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assembly entered into towards foreign creditors, they repeatedly asked the funds specifically appropriated to creditors, and committed outrages against right and justice without number.

A recent letter from Mexico, published in an English paper, contains the following passage in allusion to the atrocities everywhere being committed throughout the republic:

Events in their peculiar line are rapidly progressing, and becoming more notorious in the country. This month (October) they have been somewhat raised in character from those of the last. Instead of kidnapping and holding for ransom, we have had, as leading forces, open, barefaced murder of entire populations, varied on some occasions by wholesale destruction of property and massacre. Instead of only instances of senseless murder in the murder of opposing chiefs, we have heard the cry of "Death to foreigners" raised, and seen the mangled remains of one victim carried to the grave, and foreigners in consequence drawing near to each other and arming for self defence.

Within a single twelvemonth as many as twenty-three Englishmen have been murdered, and several others, including the Captain of the Valorous, a British ship-of-war, narrowly escaped with their lives. To such lengths was this conduct carried that the English and French Ministers felt themselves compelled to break off all diplomatic intercourse with the chaotic Mexican government.

These and other whittawer, argues the English press, are offered to their English subjects as a persistent dishonesty of the Mexican republic. They have a country rich beyond most others in all that can give wealth and prosperity to a people. Fortunately placed as are many of the Southern American republics, so far as the gifts of nature are concerned, there is not one which is so favorably circumstanced as this "wretched and misgoverned Mexico." During a few years of the last century the country afforded an instance of the great reverses which may be there realized. Its mines are more productive than those of other regions, because they are more accessible.

The refusal to liquidate the just debts due to foreigners not only, say the English claimants, arise from any lack of the means of doing so; nor must the blame of the dishonest and nefarious conduct of successive rulers be laid upon the Mexican people generally. The great bulk of the people find themselves powerless in the hands of the brigands and robbers, who seize upon the rights of government, and who sanction, when they do not direct, the acts of violence and treachery which are a disgrace to the present century. The opinion, that it has become the duty of the government of this country (England) to interfere for the protection of the life and property is one which is widespread, and will meet with the hearty support of the British people. In sending an armed force to the Gulf, the leading merchants of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow have urged the government to it; and, as one of the leading English papers says, "the government which has at its head the same noble lord who employed British forces for the protection of the interests in the affair of Don Paez—whose boast it is that the prestige of the old Roman shall cling to the Englishman in every land—could hardly have refused to interfere in the much larger case of Mexican repudiation, robbery and murder."

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT OF THE CAUSES OF THE ALLIANCE.

The idea of an armed European expedition against Mexico, for the alleged purpose of enforcing payment of the debt due to British bondholders, and obtaining reparation for violence said to have been done to the plunder of money from the houses of the British Minister in Mexico, was openly broached in the London journals in the month of December, 1860, and found much favor in the eyes of the people. It was then averred that the principal of the cash loaned by Englishmen to the Mexicans amounted to fifty-two millions of American dollars, and that these foreign creditors had agreed to accept of a reduced rate of interest—three per cent, the mere product of existing investments in consols—in consideration of a guarantee that the payments should be conducted with regularity in the future.

Some short time previously, Commander Aldham, of the British war steamer Basilisk, reached the Gulf with orders to look after the payment of this debt. He found Vera Cruz, with other towns on the coast, in possession of Juarez and his Cabinet, General Miramon holding power in Mexico city as President of the republic. Although the English Charge, Mr. Mathew, was accredited to the Miramon government, the captain of the Basilisk entered into financial negotiations with Juarez at Vera Cruz, and obtained from him drafts to the amount of about one million of dollars for the use and benefit of the bondholders. These drafts could be cashed in Mexico city only, and thither they were sent, addressed to the representative of Queen Victoria. This gentleman had then converted into dollars, but here he encountered a serious difficulty. Owing to the state of the country he could not forward so much specie to the coast for export with any degree of safety, nor could he get insured except at such an enormous rate of premium as would render the bargain unprofitable. He therefore placed the cash in the "strong room" of the office of the consul, and with lock and key, affixing the seal of Great Britain on the door.

Finding soon after that he could not maintain diplomatic relations with Miramon, Mr. Charge Mathew withdrew from Mexico city and retired to Jalapa. This event took place towards the close of 1860. Scarcely had the minister withdrawn when a party of men, acting under government authority, marched to his late residence, forced open the doors, entered the "strong room" and seized upon an excellent position among the letters of the consul, and a general irritability against Mexico has prevailed among the capitalists of England, and the hostile feeling has been gradually communicated to the masses by means of letters, editorial articles and reported speeches published in the press. The bondholders asserted that this money would have paid them one half yearly dividend at least, and that by the action of the Mexican Executive they were deprived of this at a moment when the payments for fourteen half years remained due.

WHAT FRANCE ALLEGES.

The government of France, in behalf of its treasury, and the pockets of some French capitalists, claimed at this time a sum of money from the Mexicans exceeding by a little one-half of that due to the English creditors. This could not be had, or would not be given in its hand; so that we find France and the same kind of indictments against the people of the republic at large.

