

In the same reply Mr. Woodhouse also says that, at the request of General Carvajal, I accompanied him to Washington and submitted the contract to Secretary Seward. Prior to the execution and delivery of an agreement so important, I suggested the necessity of ascertaining, if possible, whether, considering the relations existing between France and the United States, Mr. Seward would permit the placement of a Mexican loan in the United States. With this in view, at General Carvajal's request, I went to Washington in company with Mr. Woodhouse. The Secretary promptly said there was no law prohibiting such a transaction. That reply I telegraphed to General Carvajal in New York.

After the refusal to make the advances agreed upon I could no longer conceal from General Carvajal that I believed Mr. Woodhouse to be a confidence man. The question then arose, if such was the case, what was to be done? In view of the fact that the contract was already in possession and might be made the ground of legal proceedings, which would at least expose the general's mission, and surround it with other difficulties; in view, also, of the effect such a circumstance might have upon the general's standing in his own country, I advised that nothing be done until the credit of the so-called Land and Mining Company was thoroughly sounded. For this purpose I urged the drawing of drafts against it for \$3,000,000. I also urged the general to require a meeting immediately of the directors of the said company. If the drafts should be dishonored, or if no such meeting could be had, then General Carvajal would be in position to enjoin Woodhouse from exercising the authority conferred by the contract and its incidental papers, or to give notice of summary revocation of everything, and leave the enemy to his remedy. This advice was accepted; following it up promptly, a meeting of the directors was called at an office on Broadway, borrowed by Woodhouse for the purpose. General Carvajal attended it, accompanied by some of his friends; among them General H. Sturm, Mr. J. N. Tift, L. Henry, esq., and myself. It is enough to say that the respectable gentlemen whose presence at the meeting had been promised by Woodhouse, and upon whose credit, feloniously used for the purpose, he had thus far succeeded in his imposition, were not there. About the same time, also, drafts were drawn against the company in the usual form. Mr. Woodhouse amended them so as to make the payment due from *funds in possession from the sale of Mexican bonds*. As the bonds had not been engraved or printed, and as a draft in that form could not be protested, those circumstances, together with the failure of the meeting, made the attempted swindle so bald and transparent that legal proceedings became unnecessary. Mr. Henry, as attorney for the Mexican government, at once served all necessary notices of revocation, and the affair became simply contemptible.

I do not think it necessary to say more.

Very truly, your friend,

LEW. WALLACE.

Señor Don M. ROMERO, *Minister, &c.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 158.

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

I enclose you a manuscript copy of a petition of Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to the Congress of the United States, which the said individual has circulated in

pamphlet form, but of which I could not obtain a copy to send you. For the purpose of proving in a proper manner the falsity of various reports contained in that petition, I have already asked information (which is now coming in) from the consul general of the republic in this country, from C. Jesus Fuentes Muniz, and from General Herman Sturm. But as your report is of the greatest interest in this affair, I beg you to give it to me as soon as possible, inserting everything you know about Woodhouse, so as I can add it to the other reports and be prepared to act at any moment, in the best manner, in this affair.

I have the honor to repeat on this occasion the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen General of Division JOSÉ M. J. CARVAJAL.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 159.

LA JOYA, April 15, 1867.

CITIZEN MINISTER: I have the honor herein to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated the 15th of March ultimo, together with a copy, accompanying it, of a petition made to the Congress of the United States by Daniel Woodhouse, and a notice published by the Mexican legation under your charge, declaring as null and void certain pretended Mexican bonds issued by Woodhouse.

In your note aforesaid I am requested by you to furnish a report containing the real facts relating to the contract that I had entered into with Woodhouse, thereby explaining the true state of the case, in order that the false and unwarrantable statements made by Woodhouse to the American Congress may be effectually contradicted, placing it in its proper light.

I do not wonder Mr. Woodhouse should relate so many falsehoods in this connection, but I certainly am surprised at his daring audacity to approach so august a body as the American Congress, being aware, as it is natural he must, of his infamy and criminality.

I shall proceed, therefore, to inform you that from the beginning of his narrative Mr. Woodhouse falls short of truth when he says, "the confidential friend of General Carvajal desired to introduce me to that gentleman." The truth is, however, that a certain person, recommended to me by a Mexican officer and patriot, Colonel Balbantin, informed me that there were wealthy bankers who were very anxious to lend money to the Mexican republic, and to assist against the French, provided they could make by it. This person I found afterward to be Mr. Woodhouse's confidential friend, and he, doubtless, had tangible reasons for it. He informed me that Woodhouse desired to see me, and that much good might come of it to my country; I agreed, then exacting a promise of secrecy. I saw Woodhouse, and although his language and manners were extremely vulgar and repulsive, he made so many promises, and so pretended to be the representative of a company worth at the time forty millions of dollars, that I asked him for evidence of his statements. He came afterwards with documents showing that "The United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company" did exist by charter, at least on paper or parchment. He also brought with him a certain Mr. Sackett, his inseparable companion and witness, who was a member of the company. Many respectable names of merchants and bankers appeared on his papers. He also handed me a printed prospectus purporting to represent the officers and directors of the

company, its bankers, and its attorney. And on inquiry being made of the standing of the principal bankers, I was informed satisfactorily that they were highly respectable and trustworthy, as also several of the directors and ostensible stockholders. Title-deeds were shown me for what appeared to be immense and valuable oil and mining lands, the primitive value of which was said to be twenty millions of dollars.

