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MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Cession of the Northern States to Louis Napoleon.

Dr. Gwin the Governor General of the Emperor of the French.

HIS GRAND EMIGRATION SCHEME.

SKETCH OF THE NEW VICEROY, &c., &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 1865.

The Democratic Press, the democratic paper of this city, which is likely to be well acquainted with the views of Dr. Gwin and his friends in this city, who are numerous here, publishes the following statements:—

We have refrained from indulging in speculations or expressing any opinion in regard to the many reports and rumors relating to the position and designs of Dr. Gwin in Mexico until we could give the exact accounts, and indisputably vouch for them. This we are now prepared to do by information received from Barclay Henley, Esq., accredited agent of Dr. Gwin, under the protection of the Emperor of Mexico.

Maximilian has conveyed by trust deed to the Emperor Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, and other Northern States of Mexico, the boundaries of which have not yet been determined upon, to be held and governed by the latter, under Mexican protection, as security for the payment of the claims of France against Mexico, the same to be restored to Mexico in full upon the payment of the said claims, with all the private rights secured under French occupation confirmed.

Dr. Gwin is Governor General or Vice Secretary of the Emperor to the French, and is invested with plenary powers for the government of the States which have been ceded, and to dispose of the public lands and mines.

Dr. Gwin has drawn up a code of laws, which have been approved by the Emperor of the French, of the most liberal kind, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for pre-emption purchase of the public lands, and regulating the terms of occupation and use of the mines. The Emperor of the French guarantees a military force, under the direction of the Governor General, sufficient to maintain the public peace and defend the people of the States against internal and external force.

The policy of Dr. Gwin, which has the approval of both Napoleon, is to encourage emigration from the American States by offering the most liberal terms to settlers, in order to bring intelligent industry, energy and enterprise to the development of the well known resources of that region, so highly favored by the natural advantages of soil, climate and mineral wealth, and to form an enlightened and substantial population, which will secure permanency and security and give strength and power to defend the States from filibustering expeditions, which the unappropriated riches and social barbarism, condition of the people here heretofore invited.

Mr. Henley is associated with Major J. C. Edges, and both will act as the agents of Dr. Gwin. They are here for inviting emigration to that region.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Sketch of Duke William MacKendry Gwin.

This versatile individual has recently appeared upon the stage of public life in the new and elevated rank of nobility. Later news from San Francisco, California, contradictory of earlier intelligence respecting certain diplomatic operations between Napoleon III. and Dr. Gwin, has been received. It appears that the Duke has been created a Duke by Maximilian, the so-called Emperor of Mexico, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Lower California and other States of Northern Mexico have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, by the Mexican monarchical government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French government to subjugate Mexico, and that Dr. Gwin has been appointed Viceroy over those States, with the title of Governor General and Vice Secretary of the Emperor of the French, with grants of full powers of government over the States so ceded. It is also stated that the Duke has inaugurated his viceroyalty in the character of a legislator, and has already drawn up a code of laws of the most liberal character, which has been approved by the Emperor of the French, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for pre-emption purchase of the public lands, and regulating the terms of occupation and use of the mines. In support of his office the Duke is to be backed by French bayonets, and all the features of a court and other appendages of royalty are to be sustained. It is not necessary to refer to the archives of a herald's college to trace the life and antecedents of this latest exponent of the French Empire.

