actually at war, and I would desire to have an explanation of this point in order to enable me to form a less incorrect judgment.

This same thing you can make known to the French admiral, who has initiated this negotiation.

I reiterate to you the assurance of the sincere esteem with which I sign myself

Your most affectionate friend,

D. ALVAREZ.

Mr. B. S. VAN BRUNT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 15.

[Translation.]

Official.

EXCELLENCY: The admiral has ordered me to inform your excellency that he presents himself before Acapulco without hostile intentions.

He appeals first to your military honor, begging you to examine the gravity of the article on the French corvette *La Bayonnaise*.

He demands the public retraction of an injury which could not have been made under the government of your excellency, and which you disapprove as much as the undersigned. This single fact sufficiently deserves the dismissal of M Ghilardi.

The admiral will enter with his squadron the bay of Acapulco without hostile intentions, which I have the honor to repeat to you, and will provide himself with provisions, water, and coal with all security. He will be very sorry to meet with hostility in view of his peaceful intentions, which I have been commissioned to communicate to you. The admiral confides fully in your excellency's word, and doubts not that all the French vessels which may present themselves in this port will be received with equal kindness.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your excellency's devoted servant,

E. LE BRIS.

His Excellency the GENERAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, *Acapulco*.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 16.

FEDERAL ARMY, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Acapulco, January 9, 1863.

To Captain LE BRIS, *Present* :

The communication, without date, which I have just received from you, leaves me impressed with the fact that the admiral of the French naval forces commissions you to inform me that he presents himself before this port without any hostile intentions.

In regard to the affair concerning the corvette La Bayonnaise, as the communication published in the Chalaco is not a work proceeding from the undersigned, but from Señor Ghilardi, to him it belongs to give explanations in reference to the matter. As to the present writer, it should be remarked that he is not accustomed to make such exaggerated statements, but always to speak the truth, and consequently that he will never approve of anything not in accordance with the principle of truth.

In regard to entrance into the bay, and concession of provision, water, and coal, it not being within the scope of the authority of the undersigned to grant them, he refers to what he has manifested to the admiral in his communication of yesterday, and considers himself excused from any further statement, so as to avoid repeating what has been already said once for all.

I renew to you the assurance of my consideration and special esteem.
Liberty and reform !

D. ALVAREZ.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy :

ROMERO.

No. 17.

FEDERAL ARMY, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Headquarters, Providencia, January 11, 1863.

The MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE, *Mexico* :

It is three o'clock in the morning, and I have just received from the port of Acapulco, and from the officer intrusted with its defence, the following despatch, written yesterday, at 12½ o'clock p. m. :

"COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: At three-quarters past eight o'clock this morning fire was opened between the French squadron and the force under my command. The following circumstances have been remarked:

"At thirty-five minutes past nine o'clock all the pieces in Fort Guerrero were dismounted and rendered useless, and consequently the fire of the fort was discontinued.

"At forty-five minutes past nine o'clock the same happened with Fort Iturbide. Fort Galeana met with the like result at ten o'clock.

"The enemy has stationed himself beyond the range of Forts Hidalgo and Morelos, from which we have as yet received no news on account of the distance.

"The national flag is yet waving on Fort Alvarez.

"The enemy is furiously bombarding this port, but the troops and the people shout enthusiastically for the supreme government, and defend with honor the good name of their country.

"We have several killed and wounded. When I receive all the details and terminate the duties of the day, I will give the particulars.

"The firing is being continued with vigor up to this moment."

I have the honor to transmit this despatch to you for your information, and that of the President of the republic, with the assurance of keeping you posted in all that occurs to the final close of the action.

Wherewith I assure you of my esteem and consideration.
Liberty and reform !

At 5 a. m.

J. ALVAREZ,
General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy :

ROMERO.

No. 18.

FEDERAL ARMY, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Headquarters, Providencia, January 12, 1863.

The MINISTER OF WAR :

Under date of yesterday I received the following report from the officer second in command of the division :

"GENERAL: Subsequently to what I reported to you in my communication of yesterday at 12½ o'clock p. m., from that hour until 5 o'clock in the evening, the hostile squadron continued firing upon Fort Alvarez very slowly; but the latter has not answered, as the squadron is beyond the range of its guns.

"The fire of our artillery is entirely useless, because to the circumstance of bad mountings is added that of not being able to throw shot even to half the distance of the enemy, whilst the guns of the latter have even a longer range than that distance, as they have pieces of 64 and 80 pounds calibre, and all rifled.

