

List of documents sent by Mexican legation, &c.—Continued.

| No. | Date. | Contents. |
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| 153 | April 16 | Messrs. John W. Corlies & Co. to Mr. Romero. They answer, giving an account of what happened with Mr. Woodhouse, exposing his calumnies in his petition to Congress, and particularly in relation to the plot to assassinate him. |
| 154 | Mar. 23 | Mr. Romero to Mr. Henry. Asks for a report of the part he took in the Woodhouse business. |
| 155 | April 17 | Mr. Henry to Mr. Romero. Answer, stating what he knows, and enclosing documents to show the falsity of Mr. Woodhouse's assertions. |
| 156 | May 20 | Mr. Romero to General Wallace. Asking a similar report as in the preceding. |
| 157 | May 20 | General Wallace to Mr. Romero. Reply, noticing Mr. Woodhouse's prevarications. |
| 158 | May 15 | Mr. Romero to General Carvajal. Asks for a report in regard to Mr. Woodhouse's application to Congress. |
| 159 | April 15 | General Carvajal to Mr. Romero. Reply, showing the many voluntary tergiversations of Mr. Woodhouse. |
| 160 | April 18 | Mr. Romero to Mr. Dunbar. Asks if Mr. Woodhouse could possibly have fifty millions of Mexican bonds engraved in fifteen days. |
| 161 | April 20 | Mr. Dunbar to Mr. Romero. Reply, saying it is impossible to engrave them in so short a time. |
| 162 | April 8 | Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Asks if it is true, as Mr. Woodhouse states, that his difficulties with Mr. Romero have been settled, on condition that the latter name two directors in the company. |
| 163 | April 9 | Mr. Romero to Mr. Van Dyke. Reply, saying there is not a word of truth in it, and repeating his conversation with Judge Burnett. |
| 163½ | April 9 | List of directors in the Woodhouse company. |
| 164 | April 10 | Mr. Van Dyke to Mr. Romero. Answers the preceding letter, and says that Mr. Woodhouse has used his name without his authority, in putting it in the list of new directors of the company. |
| 165 | April 9 | Mr. Hull to Mr. Romero. Asks if it be true that he has concluded a contract with Mr. Woodhouse, and says his plan is the most likely to succeed. |
| 166 | April 10 | Mr. Romero to Mr. Hull. Answer, referring to the letter written the same day on that subject to Mr. Van Dyke. |

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LEGATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.

No. 176.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 26, 1865.

The general of division Lewis Wallace, of the army of volunteers of the United States, who for some time has commanded the military department of the centre, having his general quarters in Baltimore, and who enjoys the confidence of this government, has manifested to me on various occasions, as I think I have communicated to you, the greatest sympathy for our cause.

It may be about three months ago that he manifested to me that he was going to the Texas frontier with a commission from this government. He told me that he desired I should give him letters of introduction for some persons of confidence who might be on the frontier. Not believing it convenient to do this, I told him that Mr. Zambrano might give him some, and, in fact, did give him one for the General Don José I. Carvajal.

General Wallace got as far as Point Isabel, where there was a detachment of the United States army still remaining. From there he sent for General Carvajal, who had his camp near San Fernando, in the State of Tamaulipas, had several conversations with him, and, after conferring with the confederate chiefs of Brownsville, came back to Baltimore, bringing General Carvajal with him.

* * * * *
I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 2.

No. 187.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 30, 1865.

General Carvajal stated to me that as he had no power to dispose of more than the amount of the federal revenues in the State of Tamaulipas, with the object of accepting the services in that State of ten thousand volunteers from this country, and that guarantee not being enough to negotiate the funds necessary to pay the expenses of such an undertaking, he desired that citizen Zambrano, who has an authorization to dispose of other rents, should unite with him, and that both should work in concert.

With this object we had a meeting in my house on the 28th instant. I suggested the propriety of all those who had similar authorizations from the supreme government, instead of proceeding in disaccord, thereby injuring each other, to work together and united. General Carvajal spoke next, and said in substance what I have already given you.

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I reproduce to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 3.

No. 244.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 31, 1865.

In my note (No. 176) of the 26th of April last I informed you of the arrival in this city of General Carvajal, gave his motive for coming, and the objects he proposed to gain here. In two subsequent notes I alluded slightly to his labors, and now I deem it my duty to communicate to you all that has occurred in relation to this business.

General Carvajal thinks the authorization given him by the supreme government on the 12th of November of last year, to accept as many as ten thousand volunteers, to be raised in the United States; to purchase as many as forty

thousand muskets and three thousand cavalry arms, with outfits and other elements necessary to arm that number of Mexican forces, all under his immediate command, was a commission given him to come to this country to raise that force and purchase those elements; and in the execution of that commission he thinks I can have no opinion or vote, but that I ought to procure him means, on my responsibility and by my influence, to carry out the commission; and if I do not, he will bring an accusation against me for disobedience to the orders of the supreme government.

