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NEW ORLEANS:
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THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The execution of Santa Anna, following so close after that of the Emperor and his generals, Miramon and Mejia, the shooting of many other generals and officers of various ranks, civil and military, the sentence of six years imprisonment for all captured colonels of the Imperial army, five years for lieut. colonels, and so on down to lieutenants, together with the publication of the late order of this half-breed Robespiere, citizen Juarez, shows conclusively that the reign of terror, predicted by Escobedo, has been inaugurated. That bloodthirsty, heartless man—fit hangman for the Indian President—threatened to make all Mexico tremble before him, and he would shoot or banish from the country every foreigner found on the soil of Mexico. Not even Americans were excepted. The hatred of these men for Americans is more intense, perhaps, than for any other people that find a residence in their country. Gratitude finds no place in the breast of the "Liberal" leaders, and the assistance and support of the United States Government, without which Juarez would still be a hunted fugitive in the mountains, is forgotten in the first flush of victorious triumph. Nor is this all—humanity itself is forgotten, and in the name of justice barbarities are committed which sends a feeling of horror throughout the world. Despite the persistent, slyd and countenance which this Government gave to the Liberals, a simple application for mercy is treated with scorn, and the American flag is treated with contempt by Mexican officers, who trample upon it to seize a poor old man, the dupe of designing men, who had been placed under the protection by an officer of the United States navy. This, we presume, cannot be considered an insult to our flag, for in the Trent affair Mr. Seward laid it down as a principle that a nation had a right to seize its enemies wherever it found them, no matter what flag they were under. To the last the principle was upheld against the contrary argument of Earl Russel, although the prisoners taken from the "Trent" were given up. The Mexicans, therefore, were merely acting upon Mr. Seward's principle, and hence cannot be held accountable for an act that would have been an insult to any other flag under the sun. But these facts, with Escobedo's threats against all foreigners, show conclusively that Americans are treated with even more contempt and hatred than any other foreigners. They, too, if any remain, will have to suffer the reign of terror, and will probably lose their property or their lives, and very possibly both.

One cannot write of this state of affairs without recalling the kindness and humanity of the murdered Emperor. As further news comes in we learn more and more of the genuine nobility of his character. We have seen that his last act was to scatter largess among the soldiers who were to shoot him, and we now learn that his last days of life were spent in thinking of others far more than of himself. Before the fall of Queretaro he had proposed to give up the Government to Juarez, on condition that the lives of his officers and men should be spared. Juarez refused, and thus made himself responsible for every drop of blood that has since been shed in Mexico. From his own private fortune the Emperor willed one hundred thousand dollars to each of the families of the two generals shot with him, Miramon and Mejia, and he asked his imperial brother, of Austria, to provide for the men of his foreign legion, who had served him faithfully. He remembers even the humblest of his followers in this hour of his suffering and peril. And this when he was so utterly prostrated by illness as to be unable to appear at his own trial.

The defenders of Juarez on the ground of his inability to save the Emperor's life for fear of the people, are effectually silenced by the later items of information. No one has yet heard of a man who wished the Emperor's blood except Escobedo and Juarez, and the latter shows his power in his order, where he repeatedly speaks of his "ample facilities" for exercising his own judgment. It would stamp him a coward were it otherwise. But the reign of terror has undoubtedly begun, and we have yet to learn what the end will be.

A DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

It requires a very shrewd and careful politician to go about the country making stump speeches for the benefit of his party, and some times even the sharpest and shrewdest get caught in some nice little trap entirely unexpected. This has just happened to the Hon. B. F. Wade, who recently made a speech in Lawrence, Kansas. In that out-of-the-way place the hon. wade gentleman imagined that he could say whatever he pleased without fear of stenographic reporters, and hence determined to give the Radical party a little lift by making an appeal to the lazy poor and bar room loafers of Lawrence, each of whom had a vote to cast in the coming election. There is nothing so popular among this class of people as agrarianism. Talk about a division of property, and you are their friend. They are very anxious to divide, and, having no property of their own to divide, this means that they would like Congress to make them a present of another man's farm or cash box. Wade understood his audience and made a speech that was received with marked approval, in which he said that he "meant to be ahead of the people"—he was now ready to "jump forward"—and Congress having liberated the slave he was now in favor of its going still further and "liberate the laborer." He dwelt particularly upon the immense distance which separates the man who labors from the man who does not, and gave his hearers to understand that he intended to use his influence with his party to have the "laborer liberated" at once. Albert Brisbane himself, the celebrated fourierite, could not have made a prettier defence of the agrarian principle of a division of property. Yes did Wade in his Radical speech at Lawrence. Even Brisbane was charmed with the Senator's progressive ideas, and in his Fourth of July address in New York, took pains to pay him a handsome compliment. This last stamps it as an excellent article of the Radical agrarian kind.

