

house as the bankers of said company, I beg of you to tell me if you really have ever been the bankers of the company aforesaid, and if your name has been used in such prospectus with your authority.

Hoping to be favored with an answer at your earliest convenience, I remain, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, New York city.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 140.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,  
New York, March 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th instant has been received.

With regard to the company named by you we have no information; they have never kept any account nor done any business with us, nor are we acquainted with any of the officers connected therewith.

We were informed some time since that our name had been used in connection with it, which was unauthorized, and we feel that it was an unwarrantable liberty taken in doing so.

Yours, respectfully,

HOWES & MACY.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 141.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1867.

SIR: Having read in a printed prospectus of the "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," printed in 1865, your name and the one of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, as the counsel of that company, I beg of you to do me the favor of stating, should there be no objection to it, if you really was the counsel of that company, or whether your name was used without your consent.

Hoping that you will pardon me for trespassing on your time, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. SAMUEL E. COURTNEY, New York city.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 142.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,  
New York, March 29, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, in which you ask me if I really was the counsel for the "United States,

European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," or whether the late Daniel S. Dickinson was the counsel for said company.

In answer thereto, I have to say that neither the late Mr. Dickinson nor myself were ever counsel for said company.

About a year ago, I think, a gentleman brought me a pamphlet purporting to contain a statement or prospectus of said company, in which I found the names of Mr. Dickinson and myself printed as counsel. I told the party that we were not counsel, and had nothing to do with the company, and that the insertion of our names was unauthorized. I then went and saw Mr. Woodhouse, and told him our names must be taken off the book. He said that there were only a few printed, and that it would be done at once. I informed him he had no authority for using the names. This ended the matter, and I have heard nothing of it since.

In addition, permit me to say that we never gave any counsel to said company in any way, shape, or manner.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

SAMUEL E. COURTNEY.

Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 143.

MEXICAN LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Washington, March 15, 1867.

In a letter which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse wrote me from your city, dated the 21st of February, 1866, he says you manifested a desire to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company." Although I am certain the assertion is entirely without foundation, yet I beg you to tell me all that has taken place in relation to the affair.

Mr. Andrew Cassard, entitled secretary of the said company, wrote to me on the 17th of January, 1866, that you had been in the company's office just opened, at 58 Broadway. Now, as the object of that visit may be misinterpreted, I beg you will also make an explanation of that incident.

I repeat to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

C. JUAN N. NAVARRO,

Consul General of the Mexican Republic  
in the United States, New York City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 144.

No. 7.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE MEXICAN  
REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,  
New York, March 16, 1867.

I received your note of yesterday asking me to answer the two following questions:

1st. If I ever at any time told Mr. Woodhouse that I wanted to be a "director in the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company?"

2d. If it is true, as Mr. Andrew Cassard affirms, that I made a visit to the said company, in the office recently opened at No. 58 Broadway?

To the first question my answer is: I positively contradict Mr. Woodhouse's assertion; I not only have never expressed a wish to join a company with that gentleman, but, on the contrary, I wish to have nothing to do with him.

In regard to the visit, three words will explain it: As I was passing the corner of Broadway and Exchange Place one day Mr. Daniel Woodhouse came out of a house near by—No. 58, I presume it was—and invited me to look at the room he was fitting up for the office of his company. I went in and took a look at the furniture, carpets, &c.; all in confusion, no arrangement begun, nothing fixed. That was the only time I was there, and that is what Mr. Cassard calls my visit to the company, I suppose.

I repeat the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JUAN N. NAVARRO.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,  
*Enviado Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the Mexican Republic in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 145.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Washington, March 18, 1867.*

In his petition to the United States Congress, Mr. Woodhouse says that in July, 1866, two persons named Hay and Corey tried to take from him by force the certificate you gave to General Carvajal on the 7th of June, 1865, but he seized Hay by the throat and recovered the document he had snatched, and then Hay threatened him with a pistol, and afterwards declared he had been employed by you to do the act. It is to be noticed that Mr. Woodhouse uses your name here, when, on writing to you on the 11th of September of that year a letter which I answered, he vaguely alludes to an attempt at "robbery and assassination" made against him without mentioning Hay, and apparently giving another origin to the violent attack he complains of. Besides, it cannot be imagined why you should want to seize by violence papers whose existence you have never denied. Mr. Woodhouse adds that, when the police arrested Hay and Corey, "a man, who said he was the secretary of legation to Mr. Romero, asked them if they succeeded in getting the papers, and seemed much dissatisfied at the failure."

