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WAR of TEXAS, 1835,
MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR
1846-1848**

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Index

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México-Estados Unidos, siglo XIX
Serie Legajos Encuadernados (L-E)

Texas War	
L-E-1055 (1821-1832) p. 2	L-E-1069 (II) (1843-1846) p. 6
L-E-1056 (1829-1832) p. 2-3	L-E-1070 (1844) p. 7
L-E-1057 (I) (1835) p. 3	L-E-1071 (1843-1845) p. 7
L-E-1057 (III) (1835-1836) p. 3	L-E-1072 (1844-1846) p. 7
L-E-1058 (1835-1836) p.3	L-E-1073 (1845) p. 7
L-E-1059 (1835-1836) p. 3	L-E-1074 (I) (1845) p. 7
L-E-1060 (1835-1836) p. 3-4	L-E-1074 (II) (1845) p. 7-8
L-E-1061 (1836-1877) p. 4	L-E-1075 (1823-1827) p. 8
L-E-1062 (1836) p. 4	L-E-1076 (1828-1832) p. 8-9
L-E-1063 (1836-1837) p. 4-5	L-E-1077 (1832-1836) p. 9
L-E-1064 (1837-1838) p. 5	L-E-1078 (1836-1837) p. 9-10
L-E-1065 (1838-1844) p. 5	L-E-1079 (1837-1838) p. 10-11
L-E-1066 (1842-1843) p. 5-6	L-E-1080 (1836-1838) p. 11
L-E-1067 (1842) p. 6	L-E-1081 (1836-1850) p. 11-12
L-E-1068 (1842) p. 6	L-E-1082 (I) (1844) p. 13
L-E-1069 (I) (1843-1844) p. 6	L-E-1082 (II) (1844-1846) p. 13

Mexican-American War
L-E-1083 (1846) p. 15-16
L-E-1084 (1846) p. 16-17
L-E-1085 (1846-1847) p. 17-18
L-E-1086 (1845-1847) p. 18-19
L-E-1087 (1847) p. 19-21
L-E-1088(I) (1847) p. 21
L-E-1088 (III) (1847) p. 21-22
L-E-1089(I) (1847) p. 22
L-E-1089 (III) (1847) p. 22-23
L-E-1090 (I) (1847) p. 23-24
L-E-1090(II) (1847) p. 24-25
L-E-1091 (1847) p. 25-26
L-E-1092 (1847-1848) p. 26-27
L-E-1093 (1848) p. 27-28
L-E-1094 (1848) p. 28-29
L-E-1095 (1849) p.29-30

L-E-1055: (1825-1832)

- 1) Boundary Treaty between Mexico and the United States of America. Signed in Mexico on January 12, 1828, by Sebastian Camacho, Jose Ignacio Esteva and J.R. Poinsett. Additional article of 1828 signed in Mexico on April 5, 1831, by Lucas Alaman, Rafael Antonio Mangino and Butler. Both ratified by the President of the United States of America in Washington on April 5, 1832 (Section 1). p. 1-3
- 2) Appointment of William Johnson as Army Artillery Captain in Texas (Section 2). p. 4
- 3) Appointment of John Austin as Captain of the first regiment of dragoons in the Texas Guard (Section 3). p. 5.
- 4) Appointment of Alexander Williams as First Lieutenant in the Texas Navy and Captain of the schooner "Patriot" (Section 4). p. 6-14.
- 5) Invasion of the Bay of the Holy Spirit in the province of Texas by the American General James Long and a group of soldiers in an attempt to free the territory. Notes on his capture by Mexican authorities and concessions given. See attached list of military provisions (Section 5). p. 15-103.
- 6) The Mexican Embassy in the United States of America, sent to the Secretary of State and the Foreign Office, printed reports and press clippings on the proposal of Thomas H. Benton to the Senate of the United States of America, about the trade between Missouri and the internal provinces of Mexico (Section 6). p. 104-167.
- 7) Editorial by the Attakapas Gazette, concerning the difficulty of American citizens to colonize Texas, given the challenging geographical and climatic conditions, as well as the commercial and political instability of the Mexican government. Attached clipping from the Attakapas Gazette (Section 7). p. 168-173.
- 8) The Ministry of War and Navy and the Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans informs the Ministry of State and Foreign Affairs about the proposals made by Spanish residents of New Orleans to the Governor of Cuba to send and organize an invasion force with four or five hundred men to Texas to attack and plunder the Indians. The Governor of Coahuila and Texas is made aware of the plan and is alerted if there is any incident (Section 8). p. 174-186.

L-E-1056: (1829-1832)

- 1) Military expedition commanded by General Manuel Mier y Teran is sent to Texas to safeguard the territorial borders against the threat of American and Spanish invasions. The governors of the northern states militarily support the expedition (Section 1). p. 1-98.
- 2) Reports from the Mexican Embassy in the United States to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs regarding: the sale of land to Americans in Texas by the governor of Coahuila, plan of acquisition and colonization of the province by the United States of America and political hostility between Cuba and Mexico (Section 2). p. 99-114.
- 3) Report from the Mexican Embassy in England to the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning a meeting between Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza and Lord Alberdeen about plans in the United States of America to acquire Texas (Section 3). p. 115-122.
- 4) European colonization of Texas. Correspondence from C. Tadeo Ortiz, Mexico's consul in Bordeaux, France, on the colonization of Texas and Coatzacoalcos (Section 4). p. 123-173.
- 5) Explorations made in the territory of Texas by the explorer Alejandro Le Grand. Copy of the notes (Section 5). p. 174-183.

- 6) Reports from the military commander General Manuel de Mier y Teran to the Foreign Secretary on the security measures taken in Texas in case of a revolt of the American colonists (Section 6). p. 184-191.

L-E-1057 (I) : (1835)

- 1) Reports: Illegal trafficking by American ships along the Mexican coasts; land sales and the process of colonization of Texas; military expedition by President General Antonio López de Santa Anna to fight the rebellion of Texas colonists; meeting in Columbia of settlers to appoint a commission on Texas safety; mexican minister meets with the U.S. Secretary of State regarding the proposed independence of Texas. (press clippings). p. 1-164.

L-E-1057 (II) : (1835)

- 1) Same description as above: (press clippings). p. 165-279.

L-E-1058 : (1835-1836)

- 1) The Mexican Embassy in United States of America and the Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans sent reports to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs on the arrest of the Mexican ship "Mail of Mexico" by the American warship "San Felipe" off the coast of Texas for alleged smuggling. (press clippings.)

L-E-1059: (1835-1836)

- 1) Reports: Meeting in Columbia by the Texas settlers to designate a security commission for Texas; Meeting between the Mexican minister and the U.S. Secretary of State. (clippings); Original boundaries, colonization, invasion, and various matters concerning Texas before it became independent; reports on the Mexican ships "Mail of Mexico" and "Enrietta" seized by the U.S. warship "San Felipe" for alleged smuggling. 1-60.
- 2) Reports from the Mexican Embassy in the United States of America on the capture of the schooner "Mail of Mexico" by the American "San Felipe", for alleged smuggling. p. 61-170.

L-E-1060: (1835-1836)

- 1) The Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the discontent and rebellion of Texan colonists. General Martin Perfecto de Cos is sent to fix the situation. p. 1-28.
- 2) The Mexican Embassy in Washington, the Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans and the Governor of Coahuila and Texas sent reports and press clippings to the Foreign Affairs Office on the military expedition of General Martin Perfecto in Texas to crush the rebellion of the colonists; meeting between the Mexican Minister and the U.S. Secretary of State regarding the insurrection in Texas. p. 29-101.
- 3) The Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports on the rebellion in Texas; the taking of San Antonio de Bexar by the rebels; trafficking in arms and ammunition to support the rebellion and security measures taken by the government of Mexico to control it. p. 102-128.

- 4) The Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans sent to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs reports about the offer made to the cavalry captain Manuel Peláez, to be in the campaign against the revolt of Texas, and of him not accepting the offers of two soldiers of the line. p. 129-134.
- 5) The Mexican Embassy in Washington, the Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans and the states of Oaxaca, Veracruz and Tlaxcala sent to the Foreign Affairs Office reports regarding: the blockade Texas ports by the government of Mexico. American ships in Tamaulipas; the intentions of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States to annex Texas; protection in Mexico for the Irishman John Mac-Ferron from the Texan rebels; the taking of the Alamo and the Plaza de Bexar in Texas by President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. (print clipping). p. 135-198

L-E-1061: (1836; 1877)

- 1) The Embassy in France sends reports and press clippings about Texas and the Mexican government's refusal to recognize their independence; the borders of the U.S. and Texas with Mexico, the Florida War of the United States against the Sioux Indian, the position of General Gaines in Texas; the seizure of the American ship "Pocket" in Pensacola that was bringing food to Mexican troops in Texas; circulated dispatches between the governors of Mexico about the victories obtained by the Mexican military in Texas, the Alamo, Bexar, Coprano, Goliad and Victoria. p. 1-212.
- 2) Newsletter dated on June 27, 1836 to the governors of the departments of Mexico regarding the armistice agreement signed by President General Antonio López de Santa Anna who was taken prisoner by the settlers of Texas. The governors of Mexico reprimanding the conduct of General Vicente Filisola for abandoning his military posts in Texas. p. 213-233.
- 3) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, asked the Ministry of War and Navy for copies of the secret armistice agreement between the President of Mexico: General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and the president of the Republic of Texas: David G. Burnet, signed in Puerto Velasco, Texas on May 14, 1836, ratified by General Vicente Filisola as communicated by the internal political leadership in Baja California. Seizure of Texan ship "The Invincible" on Mexican coast. p. 234-245.