But unfortunately for Wade, the New York *Times* happened to have a stenographic reporter in that very crowd, who caught the Senator's ideas and posted them off to his paper. As Wade is supposed to be in the Presidential ring, this was very awkward, certainly; and to set matters right he publishes a letter in the Missouri *Democrat*, saying that the reporter must have been mistaken, for he can remember saying nothing of the kind. The *Times* backs its reporter; and he has probably on his side in the big-fight. There can be no doubt in any fair mind that Wade did make an agrarian speech, and that he made the *gamin* of Lawrence believe that he was in favor of a division of property by act of Congress, but we will do him the justice to say that we think he was being when he said so, and only intent on winning Radical votes by fair means or foul. Had he known that a reporter of the New York *Times* was present, he would have sat at him and have let the votes slide; for the assistance of the paper in the Presidential race might prove invaluable. But the Senator did not know it, and the consequence was that he got badly deceived when trying to deceive the people of Kansas. The worst of it all is, that the Senator, when fairly cornered, would not acknowledge it, but tried to throw the blame upon the reporter. The *Times* very skilfully enters the game with its bantlebots, and hands the responsibility back again upon Ben Wade. At the same time it cheerfully records Mr. Wade's repudiation of the doctrines that he certainly avowed in Kansas. Whether the Senator has really taken a "jump ahead," or whether the is really a part of the Radical programme, we are not able to say.

MAXIMILIAN.—Mr Shanks offered a resolution referring to Mexico, indorsing the recent execution of Maximilian.

Mr Wood denounced the act as barbarous, and the resolution as disgraceful.

The House refused to suspend the rules to receive them.—*Dispatch to Chicago Times.*

We saw a caricature yesterday true to life. It represented Uncle Sam laying flat of his back beside Maximilian him, and while his head was broken and bleeding, his hat off, his coat torn, his face covered up by a handkerchief—as we will have to stretch Sam

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

(From the Brownsville Ranchero.)

Proceedings of the Court Martial in Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia.

(Translated from La Sombra de Arteaga, of San Luis Potosi.)

AT 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 13th of June, the court martial assembled at the theatre of Iturbide, and the audience was very large. The stage was occupied by the court, leaving the rest of the theatre to the spectators. The right of the stage was occupied by the members of the court, and on the left, and immediately opposite were placed three stools for the criminals and seats for their counsel. The most prominent position was depicted in the countenances of all, and the silence that reigned in the circle could almost be felt.

Messrs. Miramon and Mejia were brought to the theatre at 9 o'clock in the morning, in a coach, escorted by a company of infantry of Galeana, covering front and rear of the vehicle, flanked by a company of the "supreme powers" on one side, and one company of the 4th battalion on the other. In this wise they arrived, and were delivered over to the officers in charge of the court room.

The President opened the court. The members and the counsel took their seats, all being in strict uniform. The Judge Advocate, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aspiros, read the charges, after which was read the order from the commander-in-chief.

As the trial and all the proceedings will soon be published, we will only rapidly sketch its progress, discharging our duties as historians.

The previous y taken declarations of the prisoners, first, Maximilian, then Miramon and Mejia were read. Next followed the confession and charges, after which there were some slight unavoidable interruptions, such as for example, Maximilian asked that he be permitted to call three lawyers of Mexico to defend him. He also desired Baron Magnus to be called, that he had matters of his family to arrange, and also matters of a national character touching Venice, Italy and Austria, of the utmost importance to those countries.

The General in Chief granted the prayer of Maximilian, forwarding his dispatch to Gen. Porfirio Diaz. The latter, however, would not allow the telegram to pass into that city, on account of its being besieged, stating that he must have a special permit from the supreme Government for the same, which was granted.

Maximilian named as his counsel Mr. Jesus Vargas of this city, and Eulalio Ortega, Martanoz de Los Rios, and Rafael Martinez de la Torre of the City of Mexico.

Miramon nominated Messrs. Jourgui, or Sam Iglesias Pedro and Ambrosio Moreno of Queretaro. Mejia nominated Mr. Prospero Vega, also of Queretaro.

Among the documents regarding Maximilian there was one protesting against the jurisdiction of the Court Martial, claiming it to be an illegal proceeding against his person, inasmuch as it was based upon the law of the 25th of January, 1862, decreeing against traitors to the country; and that he being a foreigner, could not be in the category of traitors; that is not his own, and over which he exercised such high functions that he believed himself unamenable to the law. There was also a petition directed by Maximilian to the President, asking an interview, and the answer of the President, stating that the interview could not be granted because of the interdiction laid by law for his trial, but that he could address him in writing, anything he chose to say. An order from Headquarters, advised the Judge Advocate that any protest or exceptions taken by the accused, shall be properly certified and a copy of it given to those interested. Information was also made of the certificate of illness of Maximilian arguing in favor of the prisoner being removed to some other place for a healthier air.

