IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Abdication of President Carrera, and his Manifesto on the Occasion.

Adhesion of the Garrison to the Ayutla Platform.

The Ceballo Tariff Restored—New Commercial Advantages Provided.

&c., &c., &c.

We have received late files of the *Trait d'Union* and other Mexican papers. From them we translate the manifesto by which the President *ad interim*, General Carrera, made known the surrender of his post. It is as follows:—

MARTIN CARRERA TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

In divesting myself of the Presidency of the republic, I deem it my duty to present an idea of the motives which have forced me thereto, and to present at the same time an idea of the acts of my administration.

As you are aware, I was, in consequence of the political movement effected in the capital on the 13th of last month, (August,) named President on the 14th, and took the oath of office on the 15th. Well-meaning persons sustained me in the idea that this act would, without any violence, direct to a common centre the interests of the revolution, and those interests which, without being opposed to it, were not nevertheless comprised therein—grave interests, since they constitute a considerable part of that which forms our society. Some persons took the liberty of indicating that it was not interests, but political passions, which it was necessary to commingle and confound, pretending that that which should disappear and that which came to be regenerated, formed by their accord an invincible obstacle to the development of the revolution. For my part, I could never become convinced of that, and I hold to the belief that if anything is to be done for the common profit, if we ought to strive for anything which does not compromise the independence of the country, it ought to be on the basis of that fusion of sentiments and interests.

As it was necessary for the realization of an object so important—of the only object, so to speak, which influenced me—that I should have the consent and co-operation of the chiefs of the revolutionary forces, I invited them to meet at Dolores, expressing my willingness to conform to their pleasure, and with so much candor of purpose, that in the very words of my invitation I said that "they might not in any way take my individuality into account." I have never been ambitious. I knew my incapacity, and I had weighed the circumstances. But I was animated by a pure intention, that, namely, of re-uniting the elements of the society which were dispersed violently, and of warding off the evils resulting from a change, in which a multitude thought they had wrongs to avenge. I was at the same time animated by a firm resolution, which would have been carried out if I had not met so much coldness among some, and a positive resistance among many others. Some departments received my idea, and recognized the government established at Mexico. Others did so only by half, complicating affairs; and at length the chiefs of the early revolutionary forces refused my invitation, binding themselves to the decision of His Excellency, General Juan Alvarez. I had already, as I should have done, applied to that chief by notes, and by commissioners of whom he could entertain no suspicion. After the lapse of such a length of time, I have as yet had no official response, and the manifest ill will contained in private letters which he has addressed to me and addressed to others, force me to believe that he will not support the combination which I proposed to him, and which I consider proper for the sake of the revolution itself, if, as I desire, it would produce salutary and durable fruits. In the meantime the necessities of my government were increasing, and the means of supporting it had been exhausted. Every one comprehends more or less, that public administration cannot be sustained a single day without resources. The past government, as you are all aware, left an empty treasury. My position, itself transitory, was still more precarious, because on one side an opposition which I am not afraid to pronounce systematic, was made to me, and because on the other side, no person, on account of my exceptional position, could aid me with pecuniary resources.

It remained to me only to seek funds by means of onerous contracts, but I have been always resolved not to involve myself in that way. God grant that those who succeed me may have the same conviction and may avoid the bottomless abyss which opens under the feet of him who makes the first step in that direction.

As to my course of policy I venture to affirm that it has been in conformity with the revolution. I have dispersed the elements which could long oppose it, thus providing that reflection and patriotism should preside over the councils and over the resolution which might be definitively taken. I have opened the prison doors of those who were confined for political offences; I have restored to their families those who had been far from their hearth stones; I have permitted the most absolute freedom of the press, well knowing, nevertheless, that I should be its first victim; I have abolished the barbarous conspiracy law, which cast to the ground individual guarantees; I have also abolished that law which scandalously left unpunished speculating employes; I have restored to their offices those whom the former administration had violently deprived of them; I have published the act of convocation for the assembly of a constituent Congress, which is the paramount idea of the plan of Ayutla; and to guarantee proper election, I have named as those points which successively recognized the government, political authorities belonging entirely to the revolution; and I have particularly taken care to separate political command from military command.

That which I have not done, is only that which might be deferred till it might be done the better, or that which evidently placed the very revolution at strife with its own well calculated interests and with the public repose, at least so I have sincerely understood it. I have, therefore, given myself entirely to the revolution as respects its objects, and entirely to the nation as respects its interests. But, nevertheless, and on the contrary, it is judged that I am an obstacle in the way; and so, faithful to my promise to retire as soon as I should perceive that to be the case, I now lay down all command.

