

The good sense of the inhabitants of the country has comprehended that there cannot be freedom where there is compulsion; that the French army is not a protector, but a usurper; that these phrases with which it is sought to deceive the people are only the set phrases which conquerors in all times have used with lying tongues; diplomatic expedients, invented in order to paralyze resistance; involuntary confessions, but very significant of our right to freely govern ourselves without the intervention of any foreign influence whatever.

Presented thus the political question, and being clear as the light of the noonday sun the right of Mexico not to admit the protection offered to her at the point of French bayonets, the course which should be followed by all Mexicans is plainly marked out. It is to fight to the last against the invaders; to exhaust to the uttermost every resource of the country in order to make the war successful; to reject all thought of compromise as an impossible means when treating of the independence and sovereignty of the nation, which, from their very nature, are indivisible and inalienable, and to die if it is necessary, but with the consciousness that the honor of Mexico has been saved.

This is the course which the government of Guanajuato will pursue in order to correspond to the confidence which the representatives of the people have manifested in the person who exercises its functions.

For an enterprise so grand and so holy no co-operation should be refused—no individual should be rejected. Under the flag of independence, for the first time thrown to the breeze by the venerable curate Miguel Hidalgo, all political parties have a place, for under its shadow there is harm only to traitors. To-day I call upon all the inhabitants of the state, whether conservative, moderados, or liberals, to lend their services, each one in the sphere which may be possible, to the cause of independence. To-day disappear with political hatreds all the unhappy denominations born of civil war. In the bloody struggle upon which we have now to enter there are only two distinctions which can henceforth be known—Mexicans or Frenchmen and traitors; invaders or invaded; freemen or slaves. It is not a sense of peril which counsels me to this invocation to fraternity. During the three years of my administration, tolerance has been a practical truth in the state of Guanajuato, where the same respect and the same guarantees have been enjoyed by men of all shades of opinions and from all the states. If it were not unworthy of a government to pronounce its own panegyric, I could recount to you a thousand acts which testify that the idea of a universal fusion has formed one of the cardinal bases of my administration.

Nor is it fear of the great power of the French empire which incites me to make this call for reconciliation. The power of France is great. This incontestable fact will later form our glory.

But the question is not now which of the two nations has the most power, but which of the two has justice on its side. Possessing the right, we have the obligation to defend it, even when all the physical conditions of war are unfavorable to us.

What would have become of Spain in 1808 if she had stopped to consider the number and the strength of the French armies which had been perfidiously introduced into her principal cities and fortresses before she had commenced her glorious uprising?

What would Mexico now be if the father of our independence had stopped to calculate the immense resources of the crown of Spain, and the poverty with which he was surrounded at the moment when he proclaimed our emancipation?

I am very far from feeling that spirit of boastful arrogance which would preannounce triumphs and enumerate imaginary forces. Our weakness is a fact; it is a fact which itself has led to the invasion. But our duty is to defend ourselves, and when a duty is to be complied with we do not count the number of our adversaries, nor are we deterred by obstacles. We cannot lose our independence with honor without first having defended it with arms to the last extremity.

Then, and only then, shall we have a right to the consideration of the world; then, and only then, shall we transmit to our sons the right of rebellion against their oppressors whenever they shall have the power to rise; and only thus can we wash away with our blood the stain which has been thrown upon the flag of the nation by those few degraded Mexicans who, through the asperity of parties, through hunger, or from motives the most vile, have lent themselves to serve as the instruments of the invader, and have filled positions which reveal the lowest grade of abjectness.

Guanajuateneses, Providence has destined us to live in an epoch of trial.

Let us rise to the height of the situation.

Be great in the day of the struggle, as our domestic discords have made us before appear weak. Let us demonstrate to our enemies that we are not unworthy of forming an independent nation.

Let us make them feel the difference between this faction of beggars, political *chevaliers d'industrie*, who have asked the aid of the Emperor, and the immense majority of the nation with whom the love of nationality dominates as a vigorous and puissant passion, who

possess that noble pride which is inspired by patriotism, and who have a sacred and inextinguishable attachment for the preservation of our independence.

The lash, the pillory, and secret executions already cause the hand of the conqueror to be felt in the city of Mexico.

Who among us has not felt his brow redden with shame on hearing of this infamous treatment applied to Mexican citizens?

Fellow-citizens, the conqueror comes boasting that his steps will be marked by peace, by security, and by abundance. Let us wait a little, and our deceived brothers will be restored to themselves when they see that all these promises are deceitful, that they are only the delusive utterances of an accomplished trickster.

Our destiny is war. Let us enter, then, upon the struggle with the dignity of freemen, with the courage of independent Mexicans, and with faith in God, who will never abandon the cause of justice.

The future is dark, because it is a future of sacrifices; but the reward is imperishable; it is the glory of Hidalgo and of Iturbide.

Posterity will judge us all; and when this epoch of passions and of hatreds shall have passed away, it will honor with posthumous impartiality these Mexicans who have died defending the independence of their country, and the traitors who have cowardly sought to deliver it over to the French covered with opprobrium and with infamy.

Viva la independencia! Viva la republica! Viva el gobierno constitucional Mexicano!
MANUEL DOBLADO.

PROCLAMATION.

Citizen Manuel Doblado, constitutional governor of the State of Guanajuato, to its inhabitants:

GUANAJUATENESSES: The French and the traitors are already knocking at the gates of the State. I return, therefore, to take charge of its government, in order to fulfil my duty by defending it, and am resolved to pursue the destiny which Providence may present to me in the place where the popular will has located me.