L-E-1062: (1836)

- 1) Embassies and consulates of Mexico in France, USA, New Orleans and Havre, send reports and press clippings to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on: discussion in the House of Commons of England on Texas; offers to merchants and traders from Havre for the purchase of land in Texas by Texas agents; armed support from the states of Kentucky and Tennessee to Texas; movement of Gen. Gaines to Nacogdoches; the blockade of Matamoros and Tamaulipas; the arrest of the president of Mexico: General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and other military members in San Jacinto, Texas; political support from France and England to Mexico against Texas. p. 1-165.
- 2) The governors of Veracruz, Tlaxcala, Guerrero, Tabasco, sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs their list of donations to cover the costs of war for the Mexican troops in Texas. p. 166-256.

L-E-1063: (1836-1837)

- 1) Embassies and consulates of Mexico in the United States of America, France, New Orleans, Bordeaux and Havre, sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports and press clippings about Texas and policy reviews in Europe; messages and opinions of the U.S. President; exchange of prisoners of war on the island of Galveston and San Jacinto, Texas for those caught in Matamoros, Tamaulipas; the apprehension of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna at San Jacinto, Texas, and reports on the

mission of Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza of Mexico in the United States who was sent to manage a peaceful settlement of the Texas-Mexico conflict. p. 1-146.

L-E-1064 : (1837-1838)

- 1) The Embassy of Mexico in the United States of America and the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports and press clippings about: independence and recognition of Texas by the U.S. government and the Mexican government protest over the recognition; military activities along the Mexican border areas and the release of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in Texas p. 1-269.

L-E-1065 : (1838-1844)

- 1) The Mexican Embassy in Washington and Consulates of Mexico in New Orleans and Havre de Grace, sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports concerning: the recognition of the independence of Texas by France, Holland, Belgium and England and proposed annexation; Mexican protest to the recognition; a draft treaty on the borders of Mexico-Texas; meeting with Mexican troops in Bexar, Texas; the meeting of the Mexican warship "Iturbide" and the American ship "Columbia" off of Mexican coasts. p. 1-77.
- 2) Embassies and consulates of Mexico in the United States of America, France and New Orleans and Havre de Grace, sent reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on: recognition of the independence of Texas by France and England and the Mexican protest, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between France and Texas; slaves in Texas and the mission of Barnard E. Bee, Texas agent in Mexico who is trying to handle the recognition and independence of their state. p. 78-139.
- 3) The Mexican Embassy in England sends reports and press clippings to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on: the recognition of the independence of Texas by England; Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between England and Texas and a conference between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico with the Minister Plenipotentiary of England in Mexico over the affairs of Texas. p. 140-189.
- 4) The mission of James Treat in Mexico to negotiate the recognition of the independence of Texas and an expedition of Texas ships against Matamoros, Tamaulipas. p. 190-213.
- 5) The Mexican Embassies in Washington, and France and the Consulate in New Orleans send to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports concerning: an English land acquisition plan in California; a 37 million franc loan to the Texas Commerce House by the Jacques Laffite Company of France; recognition of the independence of Texas by the Netherlands and Belgium; Mexican plan to reconquer Texas; the rebellion of General Urrea and apprehension of President Anastasio Bustamante of Mexico. p. 214-270.

L-E-1066 : (1842-1843)

- 1) The Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans and various Hanseatic cities send reports over: The apprehension of an armed Texan expedition in Santa Fe, New Mexico by Mexican troops; a plan to reconquer Texas by Mexico; a Texas commission in Mexico tasked to obtain recognition of independence; issues related to the Texas-Mexico border; smuggling gunpowder to Santa Anna from Tamaulipas; an embargo of ships in New York; the blocking of the New Orleans' port to Mexican trade; proposed annexation of Texas to the United States. p. 1-270.

L-E-1067 : (1842)

- 1) The Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans sent reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding: Texan prisoners in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and their release from prison in Puebla and Jalapa; correspondence between Waddy Thompson, agent of the United States in Mexico and José María Bocanegra the Foreign Minister; a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Texas and England; Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Texas and the Comanche Indians; support from Texas for the rebellion in Yucatan. p. 1-263.

L-E-1068 : (1842)

- 1) The Mexican Embassy in United States of America and the Vatican and the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports on: mediation from France, England and the United States over the conflict; the Texas-United States border; correspondence between Waddy Thompson and José María Bocanegra; proposed U.S. invasion of Mexico; Texans and Americans warships along the Mexican coast; the Battle of Lipantitlan between Texan and Mexican forces; a Texas Treaty with England. p. 1-320.

L-E-1069 (I) : (1843-1844)

- 1) The Mexican Embassy in the United States sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports and press clippings on: mediation from England on the Mexico-Texas conflict; U.S. intervention; proposed annexation of Texas to the U.S. protests from the government of Mexico; emigration to Texas; Battle at Villa Mier of Mexican troops fighting Texan forces; Armistice Treaty in Texas by the President of the State: Samuel Houston; Texas Treaty with barbarian tribes. p. 1-194.

L-E-1069 (II) : (1843-1846)

- 1) The Mexican Embassy in England sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports and press clippings on the conference with Lord Albeerden about the annexation of Texas and the Californias to the United States. Clippings in French. p. 1-114.
- 2) The Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans sent to the Foreign Ministry reports and press clippings about the arrival of American artillery to further fortify the port of Galveston, Texas. p. 115-123.
- 3) The Consulate General of Mexico in the Hanseatic cities sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports and press clippings about the affairs of Texas and the translation of the first chapter of the work of Herman Eheremberg, about Texas and its revolution. p. 124-143.
- 4) Newsletter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Interior to consular and diplomatic corps of Mexico communicating the peace negotiations with Texas. p. 144-175.
- 5) Newsletter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Interior to consular and diplomatic corps abroad on the National Legislative Commission to draft a new Constitution of Mexico; taking the Villas of Laredo and Guerrero on the north border by Texans and their defeat by General Pedro Ampudia. p. 176-182.

L-E-1070 : (1843-1844)

- 1) The Embassy of Mexico in the United States sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports and press clippings on: mediation from England on the Mexico-Texas conflict; U.S. intervention; proposed annexation of Texas to the U.S.; protests from the government of Mexico; emigration to Texas; Battle at Villa Mier between Mexican troops and Texan forces; Armistice Treaty in Texas by the President of the State: Samuel Houston; Texas Treaty with barbarian tribes. p. 1-358.

L-E-1071 : (1843-1845)

- 1) The Embassy of Mexico in United States of America and the Consulate in the Hanseatic cities and New Orleans sent to Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports on: Mexico's position before the Texas Aggregation Plan; correspondence from Shannon Wilson, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico with Manuel Crecencio Rejon, Foreign Secretary of Texas; freedom for Texas prisoners in Perote, Veracruz; presidential elections in Texas; Letters from Henry Clay and General Andrew Jackson on Texas. p. 1-269.

L-E-1072 : (1844-1846)

- 1) The Embassy of Mexico in United States of America and the Consulate in New Orleans, refer to the Foreign Ministry reports and press clippings about: plans in the United States to annex Texas; the position of Mexico, Spain, France and England on the situation; emigration of Americans to Texas, California and Oregon; the presentation of credentials of John Slidell as Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico; the taking of an Argentina squad by an Anglo-American squad. p. 1-163.

L-E-1073 : (1845)

- 1) The Embassies of Mexico in the United States of America, France, Spain and the Hanseatic cities and consulates in New Orleans, sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports on: approval of the Chamber of Deputies on the proposals of the United States Senate for the annexation of Texas; protests from Mexico on the proposals; U.S. negotiations in England to acquire Iowa, Florida and Oregon; preconditions on a peace treaty between Mexico and Texas. p. 1-248.

L-E-1074 (I) : (1845)

- 1) The Embassies of Mexico in France and Italy and the Consulates of Mexico in Hanseatic cities of Liverpool and New Orleans sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports and press clippings about: Mexico's protest of the annexation of Texas to the United States; correspondence between Polk and Thomas Murphy of Texas; a Treaty of Peace and sessions of the House of Commons in Great Britain on the sale of the Oregon Territory to the United States. p. 1-135.

L-E-1074 (II) : (1845)

- 1) The Embassy of Mexico in France and the Consulates of Mexico in New Orleans and the Hanseatic cities sent to the Foreign Ministry reports and press clippings on: the annexation of Texas to the United States; correspondence between Manuel de la Peña y Peña, Foreign Secretary and John

Slidell, U.S. Special Envoy on Texas; Military Commission of General Mariano Paredes Arillaga in Texas. p. 136-312.