This passage must allude to me, as I am secretary of this legation, and I must say I know nothing of those events, except from what Mr. Woodhouse wrote; and during the whole of July, 1866, when they were supposed to have occurred, I was in Washington, whence I was not absent for a single day, as you know, and as my work in the office will show, and I did not go to New York till the following month of August.

With these brief remarks, I renew to you the protestations of my distinguished consideration.

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 146.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Washington, April 1, 1867.*

DEAR FRIEND: In a list which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse made in January, 1866, of the persons composing his so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," it seems there is a person named M. Zarco, formerly Mexican minister, who is one of the directors. Presuming Mr. Woodhouse means you, I beg of you to inform me if you authorized your name to be used in that manner.

Your friend, &c.,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don FRANCISCO ZARCO, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 147.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1867.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have just received your letter of yesterday informing me that Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, in January, 1866, made out a list of the persons comprising his so-called "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," and a person by the name of M. Zarco, ex-minister of Mexico, appears as one of the directors in said company; and, believing it to be me, you ask me if Mr. Woodhouse was authorized to use my name in that manner.

In reply I must inform you that your letter gives me the news for the first time; that I scarcely know Mr. Woodhouse by sight, and never spoke to him on the subject, and, therefore, he was not authorized to announce me as a director of a company of which I know nothing, and with which I have nothing to do.

When it was made public that the contract between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse was annulled, some person told me another company was to be formed to furnish resources to the Mexican government, and introduce material improvements in our country. That person offered me the place of trustee in the company, and I refused it, saying I could not take part in any business so foreign to my occupation.

I think proper to add that the person who made me the offer, and who mentioned capitalists unknown to me, as members of the company, assured me the affair would be legal, honorable, and favorable to Mexico, and Mr. Woodhouse was not to be interested in the new organization.

I remain your friend and obedient servant,

FRANCISCO ZARCO.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, *Washington.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 148.

WASHINGTON, *March 12, 1867.*

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND:

I also request you to send me the particulars of what passed when Mr. Woodhouse took from you the contract which he had made with General Carvajal. Said Woodhouse presented a petition to Congress, of which I enclose a copy, and, by intrigue, has managed to deceive many respectable persons.

Your friend, &amp;c.,

M. ROMERO.

Señor Don JESUS FUENTES Y MUÑEZ, *New York.*WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 149.

NEW YORK, *April 6, 1867.*

CITIZEN MINISTER: In the petition which Mr. Daniel Woodhouse presented to the Congress of the United States on the question of Mexican bonds, which he said were authorized to be issued in representation of the so-called United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and in virtue of the contract which was made for that purpose with General José M. J. Carvajal, the commissioner of our government, and which he subsequently annulled, on finding out that Woodhouse had deceived him and lured him by false pretences, and which our government also disapproved as soon as it heard of the said contract, because General Carvajal had exceeded the powers conferred upon him, Mr. Woodhouse relates that when the contract was delivered to him it was not properly drawn up, which appears from the certificate signed by the notary, Mr. Stephen D. Van Shaik; for which reason I report what occurred to me when I delivered the contract to Mr. Woodhouse.

On the night of the 31st of July, 1865, and after the contract was signed by General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse, and certified by our consul general, Juan Navarro, to which acts I was a witness, Mr. Woodhouse and General Carvajal agreed that I should have it authenticated the next day by the notary, Mr. Van Shaik, and have the seal of the Mexican consulate put to it by Mr. Navarro, and then return all the documents to General Carvajal. On the 1st of August, the next day, I took the documents to Mr. Van Shaik's office and left them till two o'clock, when I met Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett in the notary's office, and they delivered the legalized documents into my hands, and I started to the consulate to get them sealed, the three persons going with me, Mr. Woodhouse saying he had seen General Carvajal that morning, and it was considered of the greatest importance to show Mr. Seward the contract, so as to arrange for its success, and Mr. Woodhouse was to go to Washington immediately, and I was to give him a copy of the contract and the authority for it from General Carvajal, relating to the issue of bonds, for they had agreed that Woodhouse should start at four that afternoon for Washington, and as it was then three o'clock, we could not go to Fourteenth street and get back in time. I told Mr. Woodhouse, in presence of Mr. Van Shaik and Mr. Sackett, that I had positive orders not to give up the documents, but return them to the general, to which Mr. Woodhouse said, insisting on his conference that morning with General Carvajal and on the counter-order, for want of time; and thus deceived I gave him the docu-

ments belonging to him, and then carried the others to General Carvajal, and told him what had been done. I then learned that Woodhouse had not been there that day, and, of course, no such order had been given, as General Carvajal did not want him to have the papers at that time, because there was another contract to be drawn up with Woodhouse, when he promised to advance a considerable sum of money on the loan that was to be negotiated.