Mexicans, in withdrawing from the Presidency and from all political influence, I believe that you will render me the justice to acknowledge that, according to my promise, I have not caused a tear to flow; that, far from interposing an impediment to the revolution I leave the sphere of it enlarged; that I have not created in any of the branches of public administration, either embarrassment or interests which might render the path of my successor more difficult; that I have left intact the sacred deposit confided to me, without having, for the purpose, either vexed or oppressed any one; and that, in fine, I have fulfilled my promise to retire as soon as it would be no longer possible for me to conciliate the general will in my favor. There are for nations solemn epochs, in which the greatest capacities are utterly powerless, and in which nations can only be saved by the co-operation of an entire people at the same time that they are particularly aided by Providence. It is through one of these epochs that the unhappy republic of Mexico is this day passing.

Public order and tranquillity are confided to the brave and honorable General-in Chief, Romulo Diaz de la Vega, Governor of the District and Commandant General. With your aid and that of the garrison—for I believe you united—they will be preserved intact. I hope it will be so for your own sake and for your own honor, and because in this manner you can, without alarm for the future, devote yourselves, some to your business, others to the definitive organization of this unhappy country, and all to contribute to its credit, its liberty, and its greatness.

MEXICO, Sept. 12, 1855. MARTIN CARRERA.

The *Trait d'Union*, in commenting on this act, says:—

The foreseen retirement of General Carrera has surprised no one. The act of adhesion of the garrison to the plan of Ayutla unaltered, has caused more sensation, because it was less expected, and because it has more important consequences. We did indeed consider M. Carrera's attainment to power as a relative pledge of order and of tranquillity. To our view the danger lay in an imminent rupture between the people and the army. By the very circumstance of his nomination, by his character, by his position, the President *ad interim* seemed to us as a necessary mediator between the two elements of disorder; we therefore feared—and many partook of our apprehension—that his separation from power would become the signal of strife. The act of adhesion of the garrison to the plan of Ayutla has removed all our apprehensions. As one of our confreres says, there is no longer even a pretext for division. Soldiers and citizens proclaim the same principle. Doubts still remained, but they are explained frankly, cordially. Mutual confidence is established. Let it but continue, and the revolution will have made an immense step in the way of order and of re-organization. If we may rely on certain rumors, this result, so desirable, was at one time in much danger. The plan of San Luis had warm partisans among the chiefs of the garrison. It was a question once whether it should not be proclaimed, but grave considerations prevailed. The adoption of the plan of San Luis would have been civil war. The proclamation of the plan of Ayutla is a long stride in the thorny and difficult path of union and concord.

The manifestation by the garrison of the capital is a terrible blow for the San Luis movement. We expect that Mr. Haro is left nowhere. There are very contradictory rumors as to the result of the hostilities engaged in between the troops of Messrs. Garza and Varrodi. It is said that an express arrived this morning, and the question is, what news has he brought? Some pretend that he announces the defeat of Mr. Vidaurris' forces; others affirm, on the contrary, that according to his reports all the forces of General Parrodi have crossed over to the side of General Garza, and that on the part of the defenders of the plan of San Luis the fight has ceased for want of combatants.

However things may turn out, General de la Vega, doubly named chief of the whole revolution—in the district by the people on the 13th of August, and by the garrison on the 12th of September—does not, to our knowledge, afford the slightest ground for the accusation of illegitimacy. He may, therefore, act without fear and without remorse. We hope that, according to the laudable example of Mr. Comonfort, who has applied the principles of the revolution logically and courageously in Jalisco, the Commandant in Chief of the district will not delay to take, according to his powers, dispositions to reclaim the situation and public opinion

We also learn from the *Trait d'Union*, that on the reception by General de la Vega of the official notification of the abdication of President Carrera, the former assembled in his apartments all the chiefs of the garrison, to impart to them the information, and to require them to name a new General-in-Chief, his functions, which emanated from the movement of 13th of August last, ending naturally with the provisional government. General de la Vega congratulated the heads of the army on the firm and dignified conduct which they had maintained during the short administration of General Carrera, in resisting alike menaces and seductions, and expressed the hope of seeing them preserve this wise and honorable attitude.

Gen. Jose Maria Obando, speaking in the name of the army of the capital, thanked Gen. de la Vega for the good opinion which he had conceived of their respective corps, and declared that the chiefs of the same corps had already made to the nation a manifesto, couched in these terms:—

The Chiefs of the Corps which Compose the Garrison of Mexico to their Fellow-Citizens:—

We, chiefs of the corps composing the garrison of this capital, deem it our duty to manifest in a loyal manner to our fellow-citizens what are the principles which have guided, and which will guide, our conduct in the present circumstances.

Whatever may have been the facts which have brought about the present situation, we, as soldiers, recognise only the strict obligation to obey the government which the nation chooses to adopt. In the same way that we have sustained his Excellency Gen. Martin Carrera, we will sustain the General-in-Chief who is to-day at the head of the army; and we will also sustain the President who will be chosen by the Junta of representatives which will emanate from the revolution.

Our military duty is to preserve the public order, so that the people, legitimately represented, may form the constitution which will best suit the principles of the republic.