THE ENGLISH STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The British public and press regard the return of their government, in determining on an armed intervention against Mexico, with much satisfaction. They argue that it is high time for England to bestir herself for the purpose of putting a stop to the spoliation and double infliction on British subjects by the feeble brigands who carry on what is called the government of Mexico. The history of modern times, they say, affords no such instance of flagrant breach of treaties and thorough disregard of national and other obligations as has been presented by the conduct pursued in that wealthy but disorganized republic. Thirty years since the newly formed government of Mexico entered into a commercial treaty with England, under which protection of the persons and property of British subjects was supposed to be guaranteed. Upon the faith of these engagements, voluntarily entered into on the part of the Mexicans, British subjects invested a large amount of capital, and lent to the government a sum of about sixty millions of dollars. During the years which immediately followed the achievement of her independence in 1821, it was scarcely to be expected that the new republic would have been free from those occasional interruptions and political disturbances to which all young governments are liable, and many of the hindrances to the operations of commerce which were occasionally experienced during the struggles of political parties were patiently endured, in the reasonable expectation that they would prove but of temporary duration, and that eventually order and conformity would take place. These anticipations have, unfortunately, never been realized. The condition of Mexico has gone on from bad to worse, and to political agitation has succeeded a state of complete social disorganization. For the last three years there has been nothing like a government in the country, and those who have assumed to exercise supreme powers have been among the foremost in acts of lawlessness and robbery. They suspended the performance of obligations

strengthening the constitutional regime, lately restored by the Mexican people, so as to give to the republic a solid and permanent basis. This operation will greatly assist our government in its great desire to sustain order, law and the development of the great principles of the Southern Confederacy, or from being a subject of dispute between two sections of the Union in case the federal government should not be preserved. In her case, too, better and better considerations would not be without influence. Among the deposed princes and other persons for authority one out of four in Europe, there might, perhaps, be found necessary persons. Don Juan de Bourton, with his constitutional professions, might be changed, for instance, in the course, from a mischievous intriguer to a most useful potentate. It would probably, however, be hard to supply America by such a selection, and if there be to be a permanent settlement in America, it is not to be a suggestion under that view of the case has been that Mr. Don Rosendo might be selected, as an open, gratification that it is worthy of all the efforts of diplomacy to carry it to a result that will be the disgrace of the past.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.

The idea set out by the London Times was dispensed to some extent by a letter from one of the candidates "informally" nominated for the throne of Mexico, Don Juan de Bourton, writing to the editor on the 16th of September, 1861.

Are closed to me, to publicly discuss in your columns, they thought or desired of the honor assigned me. Heir of the throne of Mexico, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to be assured that the election of my illustrious father, by the King of Spain, has no objection, I do not look upon myself as a party in the Plan de Yucatan, which was presented at the Cortes of Mexico, and which I have never signed, and which I have never intended to sign. I have no objection, I do not look upon myself as a party in the Plan de Yucatan, which was presented at the Cortes of Mexico, and which I have never signed, and which I have never intended to sign.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.

On these matters we were informed by a special letter, dated on the 20th of September, to the Herald, from Mexico city.

The French and Spanish Ministers stand aloof from all contending parties here, and although a strong faction of the clergy favors the French, the majority of all classes are of a different opinion, the majority of the clergy favor the Spanish.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.

MAJORA (or, as the Spaniards call it, MAYORCA) is the central and largest of these islands, and is distant from Spain 110 miles southeast. The area is 1,400 square miles. The population is 181,605. The surface of the island is very irregular, the hills deformed rising to 4,114 feet above the level of the sea, with a mid and a sub-mountain range. The principal cities are Palma, Mahon, and Pollensa. The island is a volcanic island, and is a part of the Balearic Islands. It is the largest of the Balearic Islands. Its length from west to east is thirty-two miles, and its average breadth eight miles. It has a population of 44,000 souls. The coast is very rocky and indented, but the surface of the island is undulating. Mount Toro, the highest land, is 4,198 feet in height. The soil is poor and sandy, with here and there some arable tracts. The corn raised is insufficient for the wants of the population, and is raised for exportation. The other products are wax, hemp, saffron, capers and cheese, which, with wool, honey, wax, iron, lead, copper and fine marble, compose the principal exports. The imports consist of wheat, oil, wine, iron, and other manufactured goods, tobacco and colonial produce; but the island has none of that commercial activity displayed during its possession by the English in the last century. The island is sub-divided into four districts, and the principal towns are Port Mahon and Ciudadela. It was taken by the English in 1798, and ceded to the French in 1802. It was restored to Great Britain in 1802, and eventually annexed to Spain by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802.

IRIZA is the smallest and most westerly of these islands, and is twenty-two miles long by about twelve wide. It has a population of 11,000. The principal bays are those of San Antonio and Iviza. The temperature is mild. The surface of the island is hilly and well wooded. Some valleys are fertile, and produce wheat, corn, hemp, saffron and almonds. The fisheries are important. Tuna and sail from large salt works along the coast are also raised. The principal occupation is agriculture. The population is six miles south of Iviza. Its length from west to east is twenty miles, and its breadth from north to south ten miles. It has a population of two thousand persons, whose principal occupation is agriculture. It has a small harbor, and is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.