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EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, July 1, 1867.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the Evening Bulletin sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE MEXICAN TRAGEDY.

On the 19th of June, 1864, Maximilian of Austria made his grand entry into the city of Mexico as an Emperor. On the 19th of June, 1867—three years and one week later—he was shot by the sentence of a court-martial of the army of the Republic. In those three years of Mexican history were condensed a great an amount of wrong-doing as can be found in any period of similar length in the history of any country. The Mexicans were wronged by the French invasion—they were wronged by the Austrian usurpation and by the cruelties and oppressions that were related to the wicked effort to make that usurpation permanent. Maximilian was wronged by Napoleon's abandonment of him, and in his own personal career, during the two last years, there has been an amount of misery that can hardly be appreciated. The desertion of Napoleon, the loss of his army, the fall of his throne, the madness of his wife, and his own trial and violent death in a foreign land, offer materials for a future tragedian the equal of which cannot be found elsewhere in recent history.

☞ That the American people should regret the fall of the pretended empire of Mexico is not to be expected. They have all rejoiced at each step in the downward progress, and exulted in a vindication of the Monroe doctrine so complete, so solemn, so awful and so decisive. Throughout the progress of the Maximilian's usurpation, so many acts of tyranny and cruelty, that they have been prepared to see him punished severely, if ever the people be wronged should regain their independence and obtain possession of his person. Under the laws of war and according to the customs of all European nations, the life of Maximilian was forfeited. The Mexicans are not superior to the English, the French or other peoples, who have, over and over again, taken the lives of tyrants, usurpers and traitors. There was a stern and terrible duty imposed upon the leaders of the triumphant Liberal party. They had to punish a foreigner who had been the representative and the willing agent of the European plotters against their independence, and the author of countless acts of cruelty to their friends. They had also to make an example, that history might continually hold up as a warning against future foreign enterprises against the peace of Mexico and the other independent republics of America. A court-martial could not fail to convict and condemn a man in Maximilian's position, and shocking as his fate has been, it ought to create no surprise.

But there has been, naturally, a great deal of sympathy for the unfortunate prince. He has behaved like a man in all his adversity. He was far more of a hero when he placed himself at the head of his little army, declaring himself at Mexican and ready to die rather than fly, than he was when surrounded by the trappings of a court and seated on a throne defended by French bayonets. The deplorable condition of his bride may have also created a feeling in his behalf, and for her sake as well as for the sake of his own brave spirit, it was hoped that his life at least might be saved. The American citizens must blush for their own government, which ought to have been able to secure his personal safety at least. It was not to be supposed that the appeals of European governments would be heeded by the Mexicans. They feel too exultant over the fact that they are now forever safe against the menances or the plots of Europeans. But the great American Republic ought to have been able to convince the Juarez government that it is to that Republic that he owes his position. In all the dark days of 1865 and 1866, Juarez was steadfastly recognized by the United States as the President of Mexico. When this was without an army and without a treasury, when he was a fugitive to Chihuahua, or El Paso, ready—to—fly into the United States territory; when his whereabouts was even unknown for weeks, still Mr. Seward recognized him alone as a power in Mexico, refusing even to countenance Ortega and other leaders, who declared that Juarez was no longer President, the term for which he was elected having expired. This persistent, almost perverse, fidelity to Juarez brought him to the surface when the Empire fell, and to be in view his triumph more than to anything else.

It was certainly to be expected that such invaluable service would give the Government of the United States a claim upon the consideration of the Juarists, and that any reasonable request made by it would be granted. Europe thought so, and the various powers have brought the United States to intercede for the life of Maximilian. The Secretary of State had his last such intercession, [illegible] ending—the rank, usury and [illegible] of Mr. Seward's letter, which we copy from the National Intelligencer, of Washington, of Saturday morning:

[illegible] Mr. Seward, Washington, D. C.

[illegible] Mexico, June 15, 1867.

[illegible] Mr. Seward, Washington, D. C.

[illegible] Mr. Seward, Washington, D. C.

[illegible] Mr. Seward, Washington, D. C