The Frenchman proceeds, using advantageously our political antipathies, and deceiving at once progressionists and retrogressionists, in order to build up a governing power purely French on the ruin and discredit of both.

Neither the one nor the other will be persuaded of this truth, although both have been cruelly disappointed. Time alone, and the falsity of the invader's promises, evidenced by want of fulfilment, will cause the deluded to retrace their steps when it may be, perhaps, too late to remedy the evil.

The loyal Mexicans, who see clearly the object at which the conqueror aims, have marked out a path in which there can be no vacillation, and therefore pursue it with a firm step and calm conscience.

All are resolved to fight incessantly until they fall or save independence and the constitutional government of the republic. They know all the disadvantages of the situation and the resources of the enemy, but they comprehend that when the annihilation of a nation is in question, weakness is no excuse, because duty is satisfied only when all that could be has been done.

The insurrection is now an undeniable fact. Wherever there are Frenchmen and traitors there are champions of independence. They are fighting at one and the same moment from Vera Cruz to Queretaro, and in the very gutters of the city of Mexico; the upheaving of insurgents reminds the incredulous that the country is occupied militarily, but not conquered. The pacification of the country under the empire of the French flag is impossible.

The invasion will cause the state countless losses, for which neither the invaders nor false Mexicans who have called them will be responsible. The government of the state has maintained order, peace, and individual guarantees from its establishment, in the year 1860, until now, notwithstanding that it has found itself surrounded on all sides by elements of destruction. If, hereafter, it should find itself compelled to abandon that path and enter that of reprisals and coercive measures, let the blame rest on the traitors, who, to satisfy petty ambition and wretched passions, have brought upon their country the scourge of foreign war. Upon them let the tremendous responsibility of whatever may happen fall.

Fellow-citizens, the hour of struggle approaches; the time of trial has arrived. In the pages of modern history there is no glory comparable with that which Spain and Russia acquired when, at the beginning of this century, they opposed, in an insurrection, an indestructible wall to Napoleon I. Both appeared to succumb speedily to the immense power of the modern Artaxerxes; but the people arose, and those two powers overturned him who had won the prestige of invincible.

Let us imitate the heroic example of those great nations, nor allow the power and number of our enemies to affright us. It may well be that the chances of war may be adverse to us at first; but fortune will come at length to crown our constancy. The question is not between Mexico and France exclusively. There are interests and considerations of a high order, which will be developed in time, when Mexico, sustaining with courage and honor the unequal struggle, will prove to the world that she is perfectly worthy to form by herself a sovereign and independent nation.

Viva la independencia! &c., &c.

GUANAJUATO, November 9, 1863.

MANUEL DOBLADO.

PROTEST OF THE CONGRESS OF SONORA AGAINST FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The protest which was made and signed at San Luis Potosi, on the 22d of July of the present year, by the permanent deputation of the congress of the Union, in the name of that sovereign body, against all acts that have taken place, or may occur hereafter, under the power or influence of French intervention, being well known throughout the republic as well as abroad, and the political importance of the same being of such a nature that it makes it useless to show forth the legitimate considerations which gave rise to it, expressing with as much truth as energy the grievances and attempts which the present government of France has committed, and continues to commit, against the most sacred rights of the nation, allied with Mexican traitors, and violating all principles of international law, trampling under foot and scorning the individuality of Mexico as a sovereign nation, and, without any more right than that of brutal force, scandalizing the whole civilized world, pretends to arrogate to herself the authority to impose upon us the form of government which ought to rule over us and the administration we should adopt, and leaving nothing new to add to that historical monument that testifies so amply the will and sentiments of the nation, manifested by the legitimate organ of its representatives, and fixes the imprescriptible rights of the Mexican nation, sustaining its autonomy, rights that can never be ceded to a foreign power by a revengeful faction of fanatics and traitors.

Therefore the constitutional congress of the free and sovereign state of Sonora, faithful interpreter and legitimate representative of the people of the same, whose sentiments of patriotism and zeal for its independence are so well known, declares: that it makes the protest made and signed by the permanent deputation of the sovereign congress of the United Mexican States, in the city of San Luis Potosi, on the 22d of July, 1863, its own, as also any former acts and protests; that it will always consider as null and vexatious to the sovereignty of the nation and to that of the state all and every act that may have for its origin the French intervention in any of the political affairs of the Mexican republic, and that it disowns and will repel as usurper any foreign power, as well as any other created in the country which does not emanate from the legitimate federal constitution which the nation gave freely to itself on the 5th of February, 1857.

Hall of Sessions of the Congress of Sonora at Ures, on the 21st of October, 1863.

DOMINGO ELIAS, SEN.
PASCUAL ELIAS, JUN.
JESUS GUIJADA.
RAMON MARTINEZ.
FRANCISCO MORENA BUELNA.
NIEVES E. ACOSTA, *Deputy Secretary*.
JOSÉ M. REDONDO, *Deputy Secretary*.

[Annexed to Mr. Romero's letter of February 26, 1864.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT.

Second class—seal 5th—half a dollar. For the term of two years included in the years 1858 and 1859.—General bureau for the administration of the revenue from stamped paper.—Established for the years 1862 and 1863, conformably to the supreme order of March 16, 1861.

MANUEL GOMEZ, R. P. S.,
Principal Bureau of Stamped Paper, Sonora.