Mr. Woodhouse did not start to Washington in the four o'clock train as he said he would, nor did he go the next day, and did not see General Carvajal for two or three days; and it is also false that he made that journey with General Wallace on the first of August, but went some time subsequently.

Such are the facts and reasons why I gave the contract to Woodhouse contrary to General Carvajal's orders—deceived by Woodhouse, who told me General Carvajal said I must deliver the papers to him.

Although General Carvajal did not approve of my conduct in giving up the papers to Mr. Woodhouse, yet he thought I had been deceived, as he had been, even to the extent of signing the contract; nevertheless, I hope our government and you, Mr. Citizen Minister, will consider the honesty of my intentions, and excuse a fault of mine which gave Woodhouse an opportunity to swindle our country without conscientious scruples.

I have thus given, Citizen Minister, a true statement of all that concerns me personally, refuting Woodhouse's assertions made in his published petition, and I submit it to you, to make what use you please of it.

I repeat the expression of my distinguished consideration and esteem.

JESUS FUENTES Y MUÑIZ.

Citizen MATIAS ROMERO,

*Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican  
Republic in Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 150.

WASHINGTON, *March 13, 1867.*

DEAR GENERAL: You are already aware, as Mr. Tift informs me, of Mr. Woodhouse's petition to Congress, which he has published in pamphlet form.

Please send me, at your earliest convenience, a full statement of all you know in regard to the facts averred by Mr. Woodhouse in said publication, especially those in which you may be more or less concerned. I want that statement to file it with other documents about the same affair, which I might use in due time.

Very truly yours,

M. ROMERO.

General H. STURM, *New York City.*WASHINGTON, *April 20, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 151.

NEW YORK, *April 10, 1867.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of March 13, I herewith state to you all the facts connected with the transactions between General Carvajal

and the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, so far as I am cognizant of them or recollect them at the present time.

On the 5th day of August, 1865, I arrived in the city of New York from Indianapolis, Indiana, in obedience to a telegraphic order received from General Carvajal.

On my arrival, I at once reported to said general at his hotel in this city, and I was informed by him that he had concluded an arrangement with the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, of this city, by which said company had agreed to negotiate a loan of thirty millions of dollars for the republic of Mexico, and that they had further agreed, in consideration of certain grants and privileges given to the said company by the Mexican government, to at once advance to him, General Carvajal, in cash, the sum of three millions dollars, United States currency, to enable him to procure certain munitions of war for his government, and for other purposes, and he directed me at once to make all the necessary arrangements to carry out certain instructions he had given me under date of March 1 and March 11, 1865, namely, to purchase certain specified amounts of munitions of war and provide the necessary transportation for them to Mexico, stating that he would provide me with the necessary means on the following Monday, as the company had promised to furnish him one million of dollars on that day.

On the same day I visited several prominent merchants and manufacturers and made partial arrangements for powder, rifles, and some other articles which I was instructed to purchase.

On my return to the hotel, on the evening of this day, I found in General Carvajal's room two men, whom General Carvajal introduced to me, the one as Mr. Daniel Woodhouse, secretary of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, the other as Mr. E. B. Sackett, treasurer of the same company. These two persons remained with General Carvajal, Major General Lew. Wallace, who was also present, and myself, until after 11 o'clock at night, during which time we discussed the manner of carrying out certain arrangements that General Carvajal had then in view. Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Sackett stated to me, during the conversation, that their company had a cash capital of twenty millions of dollars, and had five millions of dollars in United States seven-thirty bonds, then on deposit to their credit at the Bank of Commerce in the city of New York, and that they would on the following Monday (this being Saturday) furnish General Carvajal with one million dollars, but it would probably be three or four days before they would be able to furnish the general with the whole three millions of dollars as they had agreed, stating as a reason that the board of directors of their company would meet on Monday, August 7, and it would necessarily require two or three days after to get all the papers, &c., in the proper shape. They urged me, however, to lose no time in making my purchases and completing all my arrangements; that I might rely upon it that payments would be promptly made, and that the general would be able, so far as they or their company was concerned, to leave for Mexico in a week from that time. They also stated that the meeting of the board of directors was a mere formality, and that everything was fully arranged.