"At six o'clock this morning the enemy recommenced their fire upon Fort Alvarez, and continue up to the present moment, 11 o'clock a. m. Several buildings in the city were thrown down during the bombardment of yesterday, which lasted for more than two hours. The barbarity of the enemy was remarkable, as they knew that there was not a single Mexican in it, and consequently their hostility was directed against the prosperity of the city, and their purpose was to destroy existing interests. Among the houses set on fire was that belonging to Spanish subjects, known under the style of Narvarte and Company, with the remarkable circumstance that the flag-staff, the flag having been raised upon it, was struck and cut in two, as I have been informed. It appears that about two hundred boxes of dry-goods were burnt in it, as well as some other effects.

"I cannot yet give you the particulars as to the state of affairs in the forts and other points held by the division, because I have all the troops under arms, surrounding the port, in order to prevent the disembarkation of the enemy, and especially to keep them from supplying themselves with water, as all provisions have been withdrawn beyond their reach."

This communication I received at night, about 12 o'clock, and, according to my promise to you, I transmit it, for the information of the President of the republic.

I should not permit myself to pass over in silence the barbarity which the enemy is exercising against a town wherein there is nothing but the mere houses, as is shown by the preceding communication; a circumstance which will make known to all the world what is to be expected from our invaders, who proclaim that they come to civilize us.

Wherewith I offer you the assurance of my respect and consideration.
Liberty and reform !

J. ALVAREZ.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy :

ROMERO.

No. 19.

[Translation.]

FEDERAL ARMY, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF—CITIZEN MINISTER OF WAR.

CITIZEN MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE, *Mexico* :

It is half past 9 o'clock in the morning, and I have just received the following despatch :

FEDERAL ARMY, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
Acapulco, January 12, 1863—7 o'clock p. m.

Second in command: Long live the republic! Long live the constitutional government!

CITIZEN GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: At six o'clock this morning firing commenced between the French squadron and our batteries of Fort Alvarez. Its greatest activity was from one to five o'clock this afternoon, and twenty minutes after the former retired from the harbor, driven off by cannon, even though these were not effective, on account of the short range of the pieces. The enemy's fire riddled, with its projectiles, our beautiful tri-colored flag, leaving it in tatters, but it waved proudly upon its staff to the last.

With opportunity I will communicate to you the events that happened during the three days' combat against the invaders, it being sufficient now for me to assure you that all the

generals, chiefs, officers, and troops of the division under my command have discharged their duties with the greatest gallantry, courage, and intrepidity.

God save the republic! and that the heroic defence of the port of Acapulco may be the dawn that precedes the more splendid triumph of our armies in Puebla de Zaragoza. I congratulate you most cordially upon so happy a result, and at the same time reiterate my respect and subordination.

Liberty and reform!

D. ALVAREZ.

Citizen general, well deserving of the country,

JUAN ALVAREZ,

Chief of this Division, La Providencia.

With the greatest satisfaction I transmit it to you, for your information and that of the President of the republic, congratulating him at the same time upon the triumph gained with so much heroism in the fortifications of Acapulco, where, notwithstanding scarcity from which we suffer, the preparations for the defence will be continued, as possible to prepare for the return of the enemy's squadron, which will happen, probably although it had not sufficient valor to take by main force Fort Alvarez, the only one maintained itself until the last instant. In conclusion, I inform you that the enemy's ships did not leave in so good a condition, because they suffered some damage; and I understand that they have retired to repair the damages they may have sustained, and for the purpose, also, of taking in water at some point of the coast, because in Acapulco they took nothing they need.

As soon as I receive a circumstantial report I will communicate it to you. In the interim, it is pleasing to repeat to you my esteem and respectful consideration.

Liberty and reform!

LA PROVIDENCIA, January 13, 1863.

JUAN ALVAREZ.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 20.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

HEADQUARTERS ZARAGOZA, December 31, 1862.

The MINISTER OF WAR, Mexico:

The military commander of Tehuacan, under date of the 19th, just past, transmits to me the following report:

"I have the honor to inform you that the hostile force which occupied this place, composed of the 95th of the line, one hundred and sixty-five *chasseurs d'Afrique*, ninety-four traitors, under the command of the infamous Trujeque, six 8-pounder rifled cannons with their proper complement of artillerists, six large wagons and twelve small ones, formed a total fifteen hundred strong.

"The population has been subjected to serious outrages. The commercial establishments of the citizens, José Vincente Esperon, Nicolas Herrera, Severiano Benites, and Dona Josefa Espinosa, were pillaged by some soldiers of the 95th of the line, as also the chandlery of Diego Gonzales by the French advance, that honorable citizen being thereby left in utter misery.