CITIZEN-GOVERNOR OF THE STATE: The undersigned, who compose the patriotic association formed in this city under the title of "Independence Club, Liberty or Death," have resolved to address ourselves to the enlightened chief magistrate of the republic, intrusted with the defence of its independence, and invested with full and complete powers by the national legislature, and to manifest to him, in the most solemn manner, as I have the honor to do through the worthy mediation of this government, our firm and decided resolution to repel with profound hatred and eternal malediction, by all the means in our power, and in every possible way becoming us as true patriots, every interventionary pretension of the French invaders, manifesting, at the same time, the closest and most sincere adherence to the wise institutions by which we are governed, and which the nation has established for itself through the instrumentality of its legitimate representatives and in the exercise of its indisputable power and sovereignty, laid down in the great constitutional charter of 1857 and in the laws of reform.

We likewise declare, as our final resolve, that, being deeply penetrated with patriotic sentiments, such as ought to animate every loyal Mexican, we are firmly resolved to cooperate with all our strength in the grand work of the national defence, and to shed our blood and that of our sons for the liberty and independence of our fatherland, most unjustly and wickedly threatened with destruction by the invading hosts of the most ambitious tyrant of Europe, the degenerate colossus of our age, the hated despot, the associate of bandits and traitors, the unprincipled Napoleon III.

Be pleased, citizen-governor, to transmit these short but truthful manifestations of our feelings to the supreme magistrate of the nation, which we are ready to reduce to practice at whatever cost.

ALAMOS, July 16, 1863.

A. ALMADA, *President*.
VICTORIANO ORTIZ Y RODRIGUEZ, *Vice-President*.
LEOPOLDO GIL SAMANIEGO, *Secretary*.
JUAN J. MENDOZA, *Secretary*.

Inocencio Garcia, Aurelio Garcia, Laureano Jelin, Exiquio Ordeñan, Francisco Miranda, Luis Teyechea, Juan Lopez, Saturnino Alvarez, José Maria Flores, Priciliano Orduño, Eduardo Retes, Luis Acosta, Jesus Camargo, Juan J. Zárate, Severiano Avilez, Diego Avilez, Jesus Ramirez, Leocadio Miranda, Juan J. Estrada, Ramon Ibarra, Manuel Amarillos, Antonio Gamez, E. Baldenegro, Jesus Almada, Juan S. Moreno, Rosalino Corral y S. Miguel Serano, Cecilio Ocen. To be a free Mexican or perish: Carlos C. Avilez, Macario Escalante, Luis Acuña, R. J. Rodriguez, Jesus S. Campos, Juan Marquez, José Maria Treviña y Alvarez. Signed for the following citizens, by their request: José Maria Valenzuela, Estevan Valenzuela, Regiro Salas, Calixto Hernandez, Juan Benitez, Francisco López, Saturnino Corrales, Juan Alvarez, Ignacio Beltran, Jesus Piñuela, Porfirio Balderrama, Fulgencio Rojo, Jesus Gastelo, Adolfo Tesiseco, Miguel Salas, Ignacio Rodriguez, Concepcion Campay, Higineo Esqueo, Bernardo Camargo, Tranquilino Gutierrez, Santiago Navarro, and Manuel Campos, Leopoldo G. Samaniego, Isidoro Sonsa. For Nepomuceno Delgado, Antonio Navarro, Máximo Urias, Nemeccio Alarcon, and Francisco Valenzuela, Leopoldo G. Samaniego, Jesus Maria Sanchez, Santiago Navarro, Emeterio R. Ortiz. For Liato Dominguez and Benigno Valenzuela, Victoriano Ortiz y Rodriguez, Rafael Acuña, Guadalupe Mendoza, José Maria Retes, Jesus O. Almada, Antonio Miranda, Manuel Fera, Juan J. Márquez, Florencio Cevallos, Francisco A. Cevallos. For Candido Garcia, Guadalupe Mendoza. For the citizens, Francisco Ruiz, Ramon Urbalejo, Alejandro Barreras, Manuel Valdez, Pánfilo Lugo, and Basilio Valdez, Guadalupe Mendoza. For Ramon Najarrati, Leopoldo G. Samaniego, Santos Delgado. For Manuel Rodriguez, V. Ortiz y Rodriguez. For Tiburcio Valdez, Leopoldo G. Samaniego, Carlos Cevallos, Estevan Ortiz. For Eulalio Morales, Leopoldo G. Samaniego, Ramon Jácome, Jesus Cevallos, Manuel Salazar, Antonio Almada, Francisco Salido. For Agustin Gamez, José Almada, Lorenzo Ortiz, Juan de D. Tavela, J. Antonio G. Samaniego, Salvador Compay, Luis G. Parada. For Porfirio Bostillos, Leopoldo G. Samaniego. For Rosendo Mendivil, Leopoldo G. Samaniego.

This is a true copy of the original which remains in the archives of the association.
V. ORTIZ Y RODRIGUEZ, *Vice-President*.
JUAN J. MENDOZA, *Secretary*.
LEOPOLDO G. SAMANIEGO, *Secretary*.

ALAMOS, July 17, 1863.

STATE OF SONORA,
Office of the Prefect of the district of Alamos.

VINCENTE ORTIZ, PREFECT OF THE DISTRICT OF ALAMOS.

I certify that the preceding signatures are those used by the individuals who have subscribed their names in all their affairs and business transactions, public as well as private, and therefore admitted as legal testimony in court and out of court with the credit which they deserve.

And at the request of these citizens, above mentioned, I issue these presents at Alamos, July 17, 1863, and I authorize and seal them according to law.

VINCENTE ORTIZ.

A true copy.—San Luis Potosi, August 28, 1863.

JUAN DE D. ARIAS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNION,
PERMANENT COMMITTEE, BOARD OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF CHIHUAHUA.

The board of instruction of this capital, deeply affected by the recent events that have transpired at the city of Zaragoza, and by the occupation of the city of Mexico by the French invaders, has deemed it proper to approve the protest which I have the honor to transmit to you, in order that you may be pleased to lay it before the permanent committee of the sovereign Congress of the Union.

