

MEXICO.

Second Meeting in Favor of Cuba—Specific Movement—Address and Reply on Presentation of the United States Minister—Robberies and Kidnapping.

MEXICO, Dec. 14, 1863.

The meeting held here yesterday to express sympathy for the revolutionists in Cuba was well attended, and the orators were very enthusiastic. Pedro Santacaba opened the meeting by reading a telegram containing the news from Cuba, and was followed by orators and poets. Among the former was Mr. Frias y Sato, who declared that "Mexico should and must help Cuba to gain her liberty." Joaquin Baranda, a member of Congress, was very eloquent, and also Mr. Zarate, who gave the following sentiment among others:—"America for the Americans, and liberty and freedom for Mexico." Mr. Balandrano, a rather sanguinary orator, suggested "Blood for blood, victim for victim, and this is the way the valiant Mexican pays his debts." Their demonstration will, however, scarcely alarm Spain so far as they may influence the question at issue in Cuba, for up to the present no material aid has been proposed, no money subscribed, no men enlisted nor ships chartered—only word sympathy.

In order to raise funds for another amortization of the public interior debt the Treasury Department have ordered \$20,000 of Tlalpan Railroad bonds put upon the market.

The government has been able to make payments to its military men and its government clerks and employes, but is not in a condition to meet any of the general claims made against the treasury.

A conducta left Guanajuato on the 4th inst. for Tampico with \$363,318. Another left for Mexico with \$498,441.

During the week ending December 5 the mint at Guanajuato coined \$147,000 in silver.

The usual anniversary of the appearance of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the patron saint of Mexico, is being duly celebrated to-day.

The following address was made by General Rosecrans to President Juarez on the occasion of his reception by the latter as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, December 10, 1863:—

"MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to present the letter of the President of the United States which accredits me as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of those States near the government of the United States of Mexico. In that letter the Executive of my nation communicates to you that I am well informed of the friendship which my government professes for the republic and of its ardent desire to encourage the good will and harmony which happily now exist between the two governments. He requests you to give full faith and credit to that which I manifest on the part of the United States, and especially the assurance of our friendship and well wishes for the prosperity of the republic. At the same time that I present you this letter, I assure you that the great mass of the people, not less than the government of the United States, hold entirely and express spontaneously the same good will toward the Mexican republic and its people. We were the first to sympathize with the heroic and fortunate efforts which your people made to throw off the yoke of colonial dependence and the first to welcome your entrance into the family of nations. We have sympathized with you profoundly in your struggles and in your efforts to consolidate a full constitutional government based upon justice and the will of an organized people expressed in legal form, and we have been pained to see a vigorous, ingenious, laborious and well disposed people opposed or impeded for so long a time in its desire to secure such a result. We have celebrated the restoration of the supremacy of your government under the constitution of 1837, not only because it corresponds with the form of government which we hope to see prevail on the western hemisphere, but because we have been persuaded that the choice of a neighboring and friendly people shall be independent, which right to select the form of government we have for a long time recognized and considered as sacred as our own right. We anxiously desire and hope that the people of this our sister republic have commenced, under the auspices of your administration, a career of peace, prosperity, liberty and progress; that the people of all climes may be able to come as freely to Mexico as they go to the United States, and live happily and with security among the natives of this country, and that citizens by birth and by naturalization may labor to vie with each other in their adhesion to the flag of the United States of Mexico. It was precisely because my participation in these aims and desires of the people and government of the United States was known that I was selected to represent them before you and the Mexican people, and I will say frankly that had I not this security I would not be useful in promoting the welfare of both countries, nor would I have accepted this mission. When I have so spoken to you, with that candor which belongs to my official as well as personal character, I assure you, with truth, that it will be very satisfactory for me to co-operate, wherever it may be practicable, officially or privately, with your government in everything whatsoever which may have for its object the removal of such causes as may have a tendency to alter the friendly feelings which now exist between the two peoples, and to aid your government, in order that it may be able to establish means of interior communication and to give that security to life and property which is essential, not only for the development of the resources and population of your magnificent country, but for the continuation and progress of civilization. I am certain that if the good intentions of the government and people of the United States meet like frankness and cordiality on the part of Mexico, and if justice is done in the fulness of that word, the good will which now exists will continue, and mutual friendship and a liberal spirit will exist among the two peoples freeing themselves from the danger of being disturbed by combinations of accident, avarice and ambition; the relations of interior communication and exterior defence will be extended, maintaining the hope that by the influence and example of the two republics we may realize in the New World that which the great intellects of Europe have judged impossible for the Old World—which is, the establishment, without fear of decay, of the national autonomy of a great community of people governed by themselves. To contribute in some way to results so fortunate for the welfare of the two republics and mankind will be the principle which shall control my private and official conduct near your government."