"Several families were maltreated, among them that of Antenogenes Gonzales, whose wife, after enduring the blows inflicted upon her by a French captain, they wished to carry off to prison, because her husband was in the ranks of the Riva Palacio division.

"I would weary you if I proposed to myself to narrate, one by one, the robberies and outrages committed by the French army during the few days that it remained in this city; be it sufficient to state that the greater part of the houses, even those of the very poorest people, were robbed of their hogs, hens, and fowl of all kinds that the soldiers could lay hands on, all the lumber that was in the public square, and the wooden buildings in the suburbs were burned and destroyed.

"They committed various rapes, the most notable one being that which was perpetrated in the public square, where a multitude of them surrounded their victim and gave free scope to their licentious passion.

"From the minute investigation ordered to be instituted by this military department in order to discover who had afforded supplies to the invader, it is established that the Spanish subject, Augustin Allende, sold them more than a hundred loads of flour, abstracted from the Amarilla house, and that he left for Orizaba in company with the invaders.

"The traitors, Manuel Loaiza, Mariano Loaiza, Joaquin Arroniz, sr., Joaquin Arroniz, jr., likewise went off with the enemy, as also the French subject, Eugene Lafenetre, who had previously given them information of the state of our army and the measures which were being adopted, in this manner showing his appreciation for the hospitality and consideration which had been exhibited towards him."

I have the honor of transmitting this despatch to you for your better information.

Liberty and reform!

JESUS G. ORTEGA.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

ROMERO.

A true copy:

No. 21.

[Translation.]

Private correspondence of General Antonio Carvajal.

SAN NICOLAS, January 17, 1863.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND AND COMPANION: By one of the persons who have come from Acatingo I have learned the following news:

The French have arrested four individuals, who are Don Vicente Vicoanco, Don Diego Miron, Don N. Corres, and another whose name I do not know, all of Quecholac. They have sent three individuals in carts, shut up in boxes with only a hole through which their faces could be seen and they give them to eat.

Before this, they put Don Diego Miron in a barrel of water up to his neck, with large balls in his hands, without more fault than private disputes for not consenting to grave faults with his family. Already the court inquisition begins anew, and it is said that they will place it in Mexico as soon as the capital is taken.

As ever, your affectionate friend and obedient servant,

ANTONIO CARVAJAL.

General JESUS GONZALES ORTEGA.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 22.

[Translation.]

VERA CRUZ, January 20.

SUB-PREFECTURE OF THE DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ: The prefect of the district, in a communication of yesterday, says to the subscriber as follows:

This prefecture has to-day received the following communication, which, being translated, says: Mr. Prefect: I have the honor to transmit you a circular from the commander-in-chief, asking you to have the kindness to have it translated into Spanish, and to take the necessary steps that may conduce to giving it the greatest possible publicity.

Circular.—In conformity with the French code of military law, every individual accused as the author or accomplice of treason, spying, tampering with the army, revolt, insubordination, rebellion, violence against a French soldier, taking away, stealing or hiding military effects, money, or anything that belongs either to the state or to the army—or, in a word, of any crime or misdemeanor that affects the safety of the army, will be made to appear before a French court-martial, of whatever nation he may be. I beg of you to cause these regulations to come to the knowledge of the inhabitants. Headquarters at Orizaba, January 6, 1863. FOREY, Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Prefect, please to accept the expression of my highest consideration.

J. DURAND ST. ARNAUD.

VERA CRUZ, *January 17, 1863.*

MR. PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF VERA CRUZ: I communicate the present to your honor for your information, and to the end that it may be published in the official paper, making it known to the authorities of the towns that are under your jurisdiction. The which is now published for the knowledge of the inhabitants of the district.

D. BERREAN.

A MEXICAN EXECUTION.

VERA CRUZ, *Saturday, January 24, 1863.*

In compliance with the orders of his excellency the commander-in-chief of the French army, on the 15th instant, there was put in force in the fortress of Ulloa the sentence of death by the court-martial against Bartolo Banderas and Justo Pasos, accused of poisoning French soldiers. The two culprits, after having received spiritual aid, were shot in the presence of the Mexican prisoners in the fortress, all the formalities prescribed by the French code of military law being carried out.

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1863.*

A true copy.

ROMERO.

No. 23.

PEROTE, *January 4, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, begging you to excuse me if I cannot present myself before the court-martial to give you the information that you ask about the so-called Florian Bernardi, who is to be tried to-day by the court-martial. Official business may require my departure from here every moment. I will, however, give you all the information I can about the above-named individual.