In compliance with the wishes of the board, I have the honor to offer you the testimony of my profound respect and sincere attachment.

Independence and liberty!—Chihuahua, July 29, 1863.

J. M. G. DEL CAMPO, *President*. [SEAL.]

FRANCISCO ESPINOSA, *Secretary*. [SEAL.]

The SECRETARIES OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

The Board of Primary Instruction of Chihuahua to the Governor of the State:

Since the occupation of the heroic city of Zaragoza, and of the capital of Mexico, by the invading army of Napoleon III, a triumph not due to the power of its arms—resisted always and with courage by the valiant defenders of our independence—but to accidental circumstances of war or of necessity, and of regard for the great end of never compromising with the perfidious and hypocritical pretensions of the ambitious tyrant of France, and of maintaining, at all hazards, the sovereignty and liberty of our country; and since, from the fact of finding himself in the city of Mexico, followed by a disgusting crowd of infamous traitors, General Forey considers his military operations as terminated, believing himself already the conqueror of the nation; considers likewise as having arrived the moment for initiating the work of the intervention in the political reorganization of the country; has commenced to dictate laws, and has instituted a ridiculous government, counterfeiting the national will, which can never be represented by the combination of traitors resident in Mexico, who are the only persons that could second the intentions of General Forey, by this means entirely ignoring the existence of the constitutional government established by the free and spontaneous vote of the nation, which, by having its residence at present at San Luis Potosi, has thereby neither lost its legitimacy nor abdicated its authority, nor ceased to be obeyed and respected by the states; it is necessary that the voice of the country should be raised on every side, and should reach the ears of Forey, and even those of the despot of France, protesting before the world against their wicked and unjust pretensions to interfere in the politics of our republic, or to subject it to their domination; it is necessary to give them to understand, in the most energetic and conclusive manner, that, if our arms succumb, our wills are still repugnant and resist all extraneous interference, be it what it may, and whatever be the pretext or motive which it adduces in its justification; it is necessary that these gunpowder civilizers should know that, if sometimes the brutal force of arms triumphs for a period over reason and justice, the national sentiment of a free people is irresistible and its will most potent, invincible to all attacks, and unconquerable by any human power. It is necessary that all the states, all the peoples, all the authorities and corporations, and every Mexican that is not a traitor, should solemnly declare that they detest the French intervention with all their heart, as well as the interference of any other foreign nation; that they will never recognize nor acknowledge any other government than that which actually rules the nation, established in conformity with the constitution of 1857; that they consider as a mere nullity and usurpation whatever shadow of a government General Forey may establish in the city of Mexico, or whatever

one may be established under the protection of the French arms; that they will also neither accept nor consider as legal any treaty that may be made with the invader, with the sacrifice of the national honor, or with the loss or alienation of any part of the Mexican territory.

These, citizen-governor, are the patriotic sentiments and the convictions of the members of the board of primary instruction, and in accordance with them they make the following declaration:

1. The members composing the board of primary instruction, individually and collectively, protest, in the most solemn manner, against the intervention of France, or of any other foreign nation whatever, and place at the disposal of the government of the state their persons and their fortunes, in order that the government may employ them in the defence of the national independence threatened by Napoleon III.

2. They consider as a nullity and a mockery the government established in the city of Mexico by General Forey or under the influence of his bayonets; and they protest against all the provisions and decrees that it may dictate or may have already dictated.

3. They will recognize no other government than that established in conformity with the constitution of 1857, nor will they obey any other laws or any other authority than those derived from that only legitimate code of the nation.

4. They protest against any treaty whatever that, by any unforeseen contingency, may come to be made with the invader, to the detriment of the honor of the nation, or the alienation of any part of its territory.

JOSÉ MARIA GOMEZ DEL CAMPO, *President*.

JOSÉ MARIA MARI, *Vice-President*.

José Maria Porras, Tomas Irigoyen, Adolfo Viard, Mariana Saenz, syndic; Roque Jacinto Moron, honorary member; José M. Telles, honorary member; José Cordero, Tomas Cordero Zuza, Eduardo Urueta, Bernardo Revilla, José M. Jaurrieta, Genaro Artalejo, Francisco Nieto, Pablo Porras; José Rodrigo Garcia, honorary member; Laureano Castañeda, Andrés Vidalva, Joaquín Campa; Victor de la Garza, honorary member; Joaquin Villalva, honorary member; Jesus Muñoz, honorary member.

FRANCISCO ESPINOSA, *Secretary*.

CHIHUAHUA, July 17, 1863.

This is a true copy of the original.—Chihuahua, July 30, 1863.

J. M. G. DEL CAMPO, *President*. [SEAL.]

FRANCISCO ESPINOSA, *Secretary*. [SEAL.]

A true copy.—San Luis Potosi, August 21, 1863. Signed, on account of the illness of the official superior, by

R. J. ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND OF THE BUREAU OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

FRONTIER CUSTOM-HOUSE OF THE PRESIDIO DEL NORTE.

The subscriber, administrator of the frontier custom-house of the Presidio del Norte, in Chihuahua, in union with the other employés of that office, declares in his name and in theirs that they comply with their duty as Mexicans in manifesting to the supreme general government of the nation, in which they recognize its legality as the only and true expression of the will of the people of the republic, that they repel, with the dignity becoming to every free and truly patriotic man, the privilege which any nation whatever may pretend to arrogate to itself, be its category what it may, to mingle or interfere in the free exercise which our nation possesses of the right to regulate itself in the manner that it thinks most suitable; that for this reason they see the present intervention with indignation, and protest—

1. Against the wicked and unjust aggression which the present Emperor of the French, Napoleon III, has made and continues to make, under pretext of interfering in our internal affairs.