Anxious to dissipate the error into which the people have fallen, and of repelling the injurious imputation made upon us, in regarding the garrison of Mexico as a reactionary element, we, the undersigned, make this frank and sincere manifestation of the sentiments which animate us, and of the resolution which we have maintained and do maintain to contribute to the safety of the country.

(Signed by all the chief officers of the garrison.)

MEXICO, Sept. 12, 1855.

After having read this document, General Obando asked its insertion on the minutes of the meeting, as the concise and faithful expression of the ideas of the garrison.

On a new invitation of General de le Vega to proceed to the nomination of a new General-in-Chief, Colonel Demetrio Chavero proposed that the election should take place *viva voce*, and so General Vega was immediately acclaimed and recognized as General-in Chief of the garrison of the capital.

The foregoing manifest of the officers was extensively placarded on the walls of the city. To the pure progressists, however, there was some ambiguity in its terms; and so a committee waited upon General de la Vega to ask explanations. He assured them, for himself and the officers of the garrison, that they deemed the plan of Ayutla the most acceptable in present circumstances, and were resolved to observe it and to sustain it in all its parts. The committee having also expressed its preference for General Jose V. Minon, as Governor of the district, General Vega promised to nominate him.

General de la Vega in assuming the responsibility devolved upon him by the retirement of President Carrera, issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

The citizen Romulo Diaz de la Vega, General of Division and General-in-chief of the forces of the district of Mexico, to his fellow-citizens:—

His Excellency General Martin Carrera having renounced the Presidency of the republic, and thus given a new proof of disinterestedness and patriotism, I find myself—after having had the honor of being proclaimed by the people of the garrison chief of the movement of the 13th of August, in favor of the plan of Ayutla—charged with the duty of preserving public order and guaranteeing the rights of property until the chiefs of the revolution come to create a government and to put an end to the headless condition in which the nation is now found.

To fulfil this sacred duty I reckon upon the co-operation of the loyal troops which garrison this capital, and who are disposed to obey the national will, in never being converted into an instrument of anarchy. I also reckon upon the wisdom and the morality of the people, who have given in these critical moments so many proofs of patriotism and love of order.

Fellow-citizens, as a soldier of the republic, I will fulfil the duty which circumstances impose upon me; and all my efforts will tend to ward off new disasters and to deliver up the capital, tranquil and intact, to the chiefs of the revolution, who are to-day the only hope of the country.

I affirm to you that your liberty is assured—that personal rights will be respected—that property has nothing to fear, and that I will spare no effort in favor of your tranquillity and of your well being.

To attain this patriotic object, to guard against fresh obstacles to the revolution, and to facilitate the work of regeneration which the country expects, I reckon upon your co-operation. Your fellow citizen,

ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA.

We learn from the *Trait d'Union*, that by an order of the 12th September, Gen. Vega, deeming his first duty under existing circumstances, to be to preserve public order, by removing every motive or pretext of attacking it, and apprehensive that the anniversary of the national independence *fêtes* might be sullied by some reprehensible acts, had, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the plan of Ayutla, commanded that the celebration of the national solemnities of 15th and 16th September, should be postponed until after the instalment of the government which is to emanate from that plan. But several members of the patriotic committee having gone to the General in-Chief, and given him positive assurance in regard to the orderly spirit and pacific intentions of the population, the order had been revoked. The *fêtes* were, therefore, to have taken place on those days.

The plan of Ayutla (which we published yesterday, in connexion with an editorial article), provides for the re-establishment of the tariff of Ceballos, enacted July 24, 1853, which is as follows:—

Miguel Maria de Arcavate, retired colonel and governor of the federal district, to all its inhabitants, to-wit: That from the Department of the Treasury has been addressed to me the following decree:—

His Excellency the President *ad interim* of the republic has been pleased to address to me the decree that follows: The President *ad interim* of the United States of Mexico to the inhabitants of the republic:—Know ye that, in order to reverence the decided will of the nation, adopting all those reforms for which it has pronounced—considering that among them one of those which admit of no delay is that of establishing uniform regulations according to which commerce should be subjected to the payment of duties, protecting its interests without neglecting at the same time the general interests of society or those of the treasury—I have determined that, while we are proceeding with the general reform which the tariff requires, the following regulations, which, besides removing prohibitions, equally provide for the reduction of duties, shall be observed in the maritime and frontier custom houses, with the understanding that, as regards the permission of importing provisions, the government may determine, even before the new reformed tariff shall be issued, to discontinue the privilege, should it be thought convenient to do so.

1. Linen and cotton textiles, plain, white, and unbleached, of one vara in width, per vara, 3 cents.

2. Linen and cotton textiles, bleached and unbleached, serge-like and striped, of one vara in width, per vara, 4½ cents.

3. Linen and cotton textiles, white, colored, and dyed, satin-like, damascened, plushy, velvety, embroidered, worked, and fluted, of one vara in width, per vara, 5 cents.