In vain I assured him I was the sole representative of the government of the republic here; that he had forfeited his title as an officer by going out of the limits of his jurisdiction; and while he remained in the United States he could do nothing without my consent; that the supreme government had put under my immediate direction the business of negotiating funds in this country by instructions and authorizations much posterior to those of General Carvajal. All was useless; the general thinks that so long as the ministry does not expressly say that the authorization of the 12th of November is revoked, he must consider it as valid, and will act accordingly.

I had two interviews with the general to-day; his extreme susceptibility, and his mistaken idea about the commission which he fancies the supreme government has given him in this country, and to which he thinks I must submit, did not permit us at that time to come to an agreement which should exist between two Mexicans who are serving their government, and are trying in good faith to aid their country in the difficult crisis through which it is now passing. By great moderation and condescension I have managed till now to avoid or delay a rupture with General Carvajal. I have, however, given him to understand clearly that I do not concur in his opinion of the nature of his commission and the character of my duties.

It seems to me almost impossible to arrive at an understanding with General Carvajal. I feel now more deeply than ever that the distance of the supreme government does not permit us to hear its voice in a proper time; yet I will do my duty regardless of consequences, and in spite of threats made against me. I think proper to communicate to you to-day all that has occurred up to this time, because I am sure in future I shall be obliged to refer to this unpleasant incident.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 4.

No. 358.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, July 25, 1865.

I have the honor to communicate to you what I know has occurred to General Carvajal subsequent to the note in relation to him which I addressed to you under No. 244, with the date of the 31st of May last.

Soon after the explanations I had with him on that day he determined to go to New York for the purpose of seeing if it would be possible for him to raise

means through the business men of that city. He requested me to give him a certificate to show that he had authority and power to negotiate resources and purchase elements of war, which I gave him on the 7th of June last, and tried to draw it up in such a way as to show that he had no other power than that given him by the supreme government on the 12th of November last. I enclose you a copy of that certificate, with its translation into Spanish. I gave him, besides, letters of recommendation for some persons of New York, and furnished him with the funds necessary to transfer himself to that city.

Since that time he has been laboring to obtain resources, although without any success. Despairing in his power to raise means, he wrote to me on the 10th instant, supplicating me to lend him two thousand dollars to enable him to return to Tamaulipas immediately.

In a short time that situation changed, and he wrote me on the 13th that "a strong company of that city offered to lend him two millions of dollars in cash, all the war material he wanted, and certain means to realize resources on a larger scale." He also told me he intended to place a portion of that money at the disposal of the supreme government.

He has since continued to write to me, informing me that the negotiation was going on in its arrangement, but gave me no particulars about it. More explicit in a letter of yesterday he tells me as follows:

"In the convention which I have celebrated are included all the revenues of Tamaulipas and San Luis for the payment of the debt and interest, except 20 per cent. reserved for the government expenses of those States. But I can dispose of all the funds needed for my forces, and any others the government may raise. Of course the government may or may not accept the offer; but I am certain it will ratify the convention, because it is of immense advantage to the country, I assure you. This relates to the excess of the loan that I need for my forces during two years.

"Till the approval comes you can dispose of mine, if you need it. The affair is arranged so as not to involve the government at Washington in any way whatever."

Such are the details of the arrangement which he has concluded that General Carvajal has condescended to communicate to me up to this time.

The circumstances of General Carvajal's success in raising funds is an evident proof that the time has now come to realize our loan.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United Mexican States to the government of the United States of America, do hereby certify that General J. M. de T. Carvajal, of the Mexican army, is the governor of the State of Tamaulipas, of Mexico, appointed by the national constitutional government of the republic, and that he was authorized by his gov-

ernment, under date of November 12, 1864, to make contracts for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and negotiate funds under the terms and conditions and with the powers therein specified, and that any contract or purchase that he will make in pursuance of and in accordance to said instructions will bind the national government of Mexico, and the public faith of the country.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

M. ROMERO,

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 6.

No. 380.] MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, August 8, 1865.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, General Carvajal brought me the documents relating to the arrangements he made in this city. They consist of the contract with the company with which he treated, which is entitled "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," and was organized on the 20th of March last, with a capital of twenty millions of dollars in paper and property; a power to Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, secretary and general agent of the company, to attend to the printing of the bonds as his attorney; and in concert with his other attorneys, another power in favor of Don Jesus Fuentes Muñiz, to represent it in this city as general agent, and, in unison with Don Francisco Zarco, to correct the proofs of the bonds, so that the Spanish portion of them may be correct; and lastly, the principal contract, which, together with the other documents, is dated at San Carlos, State of Tamaulipas, the 15th of May last.