On the 23d I arrived at Nopalucan, in company with Mr. W. Corwin, secretary of the American legation, and of Mr. Cajat, consular agent of the United States in Puebla. From there the secretary of legation and myself addressed a communication to the general commanding the first division, asking him to place an escort at our disposition to obtain the necessary security in order to reach the line occupied by the French army. We arrived at Tepeyahualco, accompanied by an escort of the Mexican army. Until the answer of the general commanding the first division came, we remained at Tepeyahualco, without the necessary protection to continue our journey, for we had promised General Alvarez not to make the escort go, which he had the kindness to give us, beyond the above-named place.

During this time we saw entering Tepeyahualco the so-called Florian Bernardi, with a force of 17 men. Supposing that Florian with his men belonged to the Mexican army, we presented him with the order of General Ortega, commander-in-chief of the Mexican troops, ordering the commanders of the forces that we might find in the way to furnish us with every sort of security, and to furnish us with the means of continuing our journey, and we asked him if he would escort us in order to continue our journey.

Señor Florian consented immediately to it, when the messenger whom we had sent to General Bazaine arrived with a letter from the general in command, informing us that we would find a French escort in Tenestepec.

Señor Bernardi, on seeing the general's letter, in which he informed us of the place where we would find a French escort, observed that it was very probable that the general was mistaken in the name of the place, for Tenestepec was not in our way.

After this we set out, recommending Señor Florian that he should stop as soon as he perceived the French troops, or should make use of a white flag to prevent any mistake.

More than this, Señor Bernardi thought fit to leave a part of his soldiers in San Antonio, not to arrive at the French lines with a force that might occasion a mistake.

On coming near the place which we believed Tenestepec, we warned Señor Florian to take his white flag and advance alone with one man, to let our object be known.

From this time we lost sight of Florian, and entered Perote, astonished to find ourselves there when we still imagined that we were going to stop in Tenestepec.

When I saw the French troops, the three men of the escort, who came behind our coach, manifested a fear of entering the place. We observed to them that there was greater risk in returning, being already in the French lines, and when their commander was in Perote; and we told them that we did not see that there would be the least risk for them, as they were with us, for we intended to explain to the commanding general under what conditions they had entered the town in our company.

A guard informed us at the entrance that Señor Florian had passed. What afterwards occurred will be probably known to you, and, for my part, I have nothing more to add

but that the secretary of the American legation agrees to the present account, and makes it his. Accept, sir, the sincerity of my perfect consideration.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
Consul of the United States of America in Mexico.

Having read the above memorial, made by Mr. Marcus Otterbourg, consul of the United States in Mexico, I declare hereby that I entirely agree in all that he has said, as being a true account of the facts that have taken place.

WM. H. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Mexico.
A. M. F. GARNIER,
Colonel of the Fifty-first, and President of the Court-martial.

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1863.*

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 24.

[Translation.]

ARMY OF THE EAST, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PUEBLA DE ZARAGOZA, *February 1, 1863.*

The citizen minister of war writes to me under yesterday's date as follows:
By the declarations of the greater part of the deserters from the invading army it is understood that the soldiers who compose it are becoming persuaded that neither our government nor our country is in the state of disorganization which had been described to them; on the contrary, they now comprehend that they are to be tools to establish oppression and despotism in a country in which the greatest and best regulated liberty reigns, based on a constitution that proclaims the same principles as to individual liberty that these very soldiers have formerly defended with their lives in Europe, and that have also been proclaimed by their eminent writers in their works.

In consequence, the citizen President of the republic desires that by all the means in your reach you will let the French soldier know that the government will continue affording resources, as it has hitherto done, to all who present themselves, and until they can find honest means of supporting themselves in the republic, where all enjoy complete liberty, where principally the industrious and saving foreigner finds innumerable opportunities of acquiring, as is proved by a number of examples, a fortune difficult to make in Europe, and where, besides, he is free from military service, and placed under the protection of the authorities, who are particularly careful to be just. This government recommends you, then, to transmit your orders to the commanding officers of the advanced forces and to the civil authorities, so that the French who present themselves, with the intention of leaving the invading army, may be well received and provided with everything necessary to continue their journey to the capital, where, as before said, the government will afford them resources, and attend to them till they find occupation to give them means to subsist and enjoy the quiet life of an industrious man.

And I communicate it to you that, with the above directions, you may attend to the deserters from the invading army who present themselves, and also that you may take care that the present circular shall get to the knowledge of the said army, so that those who fear being badly received by the people and government of Mexico may be convinced of the contrary, and decide to abandon a cause that Europe itself has declared dishonorable to the French people.

Liberty and reform!

ORTEGA.

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1863.*

A true copy:

ROMERO.