4. On cotton textiles colored, known by the name of calicoes or chintzes, of one vara in width, per vara, 4½ cents.

5. Cotton handkerchiefs, colored, of one vara, each 4 cents.

6. White handkerchiefs, with white or colored border, one vara in width, each 5 cents.

(All these textiles and stuffs, although they have a mixture of linen, hemp, flax, vegetable filaments or their tows, shall pay the same duty as if composed of cotton in their corresponding class.)

7. Spools of cotton of about 300 yards, (American,) per dozen, 6½ cents.

8. On cotton yarn, colored, provided it has the qualities specified in the 57th section of the 9th article of the tariff of October 4, 1845, per 100 lbs., $60.

9. Raw cotton, per 100 lbs, $1.

10. Salt, on the frontiers of Chihuahua, introduced through the custom houses of El Paso and Presidio del Norte, per load of 14 arobas, 50 cents.

11. Sugar of every quality, per 100 lbs., $2 50.

12. Flour, per barrel of eight arobas, 203 lbs., $5.

13. Butter, 100 lbs., $5.

14. The importer is responsible for the whole amount of duties, as also for the one and two per cent created by the laws of March 31, 1838, and October 25, 1842, which correspond with the ten per cent on the amount, and for the municipal duties which are now exacted.

15. All the above duties, as well as the international duties which shall be collected as heretofore, shall be paid in cash at the ports, allowing sufficient time to effect settlements which shall not exceed thirty working days.

16. Thirty days deposite in warehouses is allowed to commence on the payment of six and a half cents per day for storage.

17. The export duty on coined silver is reduced to four per cent, the duty on that of circulation remaining at two per cent, which shall be collected at the places whence issued, by the bureaus of the republic which may be there established.

18. The above-mentioned general tariff of October 4, 1845, modified on the 24th November, 1849, with all its regulations and expositions, shall remain in full force, so far as shall not be inconsistent with the present decree, which shall be considered as in force from the day of its publication in each port.

For this reason, I direct it to be printed, published, circulated, and faithfully executed.

Palace of the federal government of Mexico, January 24, 1853.

JUAN BAUTESTA CEBALLOS,
A. D. MANUEL MERINO.

The *Trait d'Union*, however, complains, on 15th September, that at the capital the above tariff is not yet made to apply. *Apropos* thereof, it says:—

"Since legitimacy has replaced illegitimacy (meaning since De la Vega has succeeded Carrera), we see that a decree has been made and defeated, and nothing more. The liberty of the press is still only tolerated. The taxes on doors and windows—all the vexatious imposts and excise duties elsewhere abolished by the revolution—still make the ornament of the financial system of the capital of the republic—*Quoque tandem?*"

And again the *Trait d'Union* says:—

"We had formerly the tariff of 1845, the Avalos tariff, the Ceballos tariff, and the Haro tariff. We have now the Vidaurri tariff, and this is probably not the last. Each of the ports of the republic may choose its own tariff, and the thing would be only more amusing, if it be true that *ennui* springs from uniformity.

General Comonfort has issued the following decree at Guadalajara:—

IGNACIO COMONFORT, General-in-Chief of the division of the interior of the liberty restoring army, to the inhabitants of Jalisco and neighboring departments. Be it known that—

Art. 1. The Ceballos tariff, decreed 24th January, 1853, is declared to be in force, and will commence to operate immediately in the ports of the Pacific which will have recognized this Quarter-General as a centre of unity.

Art. 2. The collection of the rights or imposts of capitation on articles of luxury, professions and lucrative employments, and the tax on doors and windows, cease.

Art. 3. The governors of departments subject to this Quarter-General will prepare respective financial plans as soon as possible, and so soon as they shall be put into execution the collection of the consumption and excise taxes shall cease, conformably to the spirit of the revolution.

Art. 4. An abatement of 12 per cent on the rates fixed by the Ceballos tariff is made on effects imported into the ports of the Pacific, and to merchants who shall make advances on said duties for the present needs of the liberating army there shall be made a deduction of 30 per cent on what they shall advance.

Art. 5. The objects not included in said tariff, and which will be introduced through such ports, will be estimated by the collectors and viewers of the maritime customs in company with two merchants, and on the total valuation 12½ per cent will be levied for import duties.

Art. 6. The duty paid at present by specie in its circulation from the interior to the ports is abolished, the decrees in force in respect thereto being consequently repealed.

Art. 7. The existing prohibition on the exportation of gold and silver bullion is also repealed.

Art. 8. The export duties to be henceforth paid for precious metals will be as follows:—

Silver coin, three per cent.
Gold coin, one per cent.
Silver bullion, eight per cent.
Gold bullion, five per cent.

Art. 9. The movement of precious metals from the interior to the ports, or to other points of the coasts or frontiers, within a circumference of thirty leagues, will be made by escort sent by the administration of revenue, conformably to present usage; the sums forwarded without this formality are liable to seizure. The remittance may be made by *conductas* or independent of *conductas*.