L-E-1075 : (1823-1827)

- 1) Military Expedition of Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in Texas. p. 2-4.
- 2) Commission of Agustin Fernandez de San Vicente to encourage independence in California. p. 5-7.
- 3) Report of General Captaincy of Provinces of East and West Mexico; emigration of Americans moving to Texas and movement of American troops along the Mexican border. p. 8-70.
- 4) Arrival of the English consul, Carlos O 'Gorman to the port of Veracruz. p. 71-81.
- 5) Declaration by J.R. Poinsett, United States Minister to Mexico on a speech given by Everetts, U.S. minister in Spain about the independence of Mexico. p. 82 to 92.
- 6) Reports on foreign movements in New Mexico. p. 93-95.
- 7) Reports and press clippings on the issue of a Spanish ship on the island of Cuba. p. 96-103.
- 8) The Secretary of War and Navy, sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports on the riots and revolts in Nacogdoches to free Texas. Correspondence to J.R. Poinsett and Henry Clay on the matter. p. 104-153.
- 9) The War Department and Navy sends reports on arrests made by the sheriff of Natchitoches in Mexico without legal permission. p. 154-156.
- 10) Article on Mexico; "Mexico Independent". p. 157-158.
- 11) Report from Fray José de Jesús Puelles the Apostolic College of Our Lady of Guadalupe de Zacatecas, on the Texas-Louisiana boundary. p. 159-174.
- 12) Copies of the events among American troops on the Texas-Mexico border in the year 1806. p. 175-194

L-E-1076 : (1828-1832)

- 1) Trade and poaching of animal skins in New Mexico by American Indians. p. 1-13
- 2) Reports of U.S. invasions into the territory of Texas. p. 14-25
- 3) Reports on the American invasion of New Mexico. p. 26-37
- 4) Invasion of Comanche Indians in New Mexico. p. 38-51
- 5) Invasions of Indian tribes of northern Mexico into Texas. p. 52-54
- 6) The Embassy of Mexico in England reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the succession of Texas from Mexico for \$ 35 million. p. 55-58.
- 7) Reports from the Ministry of Finance on the possession of the port of San Francisco, California by Americans. p. 59-66.
- 8) The Ministry of Finance reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on plans to reconquer the Spanish and Mexican territories in Coahuila and Texas and the territorial advancement of Americans in the provinces. Includes correspondence between J.R. Poinsett and José María Bocanegra on the matter. p. 67-163
- 9) Reports commissioned by José Ignacio Basadre Mexican diplomat in Haiti, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the plans of the United States to purchase Texas; Cuba independence and the attitude of General Simon Bolivar on these events. p. 164-168
- 10) José Ignacio Basadre reports on the properties of Antonio Butler in Texas. (Attached clippings.) p. 169-173

- 11) Reports from military commander Manuel de Mier y Terán on U.S. military movements in the province of Texas and Mexican military garrisons established to prevent an invasion. p. 174-187.
- 12) Note from the governor of New Mexico on whether he should send the Anglos home who come to the country every year. p. 188-201.
- 13) The General Inspection Command of the Eastern Internal States of Mexico reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the activities of General Manuel de Mier y Terán and José Miguel Ramos Arizpe to stop the separation of Texas. p. 202-227.
- 14) Provisions of the House of Representatives outlining the protection and practicable measures to prevent the separation of Texas. p. 228-230
- 15) Arrival in Mexico of the English Brigadier General Arturo Wavel with the mission to colonize Texas. p. 231-235

L-E-1077 : (1832-1836)

- 1) U.S. invasion; rebellion in Texas with settlers against Mexico, reports of several related incidents and the independence of Texas; the Mexican government's attitude toward the rebellion and meeting with representatives of the United States; reports on the ship "Montezuma", which was captured in the American war. p. 1-112
- 2) Requests to the Minister of War for reports concerning the management and operation of the fortifications and garrisons of the eastern states. p. 113-116.
- 3) Francisco Pizarro Martinez, consul in New Orleans, proclaims that Texas settlers have introduced contraband and are saying that the province belongs to the United States. p. 117-118.
- 4) The minister of Mexico in the United States reported the arrival in Philadelphia of Mr. Lorenzo de Zavala, Escudero, Maneyro and Moreno and denied rumors that Spanish and Mexican adventurers evicted from New Orleans were trying to arouse the settlers of Texas. p. 119-128.
- 5) International incident due to the ship "Tampico" firing on the American brig "Paragon". p. 129-186.
- 6) Request to the Minister of Justice to find out about a Mexican ship capturing the American frigate "Pearl", because it was smuggling along the Mexican coast. p. 187-189.
- 7) Francisco Pizarro Martinez, consul in New Orleans sent reports on the meeting between the Mexican ship "Montezuma", and the U.S. Coast Guard boat "Inglam". p. 190-201.
- 8) Recommendation from the commanding General of the Army in Texas operations, to all British subjects settled there and principally to those who have colonized the village called Dolores to manifest their property. p. 202-211
- 9) Monthly reports from embassies and consulates on the political state of the "Republic" regarding the war with Texas. ff. 212-264
- 10) The consul in New Orleans reports that among the passengers of the ship "Julius Caesar" was the priest José María Alpuche, who was carrying effects for the rebels of Texas, . p. 265-267.
- 11) The consul in New Orleans, took charge of the freight ship "Haleyon" and dispatched it to Tampico to get reports from the expedition on the rebel José Antonio Mejía. p. 268-281
- 12) The governor of Chihuahua, the mayor of Tlaxcala and the city council of Azcapotzalco, give notice that they have raised various amounts for the campaign against the settlers Texans. p. 282-294.

L-E-1078 : (1836-1837)

- 1) Original boundaries, settlements, migrations, invasions, incidents and other various matters concerning Texas before independence. The Texan ship "Liberty", arrives in New Orleans with Mexican subjects apprehended from the Mexican ship "Pelican". p. 1-11.

- 2) The Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans reports on the financial aid provided to Second Lieutenant in the Navy: Joseph Victor Mateos of warship "Bravo" from Matagorda where he was captured by rebelling Texas settlers. p: 12-16.
- 3) The Consul in New Orleans believes that the "Rambler" that captured the Mexican ship "Pelican", is one of four such ships that has armed Texan rebels. p. 17-20.
- 4) Francisco Pizarro Martinez, Consul in New Orleans, reports that part of the territory of Arkansas seeks to be added to Texas, but he is confident that it will be independent. p. 21-25.
- 5) Mexico's consul in New Orleans reports and sends newspaper clippings which contains a letter from Major General Edmund P. Gaines asking the governor of Louisiana for cavalry troop reinforcements to contain the Indians and to respect the neutrality of the United States in Mexico's war against Texas. p. 26-43.
- 6) Note made to Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, regarding a theatrical comedy production in New Orleans and a libelous article published in the *Globe* about the Mexican President. p. 44-64.
- 7) Mexico's consul in New Orleans reports the arrest of the American brig "Pocket" by the warship "Invincible" of the so-called Republic of Texas, under the guise of delivering food to the Mexican army. p. 65-73.
- 8) Newsletter to diplomatic and consular agents of Mexico from incarcerated President General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna who is held captive by settlers of Texas. p. 74-91.
- 9) The Charge d'affaires of the United States reports on the capture of the American vessel "Anne Elizabeth" by the Mexican ship "General Bravo" in the port of Matagorda, Texas. p. 92-105.
- 10) Mexico's consul in New Orleans reports on the expenses made to aid, equip and transport four soldiers of the defeated army at San Jacinto by Texans to Tamaulipas. p. 106-112.
- 11) Mexico's consul in New Orleans, announced that three American ships were seized by rebels from Texas for transporting supplies to the Mexican army. p. 113-114.
- 12) The Extraordinary Diplomatic Legation of Mexico in the United States of America, reports the acknowledgment sent by the Secretary of State notifying that the Act of May 20th to close the ports on the Texans be made into law. p. 115-117.
- 13) Mexico's consul in New Orleans reports the arrival at port from Matagorda a number of Mexican citizens belonging to the Colony of Leon in Texas violently expelled from their homes by rebellious Texans. p. 118-131.
- 14) The interim president has resolved, that the sacred chapel collections are generally available to General Barrera to serve the Army of North which has marched against Texas. p. 132-135.
- 15) Acknowledgement of receipt by the Minister of Central America, Charge d'affaires of England and Vice-Consulate of Venezuela on the decree sent to Texas government declaring a blockade of the Port of Matamoros. The same news was relayed to the consulates of Mexico in New Orleans, Liverpool, Havre and Bordeaux to give them notice. p. 136-144.
- 16) Hostilities committed near Campeche by the Texan warships "Invincible" and "Brutus". p. 145-183.

L-E-1079 : (1837-1838)

- 1) The uprising of Texas settlers against Mexico, reports, various incidents, independence of Texas, the Mexican government's attitude on the subject and to representatives of the government of the United States. U.S. invasion. Diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States of America. p. 1-145.
- 2) "Message of Reprisals" from the President of the United States to the Congress, requesting a declaration of war on Mexico and the convening of a settlement of claims from the United States against Mexico, signed in Washington, DC on 10 September 1838. p. 146-296.

- 3) U.S. invasion. Protest from the government of Mexico against the United States for allowing maritime trade with the Texas rebels from escorted convoys by American warships. U.S. government response. p. 297-309.
- 4) The United States requests the release of the American ships "Champeon" and "Julius Caesar", seized by the Mexican fleet while blockading the ports of Texas. p. 310-327.

L-E-1080 : (1836-1838)

- 1) Communications between the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on: the protest of Mexico for the recognition of the independence of Texas by the U.S. government, and the defeat and arrest of President General Antonio López de Santa Anna in Texas. Protest in Mexico over recognition of Texas by the United States of America. p. 1-15.
- 2) Newsletter to Mexican diplomatic agents abroad, advising them to make a new proclamation on the blockade of the ports of Texas. p. 16-25.
- 3) Communications from the Minister to his Holiness on the blockade of Texas ports by American forces. p. 26.
- 4) The commanding general of the Northern Army reports that a U.S. official from the corvette "Button" or "Boston", says the U.S. crew will harass Mexico. p. 27-32.
- 5) Communications between the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans and the senior officer in charge of the Ministry: Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio, on the arrest of General President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in Texas. p. 33-76.
- 6) Message to the governors and political leaders of Mexico regarding the capture of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in Texas and a call for his release. p. 77-78.
- 7) Letters of support sent by the governors of the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Sinaloa, Colima, Michoacan, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Querétaro, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Morelos, State of Mexico, the district governments of Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Oaxaca and Chiapas, in relation to the arrest of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in Texas. p. 79-236.
- 8) The Ministry of Finance reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the collections received from the residents of Tabasco, Mexico City, Tlalixcoyan, Chinameca, Acayucan, San Andrés Tuxtlan, Coatepec, Chicomanuel village, Puebla and Canton of Tampico. p. 237-250.
- 9) Note from the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans acknowledging receiving his message of March 6 regarding information that General Santa Anna is staying in the home of Mango de Clavo, and is writing his account on the unfortunate event at San Jacinto. p. 251.
- 10) Correspondence between the Consulate of Mexico in New Orleans and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in relation to the warship "General Urrea" captured by the U.S. sloop of war "Natchez" and it being held in Pensacola. p. 252-297.
- 11) Conditions that prevent the Minister of his Holiness to hinder the work of agents in Europe who recognize the independence of Texas. p. 298-299.
- 12) A captive among the Mezcaleros Indians declares that Americans are involved with the reprehensible human trafficking of wild Indians from Mexico. p. 300-306.