I read the above documents in his presence, asking the necessary explanations for the intelligence of certain points, and making what observations I deemed necessary on others. After the reading I told him I could not give my opinion in regard to the arrangement till I had read the contract and thought upon it some time, for which reason I requested him to leave it with me or to send it to me. He told me he was translating it, but if the second secretary of the legation would come to his hotel he might take a copy of it. The copy was made yesterday, and to-day I can send you a copy and translation of that document. General Carvajal informed me that he had communicated to the supreme government the general terms of his contract, and that a special bearer of despatches would set out for that city soon, with the said documents, and a note of his giving a detailed account of his actions. I think this communication will arrive before the special messenger.

My former intercourse with General Carvajal, as you know, and the conduct he has observed towards me in the celebration of his contract, make my position in regard to him very delicate. I would willingly refrain from writing a single word about this, if the importance and transcendency of the affair did not make it my duty, as agent of the republic, to watch over national interests, and give your department my opinion on this arrangement, and to impart the facts relating to it which have come to my notice and may have an influence upon the determination that the citizen President may adopt.

I must begin by saying to you that, in my judgment, General Carvajal has arrogated to himself a representation he does not hold, the complete representation of the supreme government, in whose name he has acted. You must know if he has been really made governor of the State of San Luis, and if the powers

granted him to raise means also include legislative rights, which have been especially delegated by congress to the supreme government, all these irregularities may be passed over, provided the negotiation is to the advantage of the nation; but unfortunately I cannot consider it so; for in my judgment it is simply granting the corporation very valuable privileges, for the only consideration of selling our bonds at a very low figure, which could just as well be done by other firms that make a business of this, perhaps in a better way, by a commission of five or seven per cent., without concessions of any other kind.

Since my arrival in this city I have endeavored to obtain information about the company; for my first impression was it could not easily comply with the stipulations of the contract as General Carvajal understands them. Up to this time I have not been able to find out anything about it, nor hear of its principal agent, Mr. Woodhouse; but the very fact of their not being known in this city does not say much in their favor. As soon as I obtain reliable information, I will communicate it to you.

If this negotiation is effected, we must give up all hope of another on a larger scale, under different terms, as nobody will be willing to accept grants of less value than those that have already been made. General Carvajal has provided for the extension of the business in his contract, but in the same terms, leaving no room for alteration in some particulars, or chance of conditions less disadvantageous, making the whole depend upon the grant of the exclusive privilege to construct a railway, thus monopolizing in the hands of one single company all the railways that may be built in the most populous States of the republic.

In relation to the grievous terms of the contract, I refer to the memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, and in which is produced in numbers and exhibits its worth in a skeleton.

In my judgment, the principal object of the company is to obtain the concession of the railroad to Mazatlan. If this is obtained, it will endeavor to accomplish the business; if not, there is an end to it; for it is certain that the railroad to San Luis will not be an inducement sufficient to make the affair acceptable. Till the ratification of the supreme government is obtained for the railroad to Mazatlan, I think it will be very difficult to induce the company to make any considerable advance. General Carvajal has assured them that the ratification will come, and I think that is the understanding between them. The general supposed they would immediately advance three millions of dollars, so that he could return to Tamaulipas, although this, as you will see, is not stipulated in the contract. I learn that on Saturday, the 5th instant, he sent to collect a bill of one hundred thousand dollars, as part of the three millions. The company wrote on the back of the draft that it would be paid when the bonds were issued, which, as I understand it, will be delayed some three weeks or a month.

It is also very remarkable that General Carvajal has arranged the business in a way that the funds remain ordinarily at his disposal, as is seen in the form of the drafts found in the contract. If a shorter term be fixed for the construction of the railroad, if it does not contain an exclusive privilege to build railroads in all the States through which it passes, and if other privileges be granted to the company that proposes to build it, or other companies formed with capital to carry out the enterprise, even the privilege of monopoly might be conceded, with the great danger of concentrating in a few hands almost all the railroads of the republic.

But as the concession is now made it is almost impracticable, and is equivalent to a prohibition to build railroads for fifteen or more years in the States through which the proposed one is to pass. If, in this country, where railroads cost less and produce more, there is no company, rich as it may be, that ventures alone to build more than one hundred leagues of railroad, how can a single company build a line of hundreds and even thousands of leagues in Mexico? General Carvajal has intimated to me that he wishes me, as the representative of the re-

public, to assume the contract which he has made, and immediately grant the extension of the railroad to Mazatlan; in which case he assures me I could dispose of the funds I most wished. I believe I have no power to authorize such a contract, and even if I had, I would not do it; but, at the same time, not wishing to embarrass General Carvajal, so that he may not say his project failed because I opposed it, I agreed not to express my opinion on the subject, not to see any members of the company, or not to mention the subject, if I should happen to see them, and if General Carvajal should ask me directly if I intended to ratify the contract, I should simply say to him I had no power to do it. So, if the negotiation could be realized in this way, they will have a good beginning, and I will do all I can to remedy the evil caused, and make other arrangements on better terms, though it may be a bad precedent; and if not realized, which in my judgment is most probable, I will have an open field to proceed under better auspices.