Art. 10. Persons who, in contravention of the laws in force up to the present, have actually silver or gold bullion in the ports of the Pacific, must go before the maritime custom officers and make a manifest of the quantity which they possess, within eight days, and pay in advance, and at the time of the act, the export duties established by the present decree, if they wish to enjoy the privileges which it concedes.

Art. 11. All national products and effects, with the exception of precious metals, are exempted from export duties, as they were at the moment when the reform established by the Ceballos tariff was decreed, comprising in that exemption the woods which at present pay an export duty to the Ministry of the Interior.

Art. 12 The exemptions contained in the fourth and eighth articles inclusively will cease at the end of the present year, if not approved or ratified by the supreme government of the republic, which will be established conformably to the plan of Ayutla.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

PEDRO OGAZON, Secretary.

QUARTER-GENERAL, GUADALAJARA, Sept. 5, 1855.

Conformably to the fourth article of the plan of Ayutla, General de la Vega has appointed the District Council charged with the duty of establishing the organic statute. This council is composed of Messrs. José Maria Lafragua, Mariano Yañez, Joaquin Cardoso, Valentin Gomez Farias, Manuel Silicco, Guillermo Prieto, and Francisco de P. Candejas. Mr. Cardoso has been charged with preparing the project of the organic statute, and Mr. Prieto with the commission of finances.

The *Republicano* denies in these terms the statement made with respect to a loan from the clergy:—Several journals have said that General Carrera has contracted with the clergy a loan of $60,000, which was to be delivered monthly in sums of $10,000, and that to procure it all at once he had made a ruinous contract for the treaty which would only receive $42,000 instead of $50,000. That is false in all points. General Carrera asked $60,000 from the clergy, and to receive it all at once, as the wants of the government were urgent, he made a proposition to the merchants who might have goods in the Custom House, to advance the payment of the duties on which he would make an abatement of five per cent. The contract was not made, for the simple reason that Mr. Carrera abandoned power at the moment when it was intended to be realized.

General Marcial Lopez Lazcano having a brigade of 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery, surrendered at discretion to Colonels Villalca and Garcia on the banks of the Mexcala. Alvarez caused Lazcano to be shot, on the ground that previous to his surrender he had caused thirteen guns to be spiked. At Chilpancingo some five persons, hostile to the revolution, were arrested, among them one of the editors of the *Vencedor del Coquillo*, and were all shot by order of Alvarez.

Respecting Mr. Haro y Tamariz who got up the San Luis platform, we learn that Gen. Garza joined him, and proceeded to Monterey to try and gain Vidauri over to their side. Gen. Garza, however, found a pretext to back down from his agreement, and Haro was unable to gain him over again. Garza's forces attacked San Luis, and Haro sent out against him a brigade of over a thousand men, with six pieces of artillery, all under the command of Gen. Parrodi. The military command of San Luis was in the meantime conferred on Gen. Cardona, the former commandant general of Monterey, overthrown by Vidauri. A probability of an arrangement between Haro and Comonfort was spoken of. Comonfort is said to have sent Gen. Torres to San Luis to confer with Haro, and that at the end of these conferences an interview was fixed to take place at Lagos on the 15th of September, between Haro, Doblado, and Comonfort. The hope is expressed that the interview will terminate in the adhesion of San Luis to the plan of Ayutla. Several persons have been exiled from San Luis, among others Dr. Mears, an American. The sympathies of the city were for Vidauri.

Vidauri in a letter to Comonfort declared himself to be positively and absolutely opposed to the plan of Haro y Tamariz. In another communication to Gen. Garza he announces that he can come to no understanding except with Gen. Alvarez.

A decree of Vidauri, dated August 31, declares the plantation and sale of tobacco free in the States of New Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. He has also published a tariff at Monterey on 22d August. It is a modification of that of 1st of June, 1853. The papers before us do not contain a copy.

From the commencement of the administration of Gen. Lombardini in 1853 to the overthrow of Santa Anna, there were issued no less than 12,400 commissions in the Mexican army. Add to these the number of officers already in commission, and it will appear that there is hardly any need of common soldiers, as the officers alone would form a very respectable army.

The Minister of Guatemala, as dean of the diplomatic corps in Mexico, has addressed a communication to Gen. de la Vega in which it is stated that in a meeting of the diplomatic corps, held in consequence of the renunciation of President Carrera, they had notified foreign consuls to make known to the revolutionary chiefs that every injury to the rights of foreign subjects would be the object of a reclamation, on the part of the diplomatic corps, to the existing government. Gen. Vega replied that he had already taken measures to guard against complaints or reclamations in that respect; that he had every confidence in the moderation of the people, but that even in such an event, the right of reclamation would belong only to the minister of the nation of the foreigner injured, and not to the joint diplomatic corps.

The *Diario Oficial* had ceased to exist.