L-E-1081 : (1836-1850)

- 1) Reports and news clippings sent by Mexican consulates and diplomats abroad on: the interventionist and expansionist policy of the U.S. government; the addition of Texas to the United States, Treaty of Friendship and Commerce signed between Texas, France and Holland; Santiago

- Arguello, Captain the presidio of San Diego says it is necessary to avoid U.S. incursions in the territory of California. p. 1.
- 2) Warships from the United States in and out of Veracruz. p. 2-11.
 - 3) Information and facts on the invasion of New Mexico by adventurers from the United States, supported and sent by that country. p. 12-16.
 - 4) Francisco Pizarro Martinez, Minister to the United States, announces that the Mexican brig "Iturbide" fired on and took possession of the U.S. pirate boat "Columbia". p. 17-18.
 - 5) Andres Castillero, commissioner at the Department of the Californias, asks the U.S. Senate to prohibit U.S. nationals from occupying land in Mexico. p. 19-20.
 - 6) Political treaty signed with the so-called Republic of Texas. Mexican Protest against France for signing the Treaty. p. 21-46.
 - 7) News reports about a Mexican secret society, whose aim is to join Mexico to the United States. p. 47-52.
 - 8) Notice to Americans who have claim to something in the Mexican government, under the Convention of April 11, 1839. Gregorio Silva, José and José Yobera Nardis, the respective captains of the Mexican boats "Idol", "Amalia" and "Manuela", give news of a Texan ship that was sighted along the coast of Veracruz. p. 55-63.
 - 9) Political treaty between the Netherlands and the so-called Republic of Texas. p. 64-70.
 - 10) Advisory sent to embassies and consulates ordering the provision to not allow entry to any foreigner without prior permission from Mexican authorities. p. 71-76.
 - 11) Order from the head of the North Army to not receive Texan commissions. p. 77-87.
 - 12) Some news on the movement of the Texan rebels reported to the War Department. p. 88-89.
 - 13) The Consul of Switzerland in Havana requests the release of four of his compatriots who were taken prisoner among Texans who invaded the State of Nuevo Leon. p. 90-106.
 - 14) The commander of Veracruz, questions what actions he should take before an American squad lands at the port. p. 107-109.
 - 15) Mexico to protest the U.S. aid provided to the Texan rebels. p. 110-113.
 - 16) President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, sends notice to release Texas prisoners who vow never to take up arms against Mexico. p. 114-153.
 - 17) Francisco De Arangoiz, consul in New Orleans, says he does not know if it has been published in United States the letters from Velázquez de León to Mr. Webster. p. 154.
 - 18) The Mexican Embassy in the United States, relates the conditions under which they found the Texan vessels commanded by Moore. p. 155-156.
 - 19) Facts and reports from the embassy of Mexico in the United States of America on the migration of Mexicans in Texas, it is proposed that the government seek to help them return to their country. p. 157-158.
 - 20) Several documents that communicate the attitude taken by the United States in relation to the invasion in Texas. p. 159-182.
 - 21) The Secretary of War acknowledges the note regarding the invasion of New Mexico by Texans to rob and murder. p. 183.
 - 22) A diplomatic delegation from France requests General Houston of Texas to release Mexican prisoners and asks Mexico whether they are willing to do the same for Texas prisoners. p. 184-186.
 - 23) The Mexican Embassy informs the Charge d'affaires in Rome of the addition of Texas to the United States. p. 187-210.
 - 24) Order by President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, to the military commander of Perote to release the American prisoners. p. 211-213.

- 25) Correspondence on the preparations being made by the Texas government to invade New Mexico. Extracts from letters of Jackson and Polk, on the incorporation of Texas to the United States of America, published by the Spectator. p. 214-224.

L-E-1082 (I) : 1844

- 1) The Embassy and Consulate of Mexico in the United States send reports and press clippings about: the Draft Treaty of annexation between Texas and the United States; France and Britain's position on the situation; Posts by John Taylor, President of the United States on adding Texas to the union and the issues presented for and against by the various political parties of the United States on the matter. (attached clippings). p. 1-235.

L-E-1082 (II) : (1844-1846)

- 1) Notices to several States to be alert and repel any aggression from the United States of America. p. 236-244.
- 2) American hunters trading and dealing with Apache Indians invade Mexican territory. p. 245-246.
- 3) Activities of the U.S. government to achieve the annexation of Oregon and Texas. p. 247-257.
- 4) Communications regarding the annexation of Texas to the United States of America. p. 258-274.
- 5) The Veracruz government reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that four American ships have anchored in the Isla de Sacrificios. p. 275-293.
- 6) The commanding general of Yucatan requests help to defend the Isla del Carmen, in the event of war with the United States of America. p. 294-297.
- 7) Communications from the Holy See and the Diplomatic Corps on the protest of Mexico, due to the annexation of Texas to the United States of America. p. 298-315.
- 8) Regulations issued by President José Joaquín de Herrera, for the formation of the bodies of the defense and the law. p. 316-317.
- 9) Rumors surrounding the arrival of three thousand American troops to Bexar. Arrival in Corpus Christi of General Santa Anna. p. 318-323.
- 10) The Governor of Nuevo Leon charges the Fourth Division to march to the border without supplies. p. 324-328
- 11) The Prefecture of Tuxpan, Veracruz announced that three American ships were found along its shores. p. 329-332.
- 12) The Prefecture of Tepic, warns that the American ship "Portsmouth" arrived at the Port of San Blas,. p. 333-335
- 13) Withdrawal of U.S. ships from the Isla de Sacrificios. p. 336-339.
- 14) The Governor of Michoacán reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on arrival and departure of the ship "Popcorn" from the Port of Manzanillo. p. 340-352.
- 15) Instructions to the governors of Querétaro, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon that aid to U.S. military deserters. p. 353-356.
- 16) The Coahuila government reports the establishment of a North American population in the city of Bexar. ff. 357-359
- 17) Decree issued by President José Joaquín de Herrera, declaring the movements led by General Mariano Paredes y Arillaga to be illegal and subversive. p. 360 –
- 18) Correspondence, instructions and peace negotiations between the representatives of both countries. p. 361-398.

L-E-1083 : (1846)

- 1) The recognition of the independence of Texas; listed are reports, incidents and several accounts from the government of the United States of America on the subject. American invaders in Coahuila. The government lists everything the State has suffered from war and calls for reorganizing the administration force. p. 2-10
- 2) Manuel de la Peña recounts publishing documents that seek to prove that the government of President José Joaquín de Herrera thought to alienate part of the Mexican territory. p. 11-16.
- 3) The Governor of Tamaulipas announces the arrival of 30 men to Santa Isabel and 5 ships that anchored off of Santiago. p. 17-51.
- 4) The Governor of Tamaulipas reported enemy movements near the Rio Grande and has issued orders to assist the Mexican army. p. 52-132.
- 5) The U.S. Consul in Monterrey, sends news about the U.S. invasion war. p. 133-143.
- 6) The Governor of Tamaulipas answers questions regarding families living on the other side of the Rio Grande which is now occupied by the enemy. p. 144-172
- 7) The Tamaulipas Governor announced that the enemy has hoisted their flag on the other side of the Rio Grande. p. 173-183.
- 8) Tamaulipas Governor sends his response and protest to General Taylor's message regarding the invasion of that state. p. 184-190.
- 9) The Minister of War reports that General Nicolás Bravo, has been appointed head of the Eastern Division. ff. 191-193
- 10) The Tamaulipas Governor communicates the discussions he has had with General Pedro Ampudia regarding elements to be used to attack the enemy. p. 194-210.
- 11) Decree restricting freedom of the press, by virtue of the resulting situation with the U.S. invasion. p. 211-220.
- 12) The defending squad at Matamoros defeats the enemy. p. 221-227
- 13) General Arista proposes to create a military road from Salado to Matamoros. p. 228-242.
- 14) Fire breaks out through the streets and plaza of Matamoros on the enemy and General Taylor is able to leave with most of his forces. p. 243-264.
- 15) An order issued declaring that after an American ship arrives at any port, to shut down the Consulates of the United States and take any passengers of whichever nation 20 leagues inland. p. 265-279.
- 16) Defeat of the national forces by General Taylor, near the Rio Grande. p. 280-286.
- 17) The Governor of Aguascalientes, joins the decree of the State Assembly to recognize the success of the national forces in the region. p. 287-289.
- 18) The national forces leave Matamoros and the enemy occupies the city. p. 290-293.
- 19) It is ordered that the city of Matamoros dissolve the political prefect and continue their operations elsewhere in the district, due to the enemy occupation. p. 294-304.
- 20) The government of Tamaulipas reported the movements of the enemy in that State. p. 305-322

L-E-1084 : (1846)

- 1) The recognition of the independence of Texas. Reports, incidents and different accounts from the government of the United States of America on the subject. The Governor of Tamaulipas prohibits any communication between Matamoros and the rest of the state that is occupied by the enemy. p. 1-5.
- 2) By proclamation from the Governor of Tamaulipas he declares that Linares has been occupied by the enemy. p. 6-11.