2. Against all and every one of the acts that emanate from the so-called government of the capital, for the reason that it is illegitimate, inasmuch as it has been established by the invader, and formed among others of the traitors who have most distinguished themselves, and who have given most cause to be hated from the beginning of our glorious conflict with the French.

3. Against the establishment of any other system of government than the constitutional republican system which now governs us, or that which the nation may choose to adopt for itself freely and spontaneously without any sort of intervention by any foreign power whatever, and principally without that of the present invaders.

They protest, finally, that they will not recognize nor respect any other orders than those issued by the supreme government of the nation, now resident in the capital of San Luis Potosi, and by the authorities, functionaries, and agents recognized by the same supreme government.

Frontier Custom-house of the Presidio del Norte, in Chihuahua, August 3, 1863.

JUAN MUÑOZ.
FRANCISCO ESPENOSA.
JUAN JOSÉ ESCUDERO.

A true copy :

J. N. GAMBA.

The Corporation of Guadalajara to the Government and People of the State :

The invaders have planted their foul footsteps on the ruins of the heroic city of Zaragoza. The decisive moment has come ; the moment in which we should show to the world our country in all her splendor, in all her majesty. Because she is no longer in the midst of triumphs, which oftentimes are solely due to the caprice of fortune, she is not, therefore, in anxiety. It is not in prosperity, nor in the peaceful and undisturbed enjoyment of their institutions and of the public will, that peoples and governments prove their power and their virtues, and achieve their greatest conquests of glory and of progress, but in suffering and in conflict with formidable enemies. The loss of the first city that resisted the assault of the French hosts is converted into an incalculable augmentation of our physical and moral strength. The hope has disappeared with which our enemies, repulsed in their first attempts, returned to their ships, and they have become convinced of their impotence. The sole result has been that the barrier banks of the channel have been burst, in which rolled the terrible wrath of a valiant and high-spirited nation, assaulted by an unjust and treacherous aggressor. The last cannon discharged on those walls, purpled with the blood of our brothers, is the signal of imminent danger, is the signal for the greatest and most sanguinary combat registered in the history of the human race. It is a universal and necessary law that from struggle results progress. Tyrants, always conquered in the arena of discussion, have recourse in their spite and rage to the power of arms. But death does not enslave, nor do the dungeons enslave in which thought is immured, nor the gag with which the voice of right and reason is stifled, nor the chains that are placed on the heroes who prefer to die rather than be conquered. Only the humiliation and homage of the will before brute force enslave ; only treason and cowardice enslave. The final triumph of our arms is secure, because we not only love liberty and have a right to its enjoyment, but also know how to defend it.

This is the moment to unveil all traitors ; and such are not only those who have enlisted in the ranks of the invaders, but likewise those who respond with cowardly silence to the call of their country. The uprising of a people to save their independence sanctifies the fury of their vengeance, destroys or roots up whatever obstacle it encounters in its way, and punishes selfishness and fear as crimes ; for selfishness and fear are marks of treason, that therefore place men outside of the pale of the law.

The corporation urges the government, by every means in its power, to find out clearly the distinction between true Mexicans and traitors, to the end that these latter should be consigned to capital punishment, without hope of pardon, and that they should be amenable to such punishment for no other cause proved against them than their refusal to defend their country, or their entertaining any kind of relation whatever, direct or indirect, with its enemies : because this corporation, in the fulness of its conscientious persuasion, believes that, if it were practicable to penetrate the hidden thoughts of man, even the crime of thinking against the sacred rights of one's country ought to be punished with death. The corporation, likewise, urges the government to allow no other human consideration to be preferred in its mind to whatever in any way concerns the defence of our independence, and to impress on the minds of those who now have the glory of being Mexicans the immense responsibility which that character of itself imposes on them, and the duty under which they are to suppress in their hearts all affection and every obligation which cools or combats in them the sentiment of nationality. This now demands of them the sacrifice of their lives and of their fortunes ; and undoubtedly they will offer both most willingly. Few, indeed, will those be from whom it will be necessary to take them by compulsion, and still fewer those who will commit the opprobrious crime of consenting to live beneath the French flag.

Let every sword be unsheathed now ; let us hear no words but those of war and vengeance ; in our lost cities let the invader receive only solitude and the silence of the tombs, and the devastation of our fields and the conflagration of our homes ; let us imitate and excel all the free nations of the earth, as those who, like the invincible sons of Saguntum and Numantia, consigned themselves to the flames rather than submit to their enemies, or those who, like the defenders of Nasactum, slew their wives and children and then killed themselves, in order not to become slaves to the conqueror. The victory shall be ours ; but if the supreme designs of Providence deny us that, let us not forget that liberty is found not only in victory, but also in death.

FELIX BARRON, *President*.
OCTAVIANO CEVALLOS.
JOSÉ MARIA BRAMBILA.
JULIO G. PEÑA.
MARTIN MUÑIZ.
ALBINO DEL MORAL.
JUAN HIJAR Y HARO.
SILVERIO ALEMAN.
CALIXTO OROSCO.
MANUEL DE ZELAYETA, *Syndic*.
AURELIO HERMOSO, *Syndic*.
IRENEO PAZ, *Syndic*.
JUSTO V. TAGLE, *Secretary*.
AUGUSTIN QUEVEDO, *Assistant Secretary*.

Ignacio O. Echeverria, colonel of infantry in the regular army and major general of the division of Jalisco, to his fellow-citizens.