Comonfort, in departing from Guadalajara *en route* to Mexico, wrote to Gen. Carrera in reply to his invitation to meet the revolutionary chiefs at Dolores. In this communication he deplores the prevalence of personal aspirations which he sees evinced on all hands, repudiates the legality of Carrera's assumption of power, declares anarchy to be impossible if the plan of Ayutla is only purely and simply observed, and declines to act on his invitation.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 21, 1855.

The Condition of Mexico—Aztec Mysteries—Three Richmonds in the Field—The Beginning of the End—Mexican Know Nothings—The $3,000,000.

The present condition of Mexico is anomalous even for Mexico, and I will endeavor to picture *al fresco* and *corente calamo*, (not a "current of calumny,") a few of these anomalies. But the difficulty is to get at "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and everybody knows truth to be the strangest sort of a thing—"stranger than fiction." In other countries "truth is to be found at the bottom of a well," and is occasionally drawn up by buckets full. So, too, in the land of "God and liberty" truth lies at the bottom of a well—an artesian well at that; the spear of Ithuriel couldn't reach it.

This broad republic is again in its normal condition, which is a state of revolution. The great harlequin of the age, (the "Grand Master of the national and distinguished Order of Guadalupe,") having bolted, the admirers of his fantastic tricks remain completely flabbergasted; and like so many asses endeavoring to imitate the tricks of the monkey, are proving themselves to be a most incomprehensible pack of ninnies. I have studied the Mexican character closely for these several years, and confound me if I can penetrate the recondite labyrinths of the *Azs-tec* mind. Though a "nation of bores" themselves, I defy the most indefatigable Yankee to penetrate their ideas upon government.

The "Grand Master" has been absent from his "plantation" only one short month, but there have been more shindies amongst his overseers, drivers and field hands than even he could shake a stick at. But to be serious.

Carrera (who is but a sort of bailiff to the great bandit) has caved in. He couldn't stand the outward pressure. The result is, the entire country is *acéfalo*, (headless,) without even the shadow of the form of a general government. La Vega remains as Military Governor of the district of Mexico, and controls the few troops got together there, in the hope of preserving order; but there is no ministry, no revenue, no authority, and, in fact, nothing that constitutes a government.

Meanwhile, there are now three distinct parties ravaging the country, and seeking to devour each other. The puros, or regular unmitigated Simon-Pure-Plan-of-Ayutla-Alvarez-platform red republicans. Next, the moderados, or good-fair-to-middling "liberals," as they style themselves, who want a paternal government, without a congress, but who know about as much of a republican form of government as the sow that litters every other month knows of the gestation of an elephant. Thirdly, the high infallible Church and State conservadores, who go it, neck or nothing, upon a central despotism, and are opposed to all liberty of conscience, of the press, or even of speech. This last is nothing more nor less than a reactionary movement in favor of the return of the absconded dictator. The other parties are in favor of themselves—every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.

To the above may be added the independent movement of Vidaurri, in the northern provinces. He is a puro, but as he is going it alone, and determined to set up for himself, is entitled to special notice.

Vidaurri has with him a large force of frontier men, or "border ruffians," as Father Greeley would say, several ex-officers of the United States army, and, altogether, the most formidable force under arms in the republic—or the republic that was. He is now marching upon San Luis Potosi, and already we have rumors of fighting between his forces and those of Haro y Tamariz, the leader of the conservadores. Vidaurri's object appears to be the total extinction of the central power in the northern States; and the establishment of the long talked of Sierra Madre republic. His plan is an extremely liberal one. Let him go ahead.

The real liberating army, under the "old original Townsend," Don John Alvarez, is at Cuernavaca, fifty miles from Mexico, while one of his lieutenants—Comonfort—is carrying all before him in Guanajuata. The great mass of the people throughout the country sympathize with the Alvarez movement, and that is as all the world knows, the great lever by which the old robber—Santa Anna—was pryed off his seat, and shoved out of the country.

The conservadores comprise the entire church, most of the old army and all the bankers, contractors, plunderers, Guadelupians, *et id omne genus*, hanging about the capital and large towns.

The moderados are made up of the odds and ends of both parties, and are neither "fish, flesh or fowl, nor good red herring." They sing small at present, but hope to step in ultimately and carry off the prizes, leaving the more active disputants nothing but broken heads. And thus we go.

Now what does all this tend to? Who can see his way through the clouds that lower upon our house—the halls of Montezuma? What is to become of the national existence? How long can the distracted country stand this state of affairs? What ought the United States to be doing in this crisis? &c., &c. These are questions which I propound very frankly, but which I shall not attempt to answer. You may try your hand at 'em, my dear Œdipus, but I assure you they are beyond my ken. You know any child can ask questions all the philosophers in the world can't answer satisfactorily—as I heard a United States Consul say once, in cudgelling his brains over State Department circulars.