- 3) The blockade of Veracruz by the American warship "Mississippi". p. 12-14.
- 4) Combat in Tampico on 8 and 9 May. Defeat of the Mexican forces. p. 15-22.
- 5) The Tamaulipas Governor issues passports to San Luis Potosi and Mexico City for several individuals who deserted the U.S. Army. p. 23 -25.
- 6) The Governor of Tamaulipas announces the cessation of communication between Matamoros and the rest of the government departments to prevent smuggling. p. 26-30.
- 7) The Magistrate of Tamiahua says that Mexicans will defend la Barra de Tecoluta against invading U.S. forces. p. 31-33.
- 8) A contract is made to send supplies to the northern troops fighting the American invaders. p. 34-45.
- 9) Circulated notice of May 30 to shut down U.S. consulates in Mexico and the Mexican Consultates in the United States because of the conflict. p. 46-65.
- 10) Residents of Zacapoaxtla offer their services on hearing of the defeat of the Mexican troops in the outskirts of Matamoros. p. 66-68.
- 11) The Prefect of Tuxpan, marches with forces to Tampico, which are being threatened by General Taylor of the invading army. p. 69-77.
- 12) The Governor of Nuevo Leon sends his report to General Canales on the progress of the American invaders. p. 78-85
- 13) The commander of Tamaulipas has ended hostilities between the ship that blocks the Port of Tamaulipas and the troops who defend it. p. 86-91.
- 14) The Governor of Tamaulipas reports enemy movements in their state and in Nuevo Leon. p. 92-111
- 15) The Governor of Nuevo Leon, indicates the causes that could have led to the defeat of the North Division in the defense of Monterrey. p. 112-115
- 16) The mayors of Camargo, Mier, Reynosa and Ciudad Guerrero, invite residents of the border states to resist the invaders in view of the inability of the government to maintain troops in those places. p. 116-122
- 17) Enemy raids in New Mexico. The Chihuahua legislature seeks to ask England for help against the enemy. p. 123-146
- 18) Invaders in Alta California. Officials from the Second District report the occupation of Sonoma. p. 147-153.
- 19) The commander of Tamaulipas declares that the city and port of Tampico is under siege. p. 154-158
- 20) American ships in Veracruz met with the Mexican vessels "Unborn" and "Creole", the enemy captured the first and set fire to the second. p. 159-223.
- 21) Public meetings. Decree on granting permission to take action against the American invaders. p. 224-230.
- 22) The governor of California is given authority to allocate resources to assist the government. p. 231-233.
- 23) The Congress gives power to the army to repel the aggression of the United States. p. 234-235.
- 24) The commander of the naval forces in the Pacific, John D. Sloat, declares a proclamation to the people of California, after the defeat of General Arista. p. 236-238.
- 25) An act raised in el Rancho del Azúcar from the mayors of Camargo, Mier, Reynosa and Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, expressing their support to fight the enemy. p. 239-245.
- 26) The Governor of Coahuila announces the occupation of the towns of Camargo and Laredo by U.S. troops. p. 246-251.
- 27) The Governor of Tamaulipas reports that a division of American forces have left Matamoros and are heading towards Monterrey. p. 252-262.
- 28) The government announces the arrest of Querétaro Marcelino Merced, for being agents of the Americans. P. 263-266
- 29) The Governor of Tamaulipas, announces that the enemy advances on Monterrey. p. 267-281.

L-E-1085 : (1846-1847)

- 1) Reports, incidents and different accounts to the government of the United States of America. Decree against public order disturbances so that they can organize the defense of the territory. p. 2-7.
- 2) The Governor of Tamaulipas announced that a section of enemy troops left San Fernando to go to Victoria. p. 8-41.
- 3) The Governor of Tamaulipas announced that the enemy has left San Fernando bound for China, Nuevo Leon. p. 42-47.
- 4) Captain Francisco Muñoz, commander of Soto la Marina is ordered to march to Ciudad Victoria. p. 48-504.
- 5) The Charge d'affaires in Spain announced that they would like to work out the differences between Mexico and the United States. p. 51-54.
- 6) General Pedro de Ampudia, the Governor of Nuevo Leon, calls to remove the command of the North Division and appoint another commander in his place. p. 55-61.
- 7) Donations for war. List of monies submitted by the prefects and sub-prefects of the amounts donated by municipalities, parishes and individuals. p. 62-134.
- 8) The Governors of the states of Mexico and Puebla, announce that the entire crew of an enemy ship surrender in Tuxpan. p. 135-152.
- 9) The Governor of Coahuila reports on the movements of U.S. forces. p. 153-158
- 10) The Mayor of Reynosa reports enemy troops marching on Monterrey. p. 159-165.
- 11) The Governor of Coahuila, reports the latest movements of the invading forces. p. 166-170.
- 12) The New Mexico Governor reports on the invasion of their state and what he did to resist the enemy. p. 171-179.
- 13) Command to the Governors of Chihuahua, Durango and Zacatecas, to prepare to resist the American invaders. p. 180-189.
- 14) Decree of September 11, which created the National Guard regulations. p. 190-199
- 15) The Governor of Veracruz suggests that they return to Misantla the American Antonio Dux, who had left there under the Internment Law during the war with the United States. p. 200-202.
- 16) The government of Sinaloa, reported the presence of an enemy ship Mazatlan. p. 203-207.
- 17) State of the Union of the Republic sent to municipalities abroad. p. 208-212.
- 18) The Governor of Tamaulipas announces that Monterrey fell into enemy hands. p. 213-216
- 19) Order to the governors of several states to assist Generals Santa Anna and Reyes, with whatever they need to fight against the United States. p. 217-240.
- 20) England offers to mediate to end of conflict between Mexico and the United States. p. 241-248.
- 21) The Governor of Coahuila questions whether to continue in office under the influence of occupying forces or retreat to another part of the state. p. 249-258.
- 22) The Governor of Oaxaca has called a meeting for to oversee funds for the military campaign. p. 259-264.
- 23) The Ministry of War, has news that the American forces will soon attack the port of Veracruz. p. 265-269.
- 24) Circulated notice of October 14 on the establishment of a joint center for collecting and distributing donations for war against the United States. p. 270-304.
- 25) General Don Francisco de P. Morales, reports that since September 20th he took control over the government of the State of Nuevo Leon, and has moved to Galeana due to the positions of the American invaders. p. 305-308.

L-E-1086 : (1845-1847)

- 1) Reports, incidents and different accounts to the government of the United States of America. The Governor of San Luis Potosi, reports aid that has been ministered to government troops. p. 1-5
- 2) Communication to the governors of the states, received by letter in Tampico, concerning knowledge that the United States is preparing to continue the war against Mexico. p. 6-16.
- 3) The Governor of Tamaulipas proposes means to defend the territory which was left helpless by the evacuation of Matamoros. p. 17-23.
- 4) Information on the ship "Cyane", which was rejected from Guaymas, Sonora by the troops and townspeople of the village. p. 24-27.
- 5) Manuel Jose Othon, Governor of San Luis Potosi, announces that they are preparing to repel the American invaders. p. 28.
- 6) Orders are given to prohibit entrance to enemy ships bearing the English flag to the borders and rivers of Veracruz. p. 29-56.
- 7) The Governor of Durango, announced that the American troops that invaded New Mexico have occupied the town of Dona Ana, near El Paso. p. 57-59.
- 8) The Minister of War, forwards copies of communications between the political and military authorities of Baja California and the commander of the American warship sent to blockade the port of La Paz. p. 60-70.
- 9) Plan brought forward by the Governor of Chihuahua, on defensive measures to be taken with suspicious foreigners entering the state because of the war with the United States. p. 71-84.
- 10) The government of the state of Coahuila sent two decrees to the legislature of the State, one on the actions required by government due to the threat of the invasion of the capital by U.S. troops and the other pertaining to the appointment of a governor and lieutenant governor. p. 85-88.
- 11) The Coahuila government attaches a copy of the protest addressed to the Commanding General of the U.S. troops. p. 89-91.
- 12) The Governor of Coahuila moves to the town of Parras, after the capital is occupied by forces commanded by General Taylor. p. 92-97.
- 13) The Governors of Tamaulipas and Puebla realize that the Americans occupy the port of Tampico. p. 98-109.
- 14) The Governor of Nuevo Leon, reports on the movements of the invading troops. p. 110-112.
- 15) The Governor of Coahuila, met with enemy forces under General Wool as they marched on Parras; the governor sent copies of the various daily messages received from the American general; the forces took food without paying p. 113-117.
- 16) Notices sent to representatives abroad concerning the violations of agreements by the invading American forces. p. 118-123.
- 17) The Minister of Finance, describes the financial shortage of the government and calls for other ministers to help meet the expenses of the army. p. 124-155.
- 18) The Governor of Tamaulipas report that American invaders have entered Nuevo Leon and that he has no means to fight them. p. 156-160.
- 19) The Governors of Zacatecas and Durango refuse to follow orders to attack by Santa Anna, claiming that it is damaging to the federal system. p. 161-185.
- 20) The Governor of Tamaulipas warns that some Mexicans are trading food and livestock with the invaders, despite being enemies. p. 186-195.
- 21) Notice sent to the governors of the border state governments to not allow American civilians entrance at border crossing points. p. 196-203.
- 22) Lists of the ladies who made donations for the wounded in Monterrey. Offerings of various businesses, schools, etc.. to contribute to the defense of the country. p. 204-281

- 23) The Governor of Durango, describes the upcoming danger that the state is in after being invaded by the Americans. p. 282-292.
- 24) The head of the Veracruz government reports to the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the destruction by our Mexican forces by an enemy ship. p. 293-294.
- 25) The Governor of Veracruz, says that whatever monies are collected by the state board should be used to help pay the expenses of war with the Americans. p. 295-297.
- 26) The Governor of Oaxaca says they have encountered 19 enemy vessels in Anton Lizardo and that they have no means to defend the coast against the invading forces. p. 298-300.
- 27) Orders to the Governor of the State of Mexico to give Colonel Miguel Dominguez, fifty dollars for assistance to the army in San Luis Potosi. p. 301.