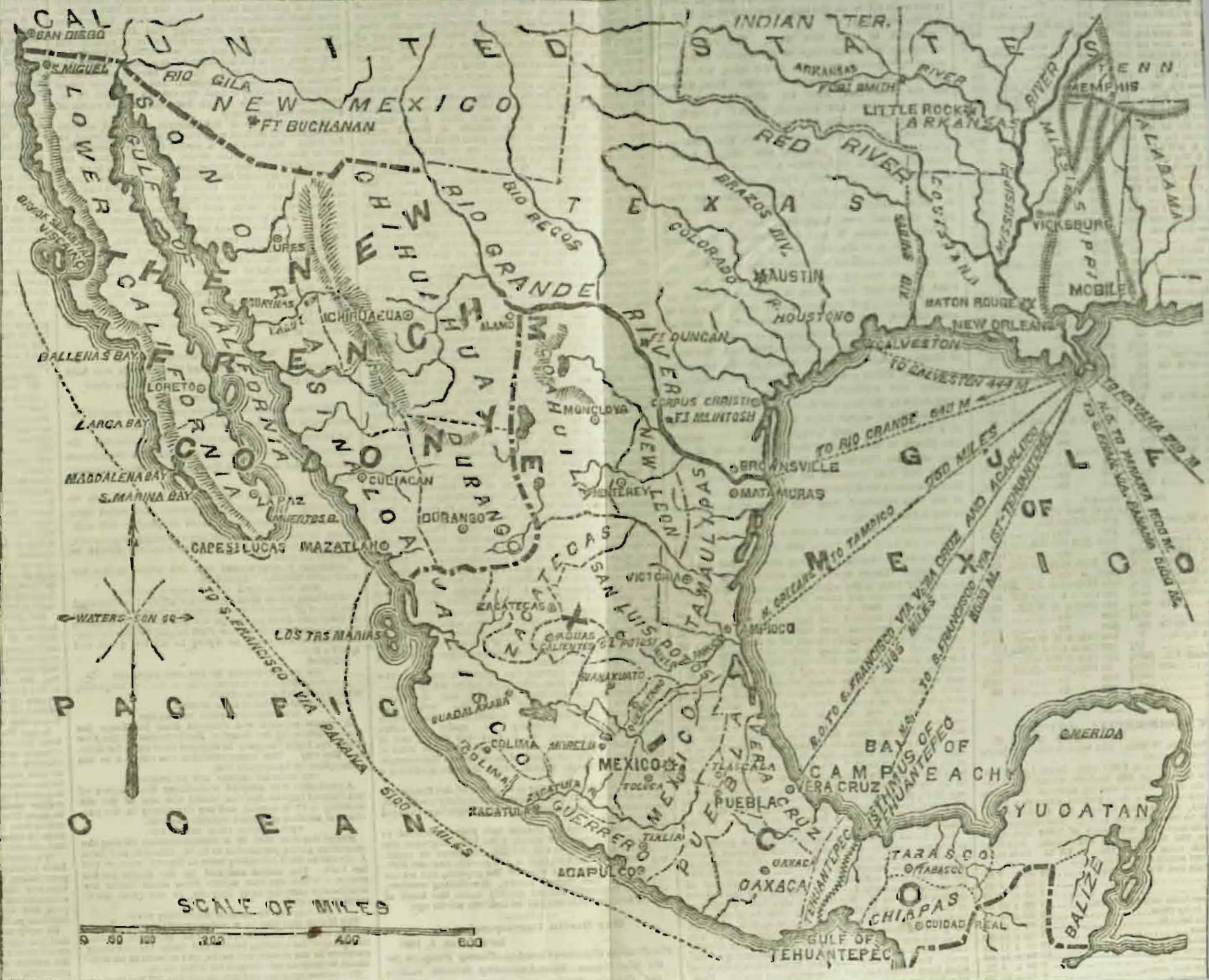
William MacKendry Gwin was born October 9, 1805, in Sumner county, State of Tennessee. He was the son of Rev. James Gwin, a Methodist Episcopal preacher of considerable celebrity in the South. Upon attaining a sufficient age and advancement in his studies young Gwin was admitted to Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, where he completed his education and studied medicine. He spent a short time in Nashville, Tenn., and twice removed to and settled in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He never commenced the practice of medicine, but turned his attention to law and politics. He was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. In 1823 he received and accepted from President Jackson the appointment of United States Marshal for the State of Mississippi. In this position he was retained through the administration of Mr. Van Buren until the inauguration of General Harrison to the Presidency in 1841. In the same year he was elected to Congress. At the expiration of his term in 1843, he declined a re-election, which was strongly pressed upon him by his political friends. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk to superintend the erection of the custom house at New Orleans. In 1848 he resigned this position and removed to California, then receiving the influx of a large emigration. In California he took a prominent part in the regulation of affairs. There was no government and no law of any kind. He endeavored to restrain the utmost violence and confusion among the people. The Territory was under control of a military governor, who had not sufficient troops to enforce order nor to preserve peace. This being the condition of things, General Riley issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of California, directing them, among other things, to choose thirty-seven delegates to meet and form a State constitution.