In the meantime, it strikes me as a little peculiar the full-blooded "Injines"—who constitute four-fifths of the population of the entire country—don't rise and glut their ire; for it's a fatal mistake to suppose there is no such inclination at the bottom of their seeming patience and docility. One has only to read the history of the revolution of 1810 to get over that error. The terrible excesses committed under the leadership of Hidalgo and Morelos—both full bloods—are too well known and too fresh in the minds of living men not to justify some such apprehension. The common Indians have of late years had full as much cause for bloody revenge upon the whites as their fathers had when they wreaked such signal retribution upon the Spaniards. The only thing wanting is a leader of their own caste, a man at once bold, ambitious, crafty and well educated. Such a man exists. He is the son of Morelos himself. He has resided many years in the United States, and is there now. Fortunately for humanity, he is of a gentle and noble disposition, and more luckily still he has lately seen so much of native or "Know Nothing" outrages in the United States as must have disgusted him with the idea of liberating his people in that manner. I do say, however, my dear Diogenes, that if you and I were regular Mexican natives we would be Know Nothings to the knife.

In Vera Cruz matters are progressing most satisfactorily. Governor La Llave still sternly refuses to recognize any of the authorities at the capital. He took up arms under the Plan of Ayutla, and will not lay them down until that plan shall be carried out to its full extent—or as far as practicable. Although he has some very correct ideas on the subject of State sovereignty it has never occurred to him that he is now the *de facto*, and (some of us think) the *de jure* ruler of the independent republic of Vera Cruz. He seems to defer altogether to Alvarez and Comonfort. That is all very well in its way, but there are few Mexicans who would do so under the circumstances. He has resources, troops and a navy. He and Alvarez had better make a partnership concern of it, draw a curved line from Tuspan (the concavity towards Mexico) across the continent to the northern part of Guerrero, and declare all Southern Mexico an independent confederacy—with the capital at the valley of Oaxaca, or on the isthmus of Tehuantepec! Next to inviting an American protectorate, this would be the best thing they could possibly do.

There is much talk here about the $3,000,000. The bankers in Mexico who negotiated it with Santa Anna, at fifty cents on the dollar, speak as composedly of it as though they had the money in their pockets. How is this? I thought the inexorable old Kentuckian—Guthrie—had laid "the rude hand of power" on the cash. If paid under the swindling operation referred to, it will have to be paid over again to the new federal government—if one shall ever be established—or divided *pro rata* among the new sovereignties when the Messilla boundary "shall be surveyed, marked and established." To settle any dispute as to which party it shall be paid to, I would recommend applying it to wipe out the claims of American citizens against Mexico, accruing since the ratification of the Gadsden treaty.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Sept. 28, 1855.

Approaching Anniversary of the Queen's Birthday—A Grand Military Review Prepared—The Volunteers Commence to Stand Back—General Concha and a Chance Fire—Summer Gambling and the Police—Movement of the Spanish War Ships—A Slave Life Assurance Company—The Bank, Theatres, &c.

There is to be a grand review and sham battle on the 10th of the ensuing month—the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of Spain—in which the brave and loyal *voluntarios* are to take part. Many of them are, however, to my knowledge, already beginning to hang back, framing excuses for their intended non-attendance. There appears, too, to be good reason for their doing this, as the following circumstance will explain:—The making of the blank cartridges for the occasion has been entrusted to the members of that worthy fraternity the chain gang, and some of the cartridges already manufactured have been found to contain a certain circular piece of lead, vulgarly called a bullet—of course in addition to the gunpowder. Now, these bullets, although perhaps not manufactured with the exactness requisite for a Minnie rifle ball, yet, at a short distance, if propelled by a due quantum of that compound of which the villanous saltpetre is one of the chief ingredients, would as certainly send a man to kingdom come as would the most carefully cast ball in the world; and as the volunteers are chiefly humane men, who dread shedding a single drop of human blood, they are naturally anxious to avoid the risk of doing so.

Would it not, however, be a singular coincidence should one of these aforesaid bullets chance to come—by accident, of course—into collision with the cranium of his Excellency, General Concha? Mind you, I do not anticipate there is any fear (or hope) that such will be the case; yet the coincidence would be a strange one, should it happen. Would it not be? I remember, last winter, at one of the grand reviews—(the one at which the English Admiral was present, if I mistake not)—beholding General Concha tremble like an aspen leaf, previous to the troops being passed in review; he looked, too, I remember—as was noticed by many persons—as though he momentarily expected to hear the click of the lock of the musket whose leaden messenger was destined to send him to his long home. Were there a son here (old enough) of the murdered Ramon Pinto to do duty as a volunteer, then, I confess, there might be a possibility of the occurrence of such an event as that above alluded to; but as there is not, and as the majority of the present race of creoles are such a down-trodden, craven, despicable set of fellows, there is but little probability of such an occurrence taking place. The women, I am happy to say, are generally exempt from the failings of the men.

There are some amongst them as noble and as high-minded as any women in the world. I have in my mind's eye, at the present moment, some half dozen of them, who have all the fire and patriotism in them that had the women of the old French Revolution, or those that lived in the days of our own glorious War of Independence.