L-E-1087 : (1847)

- 1) Recognition of the independence of Texas. Reports, incidents and various accounts to the government of the United States of America. Yucatan Governor Miguel Barbachano, announces that the Americans have taken over the Isla del Carmen, which has lost support from the State. p. 1-7
- 2) Texas Independence. General correspondence during the years 1846-1847. p. 8-11.
- 3) Decree from the Supreme Commander of the Army: Joseph M. Salas, on trade with the United States and on places occupied by the enemy. p. 12-13.
- 4) Newsletter containing various answers from the legislative bodies of the government of the State of Mexico on questions relating to the war against the invaders. p. 14-24.
- 5) Report given to the government of Yucatán, explaining why two individuals left and gave information to the commander of U.S. forces. p. 25-29.
- 6) General Ventura Mora, commanding general of Sinaloa, announced that they found no enemy ships along the coast and that Rafael de la Vega has been appointed governor. p. 30-31
- 7) The legislatures of Tamaulipas ask the general government for resources to repel the invaders. p. 32-42.
- 8) The Governor of Durango reports on the movements of the military forces of the State. p. 43-45
- 9) Commission given to Mr. Joaquín del Castillo, Lazas Manuel Larrainzar and Juan de la Granja to study personal files relating to Texas. p. 46-56.
- 10) The government of Tamaulipas has moved to the town of Tula due to the occupation of enemy forces in Ciudad Victoria. p. 57-59
- 11) General Francisco de Garay, commander of Huejutla requests instructions from the central government. p. 60-72.
- 12) Correspondence with the government of Nuevo Leon, related to the war against the United States. p. 73-93.
- 13) The government of San Luis Potosi asks for the money back it gave to the Northern Army for war expenses, the request was made through personal correspondence. p. 94-97.
- 14) The War Department inserted an official response from General Santa Anna regarding questions made by the commander of Durango concerning the approved legislative measures that he is able to carry out in defense of the state. p. 98-102.
- 15) The Minister of War reports that the states of Puebla and Veracruz, both situated in Jalapa, have forces of a 1,000 men and 2,500 men respectively to help beat the invaders. p. 103-113.
- 16) A review of the political state of the Republic at the time of the invasion for Mexican diplomats abroad. p. 114-119.
- 17) The Minister of War orders the military commander of Mexico to organize a body under General Romulo Diaz de la Vega, to march against the invaders at Veracruz. p. 120-127

- 18) Decree from the temporary Congress making available the National Guard of the States and Territories of the Federation during the war with the United States. p. 128-129.
- 19) Information given to the governors regarding the national guard forces at their disposal. p. 130-168.
- 20) The Minister of War has ordered the Governor of Mexico to have 1,000 men available for reserves. P. 169-171.
- 21) Pio Pico, Governor of the Californias, commissioned Jose Matias Moreno to work with the central government on how to get resources to repel American invaders. p. 172-182
- 22) The Government of San Luis Potosi relates complaints from the neighboring area of Real de Catorce against the General of the Northern Army: Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who imposed a loan upon on them without the knowledge of their own local authorities. p. 183-190.
- 23) The Governor of Jalisco, reports that Americans have been trying to occupy the Pacific ports and orders garrisons at the ports San Blas and Manzanillo. p. 191-208.
- 24) 300 National Guardsmen from Guanajuato are ordered to go to Mazatlan and restore order. p. 209-213.
- 25) The Vice-Consul of Lima, recounts actions taken in Monterrey against the invaders. p. 214-216.
- 26) Defensive plan from General Isidro Reyes to prevent the enemy from taking possession of Durango Zacatecas penetrating the interior. p. 217-230.

L-E 1088 (I) : (1847)

- 1) Reports, incidents and various accounts to the government of the United States of America. U.S. invasion. The Minister of War orders 200 infants and 100 horses for General Anastasio Bustamante, to beat the Americans. p. 2-4.
- 2) Lucas Balderas, M.F. de Orihuela, Mariano Beraza, and other military leaders of the National Guard, claim that due to a lack of evidence they will not take men out of the division to march against the American invaders. p. 5-17.
- 3) J. Rafael Isunsa, Governor of Puebla, announced that the invaders have taken over Atlixco. p. 18-21.
- 4) Correspondence exchanged with the government of the State of Mexico. p. 22-34.
- 5) Reports and news about the U.S. invasion communicated to the embassies in England and Belgium. p. 35-71.
- 6) The mayor of Tepic has reports that the Americans will attack the port of San Blas and he has already prepared for its defense. p. 72-77.
- 7) The state governors acknowledge receipt of the forms given to them by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. p. 78-86.
- 8) The Governor of Tamaulipas reports the situation has improved since the invaders returned to Ciudad Victoria. p. 87-88.
- 9) Correspondence with the government of Chihuahua. p. 89-149

L-E 1088 (II) : (1847)

- 1) Reports, incidents and various accounts on the government of the United States of America. The Minister of War, writes to the military commander of the Huejutla line, warning him that passports have been given to deserters from the enemy army. p. 150-152.
- 2) José Joaquín de Gueregué, Governor of Oaxaca, announces that he sent men, money and supplies to reinforce the army in Veracruz against the invaders. p. 153-167.
- 3) Luis Espino, Mayor of Tlaxcala, rallies the patriotism of his people to enlist to fight the enemy, gathering 100 armed men. p. 168-180.

- 4) Order from the Minister of War to take the French deserter Enrique Mac Clear back to his companions. p. 181-183.
- 5) The Governor of the State of Puebla, inserted an official message from the administrator of Jalapa who reports the mail is stopped in Veracruz by the invaders. p. 184-186.
- 6) Some British subjects suggest that the government bring European engineers over to install submarine batteries that can destroy the troops and ships of the invaders. p. 187-189.
- 7) In view of the city of Veracruz being threatened by the Americans, the District government orders 500 horses to help equip the brigade of General Antonio Castro. p. 190-192.
- 8) Provision established for the defense of the capital of the Republic before the advance of the invading forces. p. 193-216.
- 9) The governors make an impassioned appeal to the patriotism of the people to help repel the American invasion. p. 217-253.
- 10) Colonel Juan de Dios Pérez Gálvez is commissioned in the state of Guanajuato to secure a voluntary loan for the expenses of the war against the United States. p. 254-259.
- 11) Order given by the Governor of Oaxaca, to provide 600 men for the march to Jalapa to join the army's fight against the invaders. p. 260-269.
- 12) The citizens of New Mexico make a detailed list of the events in that State during the U.S. invasion. p. 270-287.
- 13) Orders from the Governor of Puebla to destroy the roads leading to the Acultzingo mountains, in order to keep out the invaders. p. 288-290.
- 14) The Governor of the State of Mexico, participates in the plans to repel the American invasion. p. 291-293.
- 15) The District Governor confirms the news that is found in many newspapers that there are American agents working in Mexico. p. 294-295.
- 16) The Minister of War, includes a newsletter addressed to the Commandant General: a report on the Battle of Cerro Gordo against the American invaders. p. 296-300.

L-E 1089 (I) : (1847-1848)

- 1) Recognition of the independence of Texas. Reports, incidents and accounts on the government of the United States of America. Don Juan de la Granja suggests policies and measures that would defeat the American invaders. p. 1-2
- 2) Map of the State of Sonora around the time of the U.S. invasion. p. 3-82
- 3) Orders to the government of the State of Mexico for its defense, a request for 3,000 men in Texcoco. p. 83-84.
- 4) C. Olaguibel, Governor of the State of Mexico, nullifies the commission that was given to Colonel José de la Piedra to recruit people, because the provisions of this order have been rendered ineffective. p. 85-88
- 5) Defensive plan presented by Isidro Reyes, to prevent the American invaders from taking over Durango and Zacatecas and proceeding further inland. p. 89-94
- 6) The government of San Luis Potosi requests arms and ammunition for the forces organized to defend the State and that permanent forces not withdraw. The government is ordered to reinforce the Northern Army National Guard of the State. p. 95-106
- 7) Circular and decree that prevents the federal government from applying some of the revenues of the States based upon a quota of blood, in regards to the U.S. invasion. p. 107-177.
- 8) The District government requests instructions to be followed by the municipality of the capital before the advance of the invading forces. p. 178.

- 9) The Minister of War reports that the city has declared a state of siege, and the appointment of General Nicolas Bravo as Army Commander in Chief of both the District and the State of Mexico. ff 179-181.
- 10) The Minister of War announced the names of individuals who have been given permission to organize guerrillas against the invaders. p. 182-187.

L-E-1089 (II) : (1847)

- 1) For the recognition of the independence of Texas. Reports, incidents and several accounts on the government of the United States of America. p. 188-273.
- 2) Order to the government in Puebla to provide resources to the Commanding General of the Mexican Army and make them available to the State National Guard. p. 274-287.
- 3) The ammunitions contractor Zamudio Faustino request transportation resources to ship supplies to Mexican forces fighting against the U.S. forces and criticizes the mayor of Tlaxcala. p. 288-293.
- 4) General Ignacio Basadre receives instructions from the government to address the Governors of Querétaro, Guanajuato and Jalisco and organize resources for the defense of the capital. p. 294-309.
- 5) The Archbishop of Mexico, sends two printed copies of the Pastoral addressed to his parishioners on the event of war with the Americans. p. 310-311.
- 6) The government of the state of Tamaulipas reports on the current condition of the state. p. 312-317
- 7) The federal government orders the governors of the states to enlist troops and reconcentrate them in the capital of the Republic. p. 318-352.
- 8) The Minister of War, reports that Antonio del Castillo professor of Mineralogy in the mining school, offers his services to the army to fight against the Americans. p. 353-358.
- 9) The Mexican Embassy in France, reports on the decision of the U.S. Cabinet to open Mexican ports to traffic from neutral nations under the new tariff laws. p. 359-381.