The appearance of Woodhouse and Sackett and the manner of their conversation, and the statements which they made, were such that I formed a very poor opinion of them, and grave doubts arose in my mind as to the ability of their company to fulfil the promises they had that evening made. The more I thought of this during the night the more fully I became convinced that a company possessing so much wealth as these persons had stated, would not confide the management of its business and intrust the two most responsible offices of the company to such individuals as I had met on the previous evening, and I concluded to make my apprehensions known to General Carvajal. I did so on the following day, Sunday, August 6, but was assured by him that everything

was all right, and that he knew it, and he showed me a printed prospectus of said company, which mentioned as trustees of the company the names of several gentlemen known to me as among the most respectable and wealthy merchants and bankers of New York, viz., Mr. Paul N. Spofford, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Company; Mr. Ezra Bliss, Mr. Burnett, and several others not known to me. This, together with the confidence expressed by General Carvajal, staggered me somewhat, but I made up my mind not to conclude any contracts until I had fully investigated this matter and satisfied myself of the stability of the company. I so stated to General Carvajal, and gave as my reasons that I feared he was being imposed upon, he being a stranger in a strange land, and as his business necessarily required secrecy at this time, these men had taken advantage of this; and I further explained to him how injurious it would be to the interests of the Mexican government if I should make contracts on its account and it should afterwards be ascertained that the government was not in a position to promptly pay its obligations and fulfil its contracts. This matter was discussed between the general and myself until late at night, and I became fully satisfied that the general's whole soul was wrapped up in the idea of saving his country, and that his anxiety, and his impatience to leave for Mexico with aid to his countrymen, had permitted him to be imposed upon by a set of *designing sharpers*. I therefore, with a view to the credit and best interests of the Mexican government, concluded it prudent to pursue a course which, without interfering with the general's plans, would in a very few days solve all the doubts in the case. Consequently, on the following day, I asked of General Carvajal an order on the said company for a sufficient amount of money to pay for certain articles that I had partially agreed to purchase on the previous Saturday. Accordingly, the general first gave me two orders on said company for \$50,000 in United States currency each. He requested me, however, not to present these orders on this day, as, according to Woodhouse's statement, the board of directors of this company were to meet then, and said I had better wait until next day before I presented them. This I complied with, but being desirous of losing no time, I did go on this day to the house of J. W. Corlies & Co., with whom I was negotiating for the purchase of a quantity of shovels, axes, and other articles, and explained to them how the money would be paid, &c., and requested Mr. J. N. Tift, of this firm, to present these two drafts at the office of the aforesaid company on the *following day* for payment, at the same time requesting him to ascertain the standing of the company. This he cheerfully complied with, but gave me no satisfactory answer by evening, as no bank, bankers, or merchants seemed to know of the existence of the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. Mr. Tift, however, stated that the company might be a newly-formed one, and therefore unknown, and he further said, after I had given him the names of the principal trustees, that if Mr. Spofford and others I mentioned were connected with said company, it certainly was responsible. I therefore, on the following day, presented the two aforesaid drafts *myself* at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, where they were both accepted by Daniel Woodhouse, as secretary of the company, but in such a manner that they were not negotiable, Woodhouse not stating in his acceptance the place where they should be payable. Upon asking him at what bank or where they would be paid, he said, "*Here, of course; we do our own banking; we have more money than all the banks of New York together.*" &c.

To my request, in that case, to pay me the money for these drafts at once, he replied that the Mexican government had not as yet complied with all its agreements, and that the board of directors had decided at their meeting not to pay out such an amount of money until the contracts were fully concluded, and, further, that he had a telegram from Mr. Seward, (Secretary of State,) a former fellow-student and law-partner of his, (as he claimed,) who desired him (Woodhouse) to come on to Washington for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to

this matter. He stated, however, at the same time, that it would be all right in a few days, as he had assurances from Washington that, in case the company should be hindered in any way in furnishing the money as rapidly as it might be required by the Mexican government, the government of the United States would advance to their company any amount to the extent of thirty millions, to aid it in this Mexican enterprise, &c., &c. Mr. E. B. Sackett made similar statements, although not quite so bold as those of Woodhouse.