Winter, always a stirring season here, is approaching; and who can tell what the coming winter may bring forth? It is possible that some of the creoles may have perused Montesquieu, who somewhere says—I quote from memory—"*Quand les sauvages de la Louisiane veulent cueillir du fruit, ils coupent l'arbre au pied, et cueillent le fruit; voilà le gouvernement despotique.*" But I change my theme; not that it is exhausted, but because it is not prudent for a writer to exhaust his subject.

During the past summer gambling has been carried on in this city and the towns in its immediate vicinity to an extent perhaps before unequalled even here in Cuba, and the police have, to say the least, winked at it. There have been several gambling houses open each evening, which must have been as well known to the police as they were to your correspondent. At Guanabacoa, too, it is notorious, there were too or three monte banks constantly doing a large business, and at which more than one young man has been ruined.

Recently, however, our police have taken a new fit into their heads, (they do everything by fits and starts here,) and are at least making the pretence of being extremely vigilant, as the relation of the following circumstance will show:—A few days since a young Creole, who resides with his father, was seized with rather a severe attack of colic, which was supposed by his family to be the cholera. A medical man was sent for, and as is usual here, three or four of his cousins and immediate friends assembled to render their assistance. There were, I believe, four of these visiters in a room adjoining that in which the sick youth was, and one down stairs, when in marched the Commissary of Police, followed by his Celador and a posse of Salvia guardians. Each of the visiters was compelled to give his name, and the cause of his being present. Up to yesterday nothing more had been heard of the matter; it was, however, understood at the time, that seeing so large a number of persons (five or six) enter one house in quick succession, the Salvia Guardians on duty in the neighborhood suspected they must have assembled for the purpose of gambling; hence the visit of Senor Commissary.

It would appear the Spaniards are anticipating a hurricane. Day before yesterday I observed the Spanish Admiral's ship busily engaged in making signals, which, of course, I did not understand. Yesterday morning, taking a sail in the harbor, I noticed the various Spanish men-of-war had been removed from their accustomed anchorages. Further up the harbor I noticed they were all moored in the most secure position this excellent harbor affords, many of them having their topmasts struck.

The French steamer of war Acheron again came into this harbor yesterday, from, as is understood, Vera Cruz.

I suppose you have seen a copy of the first number of the *Central American*, which was brought here yesterday by the George Law, from Aspinwall. Considering the circumstances under which the first number of the *Central American* was got out, there have been but one regular typo, a youth from Jamaica, as is stated, engaged upon it, it really is a very creditable sheet remarkably clear of literals and other typographical errors.

Don Miguel de Embil's company for the mutual assurance of the lives of slaves appears to be going on swimmingly.

The following is a list of the directors, appointed at a meeting of the subscribers, held on the 21st inst.:—Don Miguel de Embil, Director General; Excmo Don Ignacio Crespo, Senor Don Miguel de Hano y Vega, Senor Don Domingo G. de Arozarena, Senor Don Jose de Pedroso, Senor Don Antonio M. Mora, Senor Don Augustin Uyarte, Senor Don Rafael de Torices, Senor Don Francisco J. Calderon, Senor Don Anastasio Carillo, Senor Marquis Du Quesne, Senor Don Simon de Cardenas, Senor Marquis de Alemendares, Senor Don Lopez Martinez, Senor Don Francisco Arango y Quesada, Senor Don Augustin Medina, Senor Don Manuel Baines, and Senor Don Miguel de Cardenas y Chavez, than whom a more respectable board of directors it would be difficult to select in Cuba.

There are, I notice, in the published list (which is not yet concluded) 250 subscribers to this institution, which by the way I may mention, is called *La Presidencia*.

There was to have been a meeting yesterday at the palace of the shareholders of the new bank, that is to be, to examine into the opinions of the body who have prepared the statutes of the said bank, so reads the notice in the *Gaceta*.

Word is just brought to me that a steamer is signalized; it must be the Black Warrior.

"Los Martires" was again advertised to be performed last evening, but I know not if the performance or the above meeting came off. B.

Archbishop Hughes on Know-Nothingism.

DINNER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK, AND THE BISHOPS OF TORONTO, ARCHAT AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

[From the Newfoundlander, Sept. 17.]

This splendid banquet, at which over one hundred and sixty gentlemen were present, came off on Tuesday last, the Hon. Laurence O'Brien presiding, and the Hon. P. F. Little occupying the vice-chair.

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The toast of her Majesty was next drank.

The President rose and said:—The policy that guides the Federal Union in the periodical election of its ruler, is too complex for any person not intimately conversant with the motives which influence party movements to comprehend. But experience has already made manifest that the democratic principle is always capable of producing the right man for the right occasion. Springing from the same common origin, we honor Americans and their constitutional institutions, as scions of the old stock, branches or sprouts of the old oak tree. I give you

The President of the United States.

His Grace Archbishop HUGHES, of New York, again r