L-E-1090 (I) : (1847)

- 1) Recognition of the independence of Texas. Reports, incidents and several accounts on the government of the United States of America. U.S. invasion. The mayor of Tlaxcala reports that the invaders march on the city of Puebla. p. 2-6.
- 2) The Governor of Durango reports that the American invaders march to Mapimí a Saltillo. p. 7-9.
- 3) The Governor of Tabasco requests authorization to allocate resources in an effort to sustain the forces fighting against the American invaders. p. 10-13.
- 4) The Governor of San Luis Potosi provides the necessary assistance for the completion of the fortifications. p. 14-21.
- 5) Order to the Commanding General of the Central Army to not accept into the force the enlistment of individuals who are foreigners. p. 22-23.
- 6) The Governor of San Luis Potosi complies with the provisions of the news circular of 28 April, related to the defense of the plaza against the American invaders. p. 24-27.
- 7) The Governor of Durango reports on the military movements of the invaders. p. 28-30
- 8) Orders to Francisco Verduzco, Governor of Querétaro, to bring the artillery and infantry companies from San Luis to the capital and defend it from invaders. p. 31-34.
- 9) The Governor of Aguascalientes says that in view of the small population of the state, it seems they have delivered a disproportionate amount of damage to the enemy in the war against the Americans. p. 35-36.
- 10) Speeches addressed to the people by the San Luis Potosi government and the state legislature, during the battles of the 8th and 9th of May against the invaders. p. 37-41.

- 11) The Governor of Tabasco, coordinates the defense of the state before the U.S. invasion. p. 42-43
- 12) Geronimo Cardenas, Governor of Chiapas, reports that at the port of Palisade there is an American ship whose forces are collecting weapons from transients. p. 44-46
- 13) Overview of the political status of the Republic and of the last events of the war with the United States. p. 47-51
- 14) Mexican ports occupied. Protest from Mexico regarding the tariffs enacted by the U.S. government. p. 52-61
- 15) District Governor's order that within 24 hours all natural born Americans need to leave the capital and go to Morelia and Jalisco. p. 62-85
- 16) The Governor of Durango reports that General Vincent Filisola took income from tobacco to pay war expenses. p. 86-101.
- 17) The District Governor releases a statement on the measures taken for the defense of the capital before the approach of the American invaders. p. 102-109.
- 18) Acts of Congress from San Luis Potosi the legislature addresses issues related to the war with the American invaders. p. 110-115.
- 19) The Governor of Chiapas wants to work with Tabasco to come up with the the best way to help the Federal Army fight against the Americans. p. 116-117
- 20) Authorization from the General Gabriel Valencia Chief of the Northern Army to order the publication of a decree declaring that direct contributions made during the war with the Americans belong to the income of the federation. p. 118-127
- 21) Ignacio de Mora y Villamil Commander of the Northern Army, asks Z. Taylor, U.S. Army General to respond to if he would like to make war under the rules of combat and international law or like wild savages. p. 128-139
- 22) Order from the Minister of Finance to assist the American army deserters who passed through the ranks. p. 140 to 141
- 23) The Mayor of Tlaxcala asks for instructions regarding the people attached to the invading troops. p. 142-144
- 24) The Governor of Tabasco, participates in the plans for defending against the invading troops. p. 145-154.

L-E-1090 (II) : (1847)

- 1) Recognition of the independence of Texas. Reports, incidents and several accounts on the government of the United States of America. The Governor of Oaxaca, reports that U.S. forces are trying to invade the capital of Oaxaca through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and requests the appointment of General Antonio de León to be military commander of the territory. p. 155-159.
- 2) Proclamation by the President of the Republic of Honduras, Juan Lindo and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Gutierrez protesting the U.S. invasion of 1847 and offering help. p. 160-182.
- 3) Complaint against General Jose Urrea operating in the State of Tamaulipas. p. 183-200.
- 4) Winfield Scott commanding general of the invading forces, proposing establishing a committee to work out the exchange of prisoners of war. p. 202-227.
- 5) Opinion of the Congressional Commission on the Peace Treaty between Mexico and the United States. p. 228-238.
- 6) Francisco Ortiz de Zárate, Governor of Oaxaca announces that the news was false concerning the invasion of Tehuantepec by 500 Americans. p. 239-244.
- 7) The Mayor of Tlaxcala reports that at least a thousand invaders have reached Nopalucan and are making movements in that region. p. 245-288.

- 8) Francisco Verduzco, Governor of Querétaro proclaims outrage and disappointment that northern troops have gone beyond the borders of Mexico leaving the interior states at the mercy of the invaders. p. 289-291.
- 9) Orders from the Governor of the State of Puebla, prohibiting trade in the areas occupied by the enemy. p. 292-300.
- 10) Inquiry into the actions and fate of the schooner "Fraternity", which has seen action against U.S. forces in the war. p. 301-313

L-E-1091 : (1847)

- 1) U.S. invasion. Orders from the government of Tamaulipas to make the National Guard available under General Urrea, to beat the American invaders. p. 2-4.
- 2) The government of Spain states that it does not support the claims of the United States in its current invasion of Mexican territory, but will keep strict neutrality. p. 5-6.
- 3) Eleno Vargas, Governor of Tamaulipas, said he has ordered that the coastal authorities receive the Spaniard, J. Larin, from Havana who brings guerrillas to harass the Americans. p. 7-32.
- 4) The Interim President orders Captain James Barroso to immediately march towards Peñón Viejo and be under the command of General Manuel Rincón. p. 33-37.
- 5) Order to the Commanding General of the Army of the East, to not prevent the evacuation of the elderly, children and women, from the city threatened by American forces. p. 38-39.
- 6) The legislatures of the states of Querétaro and Mexico, are opposed to the federal government entering into peace deals with the United States while the invaders have not left the territory. p. 40-54.
- 7) Ruperto Arsate, Mayor of Colima, asked whether the war taxes imposed on the people of Mexico should extend to foreigners. p. 55-57.
- 8) Request from the government of the Federal District, for a list of Americans who were expelled from the city and left for the interior.. p. 58-61.
- 9) Jose Ildefonso Castillo, announces that the National Guard is available in Tamaulipas to General Jose Urrea, as previously agreed. p. 62-122.
- 10) José María Yáñez, commanding general of Jalisco, indicates the desirability of the government to provide news of the war with the United States, whether favorable or unfavorable to prevent false alarms in public. p. 123-155.
- 11) Correspondence from the embassies of Mexico in Spain and France, the Mexican Consulate in Havana and the Secretary of War and Navy, regarding Mexico's war against the United States. p. 156-217.
- 12) Order from the District Governor to prohibit foreign individuals from flying the flag of their nation at their homes to mark the approach of the American invaders. p. 218-223.
- 13) The mill owners and managers ask permission to approach the general of U.S. forces to not enter the cities and seize the flour. p. 224-257.
- 14) Authorities from Tacuba and Tacubaya complain of abuses committed by U.S. troops in those places. p. 258-301.
- 15) The government of Puebla commissions Manuel Payno to represent them at the Supreme Federal Government during the U.S. invasion. p. 302-315.
- 16) The governor of Puebla writes to the officials of Veracruz asking them to help keep track of the movements from the American invaders. p. 316-318.
- 17) Casimiro Solano gives half of what he pays to send his eight children to primary school and gives it the government to fight the American invaders. p. 319-330.

L-E-1092 : (1847-1848)

- 1) Notices authorizing the government to impose forced loans, and occupy private properties in order to attend to the need of defending the country against the American forces. p. 2-5.
- 2) The government of Oaxaca sends a notice to governments of other states that Mexicans should perish rather than accept a dishonorable peace. p. 6-9.
- 3) The government of Tamaulipas reports the movements of the invading troops. p. 10-14.
- 4) The Governor of California reports the latest developments between government forces and the invaders. p. 15-22.
- 5) Information from the foreign diplomatic corps: in view of the occupation of the capital by the Americans, the supreme federal government has moved to the city of Querétaro. p. 23-36.
- 6) The Mayor of Colima praises the willingness of the people to pay war subsidies to the general government in their effort to fight against the Americans. p. 37-39.
- 7) J. Rafael Insunza, Governor of Puebla, announces that the invaders have taken over Huejotzingo. p. 40-42.
- 8) A congressional agreement relating to the measures that have been taken due to the war with the U.S. p. 43-45.
- 9) Reports sent to Foreign Service officers from Mexico regarding the events of the war with the United States and the occupation of the city by U.S. forces. p. 46-49.
- 10) The government of San Luis Potosi warns that U.S. troops have landed in Tampico. p. 50-52.
- 11) Negotiations between the Archbishop of Mexico and General Scott, head of the U.S. invading army, to free the Mexican prisoners in the Valley of Mexico. p. 53-74.
- 12) The Governor of Coahuila drafts a decree describing reprisals taken against the American invaders. p. 75-81.
- 13) Efforts of the Mexican consul in Marseilles, to seek favorable opinion in the press for Mexico. p. 82-88.
- 14) Reports from the government of Jalisco on the occupation by the Americans of Mazatlan and the measures taken to repel the invasion. p. 89.
- 15) Documents relating to the occupation of the capital of the Republic by the invaders and the buildings that were used to house them. p. 90-116.
- 16) The government of Puebla submitted the degree from the legislature of the State that it has not changed its view on the initiatives of peace or war with the United States. p. 117-121.
- 17) The District Governor reports that Americans occupy the former school and St. Bernard as accommodations. p. 122-136.
- 18) MR Veramendi, governor of the Federal District reports that the invading Americans are waiting for a contingent of forces, and then will march to the interior states and join with the invading forces from the Pacific and Atlantic. p. 137-139.
- 19) The Governor of Durango issues a degree from legislature of the State containing measures to defend the state against invading troops. p. 140-142.
- 20) The Governor of Mexico writes an essay to the legislative board on the question of peace or war with the United States. p. 143-154.
- 21) The New Mexico Legislative Council, appoints as governor of the territory Don Tomas Ortiz and as agent and representative of New Mexicans to the general government. p. 155-157.
- 22) Correspondence between the central government and Veracruz. The Governor of Oaxaca reports on the movements of suspicious vessels in Pochutla and Huatulco and asks for reinforcement to defend an attack against the invaders. p. 158-333.