Here follows a report of the proceedings, specially in the cases of Miramon and Mejia, which we omit for want of room.—Ed. Bee.

Next followed the trial of the Archduke. Having been confined to his bed for some days previous, he was this day if anything, worse. Mr. Maximil. Aspiros replied to the prison, from whence he returned shortly, stating that it was impossible for the prisoner to appear, in consequence of which Messrs. Jesus Maria Vargas and Eulalio Ortegas, alternately read the defense. The first part of the defense comprehended all of the legal points applicable to the case. It was claimed that the court was incompetent to try the case, that the law could not be applied, and the unconstitutionality of the same, and that it was argued against the irregularity of the proceedings of the court, in the absence of all witnesses, documents, and of proof. The situation in which the defense finds itself is incomplete. That the case under consideration is of such magnitude, involving so many points of international law, history and politics, that the forty eight hours, which were granted, are insufficient for its preparation. That the prisoner should not be deprived of the proper means of defense, and more particularly in this case it is imperatively necessary, the nature of the case requires that all the legalities be complied with. That delicacy and delicacy demanded the proceedings, in order that the fair name of this republic should remain unimpaired before the world, which so anxiously awaits the solution of this social drama. Several authors were cited to sustain the position taken.

The court overruled the position taken and forced the defense to trial, the counsel declaring that they could but would not keep silent, in view of the incompetency of the court and the illegality of the law, and then commenced reading the history of the prisoner Mr Ortega, who was then speaking, said that he would answer to the charges made against the prisoner, because he was forced to do so, not because there existed any proof sustaining the charges against the accused. Mr. Ortega, his client. He ran over the history of the man who was rival in Mexico, and then coming to the charge made against him as an usurper.

He said, Maximilian being at Miramar received a deputation of Mexicans, presented to him by a high functionary of the court of his brother, who came to offer him the crown of Mexico.

Maximilian refused to accept the crown until the will of the nation should be known to him. Meanwhile the French occupied Mexico, and under the terror of their bayonets the assembly of notables was convoked, who voted the creation of an empire, of which the Archduke was to be the head. Under the influence of the said notables, the municipalities gave in their adhesion, and these acts of adhesion were remitted to the Emperor elect.

Maximilian, still hesitating, consulted the most eminent jurists of England, and the college of London declared that the assembly was illegal, and that the election of the Emperor. The jurists of London as well as the candidate, ignored the means used in Mexico in order to obtain the unanimity of the votes, by triumphant parties. Maximilian accepted, not believing himself an usurper, but on the contrary its legitimate sovereign, and moreover, this belief was confirmed by the reception he received on his arrival in this country, unaccompanied by troops, and the ovations received by the Emperor Maximilian on his journey from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and at the places he visited afterwards, in the interior of the country.

Mr. Ortega denied the charge that Maximilian was there as an instrument of France, that the archduke had been in conflict with her since the accession of his brother, Maximilian. That there France asked the cession of Sonora and he refused it, and even insisted that the article claiming this province should be stricken out; that he constantly opposed the demands of the French officials, and that state of affairs lasted until they quit the country.

When Maximilian perceived the first symptoms of general discontent, he withdrew from the capital, and in Orizaba and Cuernavaca he called around him the ministers of State and called a council to inform them of the legitimacy of his position, and that he was chosen by the election and the will of the people, and they represented to him the entire fidelity of the people.

Most ably did the counsel refute the charge of cruelty charged upon the prisoner. He said the law of the 25 October was made by Maximilian when he was cheated into the belief that President Juarez had abandoned the territory and that there was a state of that law was directed by the commander in chief of the French. Moreover, this law was only intended as a terror, because in the first place a petition presented for pardon but it was conceded. He had given orders that no matter at what hour of the day or night a petition for clemency came to Orizaba at once be informed of it; that neither his rest nor his labors should be regarded, which was strictly observed.

Finally, the council argued the unconstitutionality of the law of 1862, it being incompatible with the spirit of the Liberal party and the rights of the nation, inasmuch as the conqueror is made the judge of the conquered. The counsel closed, as nearly asking of the members in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of this terrible deeds done this day, for the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of their country in the eyes of coming generations, that they may forever applaud the crowning of the great rest of victories with the greatest of paradoxes. Here ended the eloquent defense.

The brief time we had to pen this narration, and the difficulty in retaining in our memory the history of the prisoner Mr Ortega, who was then speaking, said that he would answer to the charges made against the prisoner because he was forced to do so, not because there existed any proof sustaining the charges against the accused, Mr. Ortega, his client. He ran over the history of the man who was rival in Mexico, and then coming to the charge made against him as an usurper.

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