This measure at first was highly disapproved by the adventurers, who were in a large majority in the Territory; but, after a spirited controversy, which concluded in the annihilation of the military governor, the people acceded to the Governor's wish. In the election which was held on August 1, 1849, Dr. Gwin received one thousand and seventy-three votes for delegate to the convention. The convention met on the 1st of the following September, and the State constitution was completed and signed on the 23rd of October. It was submitted to the people, and on the 13th of October received their ratification. John C. Fremont and Dr. William MacK. Gwin were chosen United States Senators from the new State to convey the instrument to the government at Washington. In September of the following year the constitution was ratified, and California became one of the States of the national Union. Upon the admission of the State the two Senators drew lots to decide which should fill the long and which the short term. Dr. Gwin drew the term ending March 3, 1853. Upon the expiration of his term, in consequence of the divisions in the democratic party, no successor was chosen to follow Dr. Gwin, and the Senate seat was vacant. In January, 1857, he was himself re-elected to the position for the term ending March 3, 1861.

Upon the expiration of his term of office, ex-Senator Gwin returned to California and was the open friend of

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Map of Mexico, Showing the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua and Lower California, Reported to Have Been Ceded to Napoleon by Maximilian-- Their Relative Position to the United States.



The enemies of the government in that State. Meanwhile Mrs. Gwin continued her residence in Washington, and lived in the most sumptuous and defiant manner. Her house was the meeting place of such notorious spies as Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. Phelps and others. At the depot in Washington a trunk, addressed to Mrs. Gwin, was examined and found to contain a large number of gentlemen's shirts, some of them sewed together. Upon separating them it was discovered they concealed a map of all the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac river. About the same time Dr. Gwin's son, a cadet at West Point, resigned, and went to Montgomery, Alabama, to seek an appointment in the rebel army.

In November, 1861, while on his return to the States, Dr. Gwin was placed under arrest by General Sumner, who was a passenger on the same steamer. The General had with him five hundred United States soldiers, and was fully able to enforce the act. The arrest took place two days from the port of Panama, and the charges against Dr. Gwin were treasonable language. Immediately after the notification of the fact of the Doctor's arrest, Mr. Brent, one of the party, sought his stateroom on the vessel, and was seen to throw through the porthole into the sea a number of papers and documents, maps, &c. General Sumner now seized the trunk of the party and placed upon them, Mr. Brent and Calhoun Busham, ex-United States District Attorney for California, were also put under arrest.

Upon arriving at Panama, and the fact becoming known that there were several political prisoners on board, the inhabitants on shore were thrown into intense excitement. Several of the passengers waited upon the Panama officials and requested his interference. The matter being referred to higher authority, the Governor of New Granada sent to General Sumner and informed him that in the existing treaty between the United States and New Granada no extradition clause existed, and that consequently he had no right to permit the transit of prisoners across the Isthmus. General Sumner replied that he had no time to read the treaty, but he would investigate the matter when he arrived in the States with the prisoners. A dispute now arose between the authorities and General Sumner, and sixty Panama soldiers and police were drawn up on the landing to forcibly release the prisoners. After a conference with the United States Consul, General Sumner disembarked his troops and conveyed the prisoners to Aspinwall, and November 7 they were placed on board the steamer Champion, bound for New York. It was discovered that Dr. Gwin and party had purchased tickets to Panama, thence designing to embark at Aspinwall for Havana, and thence to Europe. On November 13 the party arrived in New York city, and Dr. Gwin and his colleagues were committed to Fort Lafayette. On December 2 the United States Marshal received instructions to release Hon. Wm. MacK. Gwin, Calhoun Benham and J. L. Brent, Esqrs., upon their parole to report themselves to the State Department at Washington for explanation, and to remain thereafter on parole, subject to the direction of the Secretary of State. Dr. Gwin was subsequently released from his parole and left for Europe. He spent most of his time in Paris, and was on terms of intimacy with Louis Napoleon. Of Dr. Gwin's actions during the interval up to the present little is known. In our Paris letter of October 5, published in the Herald of October 23, 1864, in allusion to Dr. Gwin and his mission to Mexico, our correspondent stated as follows:—

Less by the Herald that Dr. Gwin had reached and left the city of Mexico. Reliable advice is Paris state that the Doctor has taken the oath of allegiance to the new imperial government, and that his object in going to Mexico was to assume the military government of the State of Sonora. The Doctor, through several interviews with the Duke de Morny here, persuaded him that he could induce a considerable number of Americans, principally from California, to settle in Sonora, and to take service in the Mexican army there. If Maximilian and Napoleon knew Dr. Gwin, however, as well as his California constituents do, it is doubtful whether they would be inclined to treat much to his pretensions.