Since this arrangement, and those which Generals Sanchez, Ochoa, and Vega might have made in San Francisco, by virtue of powers for that object granted to them by the supreme government, and by which they have disposed of the revenues of the Pacific States, you will perceive that I will have little to offer for a grand negotiation, and that it will be impossible for our debt to assume a system of unity, so desirable for us as well as for our creditors. Past experience induces me to recommend to you in a very particular manner that the supreme government adopt in future the system of intrusting those affairs to a single person, instead of appointing many, entirely independent of each other, and with different instructions. I recommend, therefore, to the supreme government to charge me exclusively with the arrangement of those affairs, if I am to have anything to do with them, or to deprive me entirely of the power it has given me to interfere, if it can find a more proper person to attend to them, which I would much prefer.

I repeat to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 7.

Contract.

To whom it may concern :

As manifested by various decrees or supreme orders of different dates, it is the policy of the constitutional republic of Mexico, of which Benito Juarez is now the citizen President, to encourage in all lawful and consistent ways emigration to and colonization of the States of Mexico. In furtherance of said policy, the citizen President aforesaid issued supreme orders from the city of Chihuahua, then the seat of government, one dated November 8, 1864, the other dated November 12, 1864, authorizing General José M. I. Carvajal, then and now civil and military governor of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, among other powers, "to arbitrate the ways and means that may be necessary" for certain specified purposes; also, to contract a foreign loan of such amount as he might think required "to promote the same policy," of which supreme orders extracts vesting said authorizations have been copied in the English and Spanish languages, and the copies, duly authenticated, delivered by the said General Carvajal to the party with whom the following arrangement has been undertaken.

Know ye, therefore, that in conformity to the policy mentioned, and by virtue of the authority conferred by the said supreme orders, said General José M. I. Carvajal, on this 15th day of May, 1865, at the town of San Carlos, Tamaulipas, has bound and obligated the government of the States of which he is governor, and the general government of the United States of Mexico, of which he is the agent as aforesaid, all of the first part, to and with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, in March, 1865, office 43 Exchange Place, New York city; and that the said United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of the second part, has, at the same time and place, similarly bound and obligated itself to and with the said State governments, and the said general government of the United States of Mexico, to the effect and in the words and figures following, to wit:

First. The said parties of the first part hereby grant to the said party of the second part two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of Tamaulipas, and two hundred and fifty square leagues of vacant agricultural lands, situated in the State of San Luis Potosi, to be selected and located by the agents of the said second party.

Second. The said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part two thousand one hundred and thirty-six mines, situated in the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, to be selected, located, denounced, and worked by the agents or assigns of the said second party. The mines to be thus selected, &c., it is expressly understood, are what are designated by the mining laws of Mexico as "company mines," composed of seven *pertenencias* of a square of two hundred Mexican *varas*, equivalent to about fifty (50) square acres to a mine.

Third. And the said parties of the first part also hereby grant to the said party of the second part the privilege of constructing and operating, under its sole management and direction, a substantial double-track steam railway, to begin at the city of Matamoras, on the Rio Grande river, and running by way of the cities of San Carlos and Victoria, and the towns of Jamaeme, Palmillas, and Miquihuana, in Tamaulipas, and the city of San Luis Potosi, in the State of San Luis Potosi, to extend to the western limit of the latter State, with a view to its ultimate extension, by the most eligible route, to Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast. Like privilege is hereby granted to the said second party to construct and operate branches of said railway to Soto La Marina and Tampico, by such routes and through such places as to said second party may seem the best. To effect all which the said first parties further grant to the said second party the free and uninterrupted right of way for said railroad and branches, of a width not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet, together with the right to convert to its use for said railroads all material convenient to the line thereof, and of whatever kind necessary in the construction of the same, the payment of such rights of way and construction material to be arranged and provided for by the government of either of the said States in which they may be situated, whenever they are the property of an individual proprietor or citizen who claims compensation for their conversion. Also, lots of land, suitable in situation and quantity for station-houses, water tanks, depots, storage-houses, and every appurtenance essential to the operation of railroads. Also, the privilege of navigating any bay, lake, or river, when necessary to perfect and continue any line of travel or transportation. Also, the right to construct canals when they may be convenient to connect any such bays, lakes and rivers. Also, to construct telegraph lines along said railroad and branches, or between points which they may intersect. Also, to sink artesian wells wherever they may be required for the purposes of said second party. Also, to continue and complete said railroads, telegraphs, and lines of water communication and travel from the western limit of the State of San Luis Potosi to the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, by routes the most