All this, however, only served to strengthen me in my opinion that the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company was a humbug, and that General Carvajal had been imposed upon by men who designed to obtain into their possession the bonds of the republic of Mexico, and who did not intend to advance to that government one cent until money had been received from the sale of the bonds, *if then*.

I again urged Mr. Tift to seek an interview on the following day with Mr. Spofford and other gentlemen I had named, which he promised he would do. I reported all this to General Carvajal, who of course felt very much dissatisfied, but still hoped on, believing it impossible that any American could be capable of making such misrepresentations and of committing so gross a fraud.

In the evening Woodhouse and Sackett called on General Carvajal, and then they both repeated to General Carvajal what they had said to me before, about Mr. Seward, &c., giving as an additional reason for their delay in paying the money, (which, however, as they stated, they had not felt at liberty to communicate to me,) that the government of the United States had communicated to the President of their company a desire that nothing should be done by the company until it could be done all at once and in perfect concert with the United States government, as otherwise it might, in case of some unforeseen defeat or accident, be fatal to the whole project in view.

The hollowness of all these statements and promises General Carvajal either did not see, or was unwilling to acknowledge at the time, for, on this very evening, after the interview with Woodhouse and Sackett, he expressed himself as still confident and hopeful, and assured Messrs Fuentes and Zarco (who also called on him and expressed their doubts) that everything would be right yet.

On the following day Mr. Tift stated to me that, according to my request, he called on Mr. Spofford and others, and that each one of these gentlemen had declared to him that they were not connected with this company in any way whatever, and that the use of their names was unauthorized by and the existence of the company unknown to them. In addition to this, some facts had come to light which connected Woodhouse with some former not very creditable transactions, and which did not help to raise his credit any. All of which I reported to General Carvajal in the evening, when, of course, he became satisfied that he had been made the victim of a swindle. I then urged upon the general the necessity of prompt measures, and to at once have the contract cancelled and the parties brought to justice if possible; but this he was not inclined to do, as he feared that the publication of this affair at that time would be injurious to his government, although I explained to him that instead of injuring the government then, it could, in my opinion, be benefited by it, and that it certainly would be much more injurious, at some future time, to pass this over in silence now, and that it would leave it in the power of Woodhouse & Co. to impose upon American citizens, who, not understanding this affair, might invest money in any bonds he might sell under his contract, and that it would be a repetition of the Jecker fraud. On this occasion I requested permission of General Carvajal, who, up to this time had remained secluded, to introduce to him Mr. J. N. Tift and Mr. J. W. Corlies, the gentlemen who had aided me in exposing this fraudulent concern, and who had offered me freely their assistance, if any was needed; and upon his consenting, I first introduced Mr. J. N. Tift, with whom he had a full conference, and who in turn introduced to the general Mr. Louis Henry, a lawyer of great respectability.

After full consultation it was deemed advisable by all parties that no time ought to be lost in at once revoking the power of attorney given to Mr. Woodhouse and in cancelling and annulling the contract.

Subsequently, General Carvajal made a new contract with Messrs. J. W. Corlies & Co., and since that time I have had no further connection of any kind with Woodhouse and his company.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. STURM.

Señor M. ROMERO, *Mexican Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 152.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: \* \* \* \* \*

I have noticed the article published in the World.

To complete the series of papers that I need in regard to the Woodhouse affair, I beg of you to write and send me at your earliest convenience a statement of what transpired between General Carvajal and Mr. Woodhouse, and especially in relation to the facts he mentions in his petition to Congress; with which, you know, I desire to have Mr. Tift's statement about the reported plot to assassinate Woodhouse, as you very likely have noticed that he now attempts to make me a part of it, when I did not know anything about it until after an attempt to extract from him some supposed forged papers had passed.

You will oblige me, too, by sending a copy of General Carvajal's affidavit, the revocation of his power to Woodhouse to print the bonds, and any other papers you may possess and which bear on this subject. I need them all as early as possible.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Messrs. JOHN W. CORLIES & Co.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 153.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your verbal suggestion to the writer, (our Mr. J. N. Tift,) and with those contained in your favor of the 22d ultimo, we propose to state to you such facts as occur to us connected with the origin of our present relation with the Mexican government, and bearing upon the recent publications made in the newspapers by Daniel Woodhouse and others associated with him, and especially relating to his "petition" and the prospectus of the (so-called) "United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company," which we understand was not long since submitted for congressional investigation and action.

H. Ex. Doc. 38—10