President Juarez replied:—"Mr. Minister—I receive with satisfaction the letter of your government, in which you are accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America near the Mexican government. The elevated principles which you declare shall govern you in the fulfilment of your mission, the confidence of your government and the cordial sentiments which in its name and your own expressions of friendship and sympathy towards Mexico, make you entitled to the just consideration of the Mexican people and its government. In the repeated efforts which Mexico has been compelled to make to recover its original autonomy, to consolidate it, and in order that the regimen of its constitutional liberty may prevail, it has esteemed and now esteems highly the sympathy of the people and government of the United States as a chain of brotherhood between the two republics. The government of Mexico has the living desire and belief that, far from altering them, the friendly relations which happily exist between the two countries may be cultivated and strengthened each day. Furthermore, from the similarity of political principles, your people should facilitate the development of commerce and of all the useful arts which bind the people in peace. You will meet, Mr. Minister, with the hearty co-operation of the government of Mexico in the illustrious aims which you have expressed as the object of your mission, desiring always that they may be productive of good and happiness to the two nations."

Upon the very day of General Rosecrans' presentation the committee of Congress woke up and reported two of the Seward-Romero treaties, one in regard to claims and the other with reference to naturalized citizens. The consular treaty has not yet been reported.

On the 24th of November last the diligence from San Luis Potosi to Queretaro, when two miles from the gate of San Luis, was attacked by fifteen well armed and mounted robbers. There were four passengers, only one of whom was armed, Mr. Charles Tleson, an American. The salute was a shot and a summons to come down to the diligence and surrender money, arms, valuables, &c. Everything was taken, including hats, coats, gloves and other clothing. These passengers were compelled to lie upon their faces, under guard, from half-past four in the morning until after five o'clock. This position, besides being humiliating, was painful. The robbers, not content with perpetrating these indignities, beat the passengers with the backs of their swords, in order to fully impress them with their inhumanity and partly as a punishment because they did not have more to be robbed of.

Five days since the diligences from Morelia, when a short distance from the Garita of that city, were attacked by five robbers. Nine unarmed Mexicans in the first one were completely despoiled by the band; and seven in the second proposed to submit to the same treatment; but two Belgians who happened to be among the passengers, and who were armed with small pocket pistols, resisted, killing the chief and one of his men, when the remaining three fled.

Mr. Beaurang, a wealthy resident of this city, has been recently kidnapped in the interior. News reached here yesterday that his captors demand \$100,000 ransom. By the way, I take the following from the *Monitor* of the 11th of December, the paper which has been most ready to denounce the New York Herald for its publication of too much truth as to the condition of society in Mexico:—"Public Security.—All passengers who arrive from abroad or from the interior come armed or in large parties, in order to defend themselves from robbers and assassins. At the crossroads, in the ravines, forests, suburbs of cities, suspicious persons appear, who seem, like birds of prey and rapine, determined to destroy their victims. Even the escorts have such disputes that they alarm the passengers. It is unworthy of a civilized society to longer tolerate such a state of affairs. If the government does not remedy this evil it is time the people took the matter in hand and established lynch law as a means of salvation."