GUADALAJARA, May 27, 1863.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : A disaster sufficiently common in war has caused the heroic city of Zaragoza to fall into the power of the French, the vanguard of our valiant army being destroyed. In the height of their pride, perhaps the French cut-throats will think that the war is finished, and that the sons of Mexico will abase their heads before their vile bayonets. God forbid, fellow-citizens, that it should be so. In these final moments it will be that the whole world shall see what a free people are, who desire to be so, and who know how to defend their sacred rights of independence. Yes, men of Jalisco, the sovereign day of trial has come to decide once forever the fate of the whole American continent, and the contest begins, the greatest, the most heroic, and the most sanguinary of contests. The perishable ramparts of a fortification may be overthrown and laid in ruins by the invading artillery ; but those ramparts shall never be overthrown that are formed by the breasts of Mexico's brave sons, if, all united, we march to show these modern conquerors that there are millions of citizens who prefer to fall bravely in the arms of death rather than to witness the triumph of the odious flag of the tyrant of France in the country of the Hidalgos, Iturbides, and Zaragozas.

Men of Jalisco of all classes, hasten to obey the call of the chief of the state ; let us offer him our lives and fortunes ; and let us rush full of ardent patriotism to form the new republican army which will give our enemies to understand that in the country of Prisciliano Sanchez there are yet thousands of names to become illustrious, combating in the national defence, like those of the Montenegros, Balcazares, and many others, which are now the honor of this great state.

To you, brilliant youth of Jalisco, to you who are the hope for the future of your state, my feeble but patriotic voice calls to take up arms and worthily replace the sons whom Mexico has lost on the field of honor. Yes, you will go, my friends ; in your youthful forms, full of enthusiasm, I see the hope of our country ; from among you shall issue the thousands and thousands of geniuses who shall carry off the palm of victory from the hireling adventurers of France ; and you will hereafter be the pride of Jalisco, for having, with your blood and the might of your arms, paid the price of her independence and liberty.

And you, wicked citizens, miserable outcasts, infamous traitors, woe be to you, if in those final moments you treacherously seek to assist the enemies of our liberty, because greater than your villany shall be the national punishment. Back ! Give way to freemen and loyal citizens, who go to comply with their duty or to fall full of glory.

H. Ex. Dec. 11—22

Fellow-citizens, let us hasten to die, if it be necessary; let us fall, borne down by brute force, if we cannot repel it; but now and ever let our war-cry be: "Long live the Mexican republic! Long live independence! Long live Jalisco! and death to the French and traitors."

IGNACIO O. ECHEVERRIA.

The officers of the supreme tribunal of justice to their fellow-citizens.

GUADALAJARA, May 29, 1863.

MEN OF JALISCO: The recent events of the war have proved disastrous to the national arms. It would be useless to seek to diminish the extent of the disgrace. Our loss has been great, very great, and however much the heart may feel it, its sorrow cannot equal the gravity of the situation. One of the most beautiful cities of our republic has been destroyed, many fortunes have been ruined, much of our materials of war have passed into the hands of the enemy, and, above all, the valor, the sufferings, the self-denial, the heroism of our soldiers, have proved unavailing. Are not these motives for great affliction for every Mexican and even for every man in whom there exists a sympathy for the misfortunes of a people that suffers for the holiest of causes, which are its independence and the defence of its soil, trodden by the foot of the stranger?

The understanding is unable to comprehend how the French nation, which prides itself on its intelligence and high-mindedness, can maintain that they come to insure our happiness, by means of so many calamities, and that, by rekindling the fires of our intestine broils, they labor to restore our peace; that, by favoring treason to the country, the most degrading vice that humanity has to complain of, the principles of morality and civil order are to be cemented, which are the sole salvation of all society; how, by introducing themselves into the midst of the civil war which devours us, and by raising up a vanquished party already dead through the very nature of things, we have to attain union and concord; how, amid the din of arms, is to be sought the free vote of the people.

In the condition to which the affairs of our country have arrived, when the question of justice is decided in our favor by the civilized world, it is idle to ask by what right this intervention is employed, for which we do not ask, which we resist, which we repel with all the strength of our soul. Now, at present, the Mexican desires to know why he is insulted, why he is mocked at by the invocation of such pretenses to trample on his most sacred rights.

Reverses ought not to extinguish, nor cool off, nor diminish our enthusiasm in the slightest degree. It is natural that our misfortunes should cause us grief; but let us not be dismayed in the defence of our sacred cause. We are not obliged to conquer. The issue of battles depends on a thousand circumstances which are not always in relation to each other, nor to the justice of the matter in question, nor to the valor of the combatants. But still it is our duty to embrace our banner and to press it to our hearts with so much the more force as our dangers are the greater, and to die in its embrace if death is the destiny which Providence designs for us.

All Mexicans, each in his proper sphere, each in the line which suits him, accept the situation, and accept it with all its consequences. Let the invader domineer over the country, if he can; but let it be after having conquered us in an obstinate contest, and when no longer any Mexican exists capable of bearing arms.

Now, then, that the danger increases, that the question is one of force, that in order to oppress us recourse is had to treason and to all sorts of means, no matter how wicked, the supreme tribunal of Jalisco undertakes to raise its voice in order to protest before the whole world against such iniquities, against such infamies, against the scandalous violation of our rights. The tribunal repeats that, in as far as it is concerned, it repels all foreign intervention and all such acts as emanate from it or from the intruding authorities which it sets up.

Men of Jalisco, the hour of sacrifice has come. Let us nerve ourselves and be faithful. The people that wishes to be free, no power is able to reduce into subjection.