L-E-1093 : (1848)

- 1) Correspondence between the governments of the States of the Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the U.S. invasion. A commission was appointed to establish borders between Mexico and the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The government of Puebla addressed the general government insisting it resolve the issue of peace with the United States. p. 2-5.
- 2) The government of Tamaulipas sends out a request to find out if there is a Quartermaster exercising the same functions that the American forces used when their forces were in the state. p. 6-9.
- 3) The Governor of Jalisco, Mr. Angulo Joaquin describes the blockade of the the port of San Blas and has already sent troops to protect against an invasion force. 10-14 p.
- 4) Troops are ordered from the states of Zacatecas, Guanajuato and San Luis Potosí to resist the invasion forces. p. 15-20.
- 5) Joaquin Angulo, Governor of Jalisco reports that the invaders have blocked the port of Manzanillo and he has already sent troops. p. 21-24.
- 6) Chiapas sends a note to Tabasco asking for weapons to repel the invasion in that state. p. 25-31.
- 7) The Governor of Puebla sends the policy that has changed with the American Commander General Scott regarding the imposed war contributions. p. 32-37.
- 8) The military commander of Rio Verde, José Antonio del Castillo reports on the state of the invaders in Tampico and his suspicions that the Governor of Tamaulipas is giving intelligence to the enemy. p. 38-42.
- 9) Instructions given to Mr. Ignacio Mora y Villamil and Benito M. Quijano Otero, to establish an armistice with the commanding general of the U.S. Army. p. 43-70.
- 10) The general command of Sonora reported that some U.S. forces have requested territory without needing it. p. 71-73.
- 11) The Assembly of New Mexico, reports on the occupation of that department by the invaders and the behavior observed by Governor and Commander General Manuel Armijo. p. 74-82.
- 12) The Director of the Archives, proposes that through the armistice with the United States, the American forces return the archives taken from the Mexican government. p. 83-96.
- 13) Decree of November 2 that sets up the commission to set the borders between Mexico and the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe. p. 97-103.
- 14) The mayor of the Baja California, reports on events related to the invasion in that region. p. 104-108.
- 15) The Mayor of Colima, reports that forces there have lifted the blockade of the port of Manzanillo, from the American ship that was there. p. 109-111.
- 16) The District Government attaches a copy of a communication addressed to him by Secretary of American military and civilian government, regarding reparations to be paid by the authorities. p. 112-129.
- 17) Damages committed by U.S. troops in the village of Huamantla, Tlaxcala. p. 130-136.
- 18) D. Mariano Otero writes that in all documents relating to the conclusion of the armistice there is no mention of the two initial projects created by the commissioners. p. 137-143.
- 19) Letter from Luis de la Rosa the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Jose Maria Luis Mora minister in England on the political state of Mexico after the war. p. 144-163.
- 20) Steps taken to secure the release of prisoners from San Patricio, according to the decrees found in the Treaty of Peace between Mexico and the United States. p. 164-167.
- 21) Gratitude to the Charge d'affaires of England for the good work they rendered in establishing the peace negotiations with the United States. p. 168-172.
- 22) U.S. General Butler, calls on the government of Mexico to reciprocally pardon the soldiers of both armies who deserted to the enemy. p. 173-175.
- 23) Delivery of the maritime customs taken in Mazatlan to the Mexican authorities. p. 176-187.

- 24) Delivery of customs taken by U.S. forces in Veracruz, Mazatlan, Matamoros and Guaymas. p. 188-216.
- 25) Reports sent to the American minister in Mexico: Mr. Nathan Clifford, containing copies of communications from U.S. officials in Matamoros declaring that they are resisting the transfer of customs duties. p. 217-221.
- 26) William Gates, delivered (without the due formalities) the customs taken in Tampico (Tamaulipas Santa Ana), to the administrator there: Jose Maria Cuesta. p. 222-237.
- 27) The Sonoran government reports that many Mexicans have migrated from Baja California. p. 238-240.
- 28) Reports requested by the U.S. minister in Mexico, regarding war materials and fortifications. p. 241-243.
- 29) Inventory of objects found in the room of the President upon vacating the capital to the American forces. p. 244-260.

L-E-1094 : (1848)

- 1) Efforts for peace, treaties, and covenants, to return national and private property after the evacuation of the country by U.S. forces. Foreign Invasion. A group of former American volunteer soldiers prepares to invade the territory of Coahuila in order to loot and kill. p. 2-10.
- 2) Invasion of Toluca and transfer of powers to Sultepec. p. 11-15.
- 3) The Governors of Sonora, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, are prepared to repel the American invasion. p. 16 - 28.
- 4) Information from Guaymas on the damage caused by U.S. forces in violation of the armistice. p. 29-42.
- 5) It was brought to the attention of the U.S. government that Americans have been committing attacks on people and property in Chihuahua. p. 43-66.
- 6) The Secretary of War, makes a request to the minister of the United States to completely remove all military forces that are still in Mexico. p. 67-70.
- 7) The Government of Tamaulipas requests guidance on what to do with Americans who are passing through the Mexican territory after the peace treaties by way of Rio de San Juan. p. 71-85.
- 8) The Commander of the State of Sinaloa, ensures that the Americans are evacuated from the Plaza de la Paz in Baja California. p. 86-92.
- 9) A large group Comanches, instigated by U.S. forces left the U.S. and invaded the territory of Chihuahua. p. 93.
- 10) The Finance Minister reports he did not receive the \$74,166.99 owed by the United States for the collection of customs in Guaymas, Mazatlan and Matamoros. p. 94-104.
- 11) The government minister in Washington wrote a note to the Tamaulipas government, on invasion of the territory by steamboats on the Rio de San Juan. p. 105-109.
- 12) The Mayor of the Baja California, writes that there were many difficulties for the American Commander to surrender to Mexico in that region. p. 110-113.
- 13) The Government of Coahuila reports that several units of men posing as a volunteer army of the United States, are threatening some border cities. p. 114-119 .
- 14) The American consul at Tampico gave out weapons and two cannons to rioters during the riots of August. p. 120-133.
- 15) The Minister of War, reports on some of the outrages committed in Matamoros by Americans. p. 134-144.
- 16) Mexico's consul in Havana, reports that Andres Silveira will embark to Mexico and try to convince and bring to pass the annexation of Tampico to the United States. p. 145-148.

- 17) Reports on the damage caused by American forces in Villa Rosales, Chihuahua, after signing the Treaty of Guadalupe. p. 149-165.
- 18) Translated copy of a newspaper in New Orleans outlining the idea of the annexation of Tamaulipas to the United States. p. 166-273.
- 19) The American Benito Lenton was evicted from his home and land in neighboring Chihuahua. p. 274-282.
- 20) Mexico requested the return of the fees collected by the Americans after the Treaty of Guadalupe was signed. p. 283-305.

L-E-1095 : (1849)

- 1) Efforts for peace, treaties, and covenants, to return national and private property after the evacuation of the country by U.S. forces. The Minister of War communicates news from Sonora regarding the passing of a caravan that goes to California. p. 1-2.
- 2) U.S. forces take possession of Isleta, Socorro and S. Elzeario; Chihuahua protests the U.S. occupation. p. 2a-68.
- 3) The government refuses the declaration of the Republic of Sierra, formed from northern Border States and mainly instigated by Americans. p. 69-93.
- 4) The Governor of Chihuahua worries about buffalo hunters crossing into and inhabiting the territory. p. 94-98.
- 5) Nathan Clifford, Minister from the United States, reports that the customs collected from Guaymas, Mazatlan and Matamoros are available to the Mexican government. p. 99-117.
- 6) Notices of a group of American adventurers that landed in Yucatan to join the Indians in battle against the whites. p. 118-144.
- 7) Communication from the Director of the Archives to collect 171 books belonging to government offices removed during the time of the invasion. p. 145-158.
- 8) The Governor of Tamaulipas, announces the arrival of the cavalry forces to El Paso del Pacuacho to build a fort. p. 159-161.
- 9) A party of armed Americans steals the ore from Cieneguilla, Sonora, outraging its inhabitants. p. 162-175.
- 10) It is brought to the attention of the United States that the Spanish, Mexicans and Chileans are outraged in Alta California for being forced to emigrate. p. 176-197.
- 11) Dealings in the case of the Mexicans: Vicente Olmos and Jose de la Luz Lastine have joined the invaders. p. 198-207.
- 12) A party of Americans crossed the borders of the Mexican territory and stole 15 wagons of merchandise that left Villa Mier, Tamaulipas. p. 208-243.