JESUS CAMARENA, *President.*
 JOSÉ MARIA MACEDO.
 JUAN ANTONIO ROBLES.
 LEONARDO ANGULO.
 J RAMON SOLIS.
 FERMIN G. RUESTRA, *Fiscal Officer.*
 PABLO IGNACIO LORETO, *Secretary of Decrees.*

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND GOVERNMENT.

POST OFFICE, *San Luis Potosi.*

In the city of San Luis Potosi, on the 20th day of the month of May, in the year 1863, the employes of this department, whose names are subscribed to this document, having assembled together, have resolved to protest solemnly against the intervention of any power or potentates whatever that may seek, either singly or collectively, to interfere in the political affairs of our country, and likewise to employ the forces and the means that are within the reach of each one of them, in order to oppose, disconcert, and destroy the projects of intervention in our country manifested by the Emperor of the French, protesting likewise against the invasion of the national territory by the French troops, and against all acts emanating from the authorities that may be established under the influence of their armed forces in any quarter of the republic.

We equally testify our most firm adhesion to the constitution of 1857 and to the laws of reform, as well as to the authorities and laws that emanate from the former. Consequently, we likewise protest the firmest adhesion and obedience to the Citizen Benito Juarez, as the representative of legality, democracy, and progress.

A copy of this document shall be sent to the governor of this state, and another to the administrator general of this branch of the public service, for the ends that may follow.

JACINTO AGUILAR.
 JOSÉ D. BELLO.
 LUIS ASTEGUI.
 CALIXTO SANCHEZ
 LONGINOS RODRIGUEZ.
 GERTRUDIO NIÑO.

Second Class.—For the term of two years, including 1863.—One dollar.

In the city of Tequisquiapan, on the twenty-fifth day of the month of May, in the year 1863, the magistrates of whom this corporation is composed having assembled in this town-hall of the municipality, there was read the communication issued by the supreme government, and dated on the nineteenth of the present month. The said magistrates, being thus made acquainted with the contents of the aforesaid communication, unanimously resolved that the supreme government has never failed to recognize the representatives of this town as true Mexicans, descendants of Hidalgo, Allende, Morelos, and various other heroes, who knew how to achieve our independence, and rescue us from the slavery in which we found ourselves oppressed. Then, at the present time, the Mexican army confronts the invading enemy, and it is an obligation upon all to assist it in the preparations which it has to make in order to attend to the necessities of a cause which our brothers defend in favor of our beloved country. We should all be branded with the name of traitors, if we did not seek to promote the cause of justice, which admits with pleasure not only the holocaust of life, but even the most trivial sacrifices, with which we should aid the cause of our national independence.

The people of Potosi have ever been the first to defend the integrity of the national territory, and have never been sparing in their efforts in favor of the independence of our country; in similar circumstances, on the present occasion, the present authorities of this town and the neighborhood find themselves, and protest solemnly to disavow the views advanced in any form by the invading enemy.

With the which this document concludes, which is signed by the following citizens: Refugio Juarez, president of the corporation; Austasio Ramirez, second magistrate; Francisco Badillo, third; Prudencio Anaya, fourth; Alvin Guerrero, syndic procurator; Andrés Lopez, popular alcalde; Damaso Manzanares, assistant alcalde; Luis Camacho, municipal treasurer; José Maria Azpeitia, civil judge; and, as assistant magistrates, the first assistant president of the corporation, Julian Najera; Juan Luna, second magistrate; Jorge Beltran, third magistrate; Secundino Lopez, fourth magistrate; Juan Beltran, syndic procurator; Juan Nepomuceno Narvaez, secretary; who all unanimously sealed these presents, leaving it for transmission with the political chief of this capital.

CONSTITUTIONAL CORPORATION OF SANTIAGO DEL RIO.

In the town of Santiago del Rio, a suburb of the capital of the state of San Luis Potosi, on the twenty-second day of the month of May, in the year 1863, there having assembled

in the town-hall the citizens who compose the corporation, mayor, and treasurer of the municipal funds, under the presidency of citizen Estevan Leija, the chief of the municipality, who had previously issued a proclamation for a call for this purpose, that same citizen rose to speak, and said, that as our dear country found herself invaded by the army of the French, and as the supreme government of the nation combated with dignity this unjust invasion, directed against it without any reason whatever, it was in his opinion a very suitable time for all the people to raise their voices against the foreign invasion, which, forgetting that the time for conquests has already past, pretends to lord it over the great country of Mexico, for that purpose taking advantage of the situation in which Mexico was seen to be, from the intestine wars which it has experienced since the period of its release from the European domination, which held it in a backward state, and sunk in ignorance and slavery. It should never be forgotten that the citizens who are the inhabitants of the republic are descendants of Hidalgo, Allende, Morelos, and the other illustrious champions, who, overcoming all difficulty, proclaimed and succeeded in making us free and independent. Wherefore, all the citizens, and in particular the authorities, consider it their duty to protest against any intervention whatever, which foreigners desire or pretend to have in the affairs of our country. So it has been understood by the government of the state, when it issued its decree for the removal of the seat of government from the capital, under date of the 15th of the present month, and when it issued the circular to the other functionaries, under date of the 18th of this same month. Therefore, the citizens present here may freely speak and discuss the purpose for which they have been convoked, and resolve in the manner that may seem most suitable to them. In virtue whereof, the following resolutions have been adopted by mutual and unanimous agreement:

First. The constitutional corporation and other employes of this town, for themselves and in the name of the people whom they represent, protest in the most solemn manner against the unjust aggression made upon the republic by the army of the French.

Second. They likewise protest against any intervention, whatever it may be, that foreigners wish or pretend to exercise in the affairs of Mexico; because this republic, ever and forever, whatever sacrifices may have to be made, must be free, independent, and sovereign, and does not wish, and never will consent, that its sacred rights should be usurped by any other nation in the world.

Third. A certified copy of the present resolutions is to be presented to the government of the state, by the means of the chief magistrate of the capital, for its information, and the purposes to which it may conduce.

With which declaration these resolutions are closed, and signed and sealed by the president and other citizens, who have been called to the meeting and have concurred in their passage.

ESTEVAN LEIJA, *President.*
 QUIRINO MONTIEL, *Mayor.*
 PANTALEON MEIZA, *Second Magistrate.*
 VICTORIANO GARCIA, *Third Magistrate.*
 CAMILO GONZALES, *Syndic Procurator.*
 EDUWIGIS MONCADA, *Treasurer.*
 CANDELARIO HERNANDEZ, *Secretary.*

I certify this to be a true copy of the original which remains in the archives of the corporation. Done at the town of Santiago del Rio, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year 1863.

CANDELARIO HERNANDEZ, *Secretary.*

ESTEVAN LEIJA, *President.*

OFFICE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF CATORCE.

In accordance with the exhortatory letter directed to this superior department, urging me, in union with the subordinate officials of the department, to manifest my opinion on the war now being maintained by the republic against foreign invasion, I have the pleasure of declaring for myself and in the name of the employes of this department, in order that it may be laid before the governor and the public, that I reprobate with all my heart and execrate the course of conduct pursued by Napoleon III towards the Mexican republic as

unjust, dishonest, and derogatory to the laws of nations: and I protest that I will, as far as lies in my power, provide for the supreme government of the nation all the means that I can as a public officer and as an individual to enable it to attain the sacred end for which the glorious defenders of Zaragoza have so heroically co-operated. I desire that the cut-throats of the tyrant of France may fly in terror before the soldiers of the people, and go hide themselves in the darkness of Napoleonic servilism, while the disgrace of their rout gives to the entire world an irrefragable testimony of the enkindled patriotism and valor of my fellow-citizens. May the French eagle, the symbol of monarchical retrogradism, be humbled and abased before the victorious flag of Mexico, and may the enlightened peoples of the new and old continents gaze in wonder on the regeneration of a heroic people, who, by the baptism of blood, are born again for liberty.

Our country, independence, liberty, and reform!

CATORCE, May 21, 1863.

ANTONIO PRISCILIANO HERMOSILLO.

MANUEL NARVAEZ, *Secretary.*
 MARCELINO J. CASTILLO, *Clerk.*
 PORFIRIO NARVAEZ, *Clerk.*

In the city of Guadalcázar, on the twenty-first day of the month of May, in the year 1863, the authorities and officers whose names are hereunto subscribed, having been called together at the invitation of the political chief of the department, for the purpose of taking into consideration the circumstances into which the republic finds itself involved through the unjust war waged upon our soil by the tyrant of France, the grounds were examined on which the invaders have pretended to support their unjust aggression, and it has clearly appeared that they differ much from the humanitarian sentiments by which a strong and powerful people should strive to elevate the civilization and fraternity of their neighbors when these latter are deficient in those qualities. Very different are the views which the monarch of the warlike people of France entertains towards our race and republic, since carnage and slaughter do not constitute the sort of protection which the powerful affords to the weak in order to elevate him to an equality, and that they may both march together in unison to prosperity and greatness. It is a criminal conquest, indeed, by which it is sought to blot the name of Mexico from the catalogue of the free nations of the earth; it is by destruction that the independence is threatened which our fathers acquired with their blood and with their lives; and it is, in fine, a rude blow that is struck at our republican and democratic institutions; and for this it is that miserable renegades, branded with the mark of infamy and treason, now come leagued with that dishonored flag which, in all ages, symbolized the victories and the glory of France.

Our young republic has been villanously and cowardly assaulted by that nation, and in favor of her sacred rights she is justified in defending herself with heroism until she issues safe from the conflict or perishes with honor. We, her sons, are acquainted with the perfidy with which the conqueror, like the wolf in the skin of the sheep, brings extermination and ruin to our soil, in order to debase us and make us tributaries and slaves by means of an allied monarch, through whom he pretends to govern us. But, if such a throne should ever succeed in being established, it must be over heaps of dead bodies, accumulated in lakes of blood.

Now we are in the conflict, the precious blood of our brothers flows in torrents in the east, and their exploits and heroic resistance in the invincible city of Zaragoza place Mexico at such a height of greatness that it is the admiration of Europe, because its children have known how to conquer the strength of the first soldiers of the world, and to imprint a stigma of disgrace on the breasts of those eagles which soared in proud triumph over the turreted walls of Sebastopol and on the field of Solferino. The nation rises in a body to chastise the enemies of our independence and of our institutions, and this explains the fact that the mischievous intentions of the Emperor of the French are now laid open to the light of truth.

In the midst of this war-cry, breathed from the noble breasts of Mexicans, we should listen to the solemn protest which we should all loudly enter against this unjust invasion which is brought to attack us on our own soil, at the threshold of our own doors, and also against this monarchy, which the traitors pretend to establish with the aid of France. We, as Mexicans, lovers of our independence, and decided defenders of our liberty and of our institutions, protest solemnly, in the face of the world, against the French invasion, directed against us by the despot Napoleon III. We protest against the monarchy which it is pretended to establish on our soil, and we protest that we will sacrifice all our fortunes and shed all our blood in favor of our independence and of our liberal institutions.