In view of these data I agreed to enter into certain conditional contracts, and requested Major General Lew. Wallace to act as my friend and legal adviser. I drew certain propositions to serve as a basis for the contract, and requested General Wallace to give them a proper form, after a tedious discussion with the supposed representative of forty millions, with whose acceptances "all New York could be bought," as he had the impudence to affirm.

I wrote to you requesting your presence and co-operation in this important matter, but you were sick and could not come. It was made by me an indispensable condition, without which we could not discuss the matter at all, that the so-called company should advance at least three millions in money and negotiable paper, so that I should be able to return with means without waiting any sale of bonds. To this Woodhouse not only agreed for himself and associates, but offered to buy for my government any material of war required with his acceptances, and to pay with the proceeds of the sales of the bonds, as also for any transportation, and even to buy vessels if ordered. These and other conditions were to be embodied in a private supplemental contract, to obviate difficulties on account of the neutrality laws.

Thus the first part of the contract was concluded, Woodhouse promising all the time to conclude the supplement, and advance, as agreed, the funds necessary as before stated. But when the first part of the contract that I had signed was put by me in the hands of Mr. Jesus Fuentes Muñiz to be authenticated by a notary public, Woodhouse took it from him at the notary's and kept it, thus kidnapping or stealing it. I demanded it from Woodhouse, or the fulfilment of his pledges. He refused to return it, pretending innocence and good faith, and said he would accept any drafts as agreed, and would sign the supplement. This he promised to gain time. I told him that I would cancel the contract and revoke the power of attorney signed in his favor if he had deceived me. I began to suspect fraud and villany in Woodhouse, and told General Wallace what I thought, but General Wallace believed still what he had before said, that "Woodhouse must be a gouger employed by moneyed men in New York to make a good bargain," and General Wallace advised me to wait and see more. About this time you came to New York and informed me that you would try and find out the real nature of Woodhouse's company. I loaned you his printed prospectus, and you soon ascertained that the rich bankers on his list were not nor ever had been members of his bogus company, and had no knowledge of its existence.

You informed me of this, and I immediately went to work to correct the error I had fallen into. After some difficulty in obtaining an interview with Woodhouse, for now he shunned me, he came to see me, and I upbraided him for his deception and fraud. He still said he had not deceived me; that those bankers were not now members of his company, but that he was about to reorganize his board of directors, and showed me a list of several of the heaviest names in New York; that he would be as good as his word, and he signed acceptances ascending to large sums, that I might prove their value. They were not worth one farthing—not a pound of coffee could be bought with them when put to the test. I now had ample evidence that I had been taken in awfully; that Woodhouse was an impudent and audacious impostor, and I made the requisite arrangements to save my honor and the great interests of my country. I employed Mr. Louis Henry, of New York, as counsel for the Mexican republic, retaining him for one year, gave him all the necessary data, and requested imme-

diately action. I was, however, requested, begged by Woodhouse to attend a meeting of his heavy bankers, merchants, &c., &c. I was advised to go, and General Lew. Wallace, Mr. Louis Henry, Mr. Tift, General Sturm, and other friends went also. None of the heavy men appeared. Two or three respectable but small men were present, an ex-president of a broken bank, and some suspicious-looking characters. Woodhouse requested a reading of a copy of the contract; it was read by General Wallace. Woodhouse then made a sort of speech, explaining in his way the contract, designing, as I saw, to obtain my tacit sanction, and thereby make me really his cat's-paw. But I answered by manifesting to the meeting that I felt it my duty to warn capitalists not to consider that contract as perfect and valid, until another part of the same should be concluded, and certain important conditions fulfilled; that then, if the company should be found capable of guaranteeing such large sums of money, I should sanction it. Woodhouse made efforts to get out of the difficulty, but I did not allow him to explain away—he writhed with pain at his mistake, but could not help himself.

The meeting adjourned, and I notified Woodhouse that same day by my attorney that the contract was cancelled and declared null and void, and that the power of attorney was revoked. And he was charged not to act upon those papers as if they were valid, or a serious criminal action would be instituted against him. And as the bonds were being engraved, I ordered the president of the company of engravers to stop, and not print anything for Woodhouse or his associates, notifying them that Woodhouse had no authority to act, and that any bonds issued by him hereafter would be considered as counterfeits. These notifications were duly served.

My situation at this time was worse than it ever had been since performing the duties imposed on me as special agent of our republic, for I had reason to believe that my government would lose confidence in my ability to do anything great for the benefit of my country. Yet I was full of faith in the future, and in the protection of Heaven I was determined to persevere in my efforts for the good of our cause.

Thus I requested my friends to try men of honor, of capital, and financial talent, inducing them, if possible, to assist us.

General Herman Sturm, a strong friend of our cause, and always indefatigable, introduced to me Messrs. John W. Corlies and Jonathan N. Tift, of New York, gentlemen of the highest standing, and of large capital. I explained to those my authority and the object of my mission, and how I had been deceived by that impostor, Woodhouse. They, feeling a strong sympathy for our cause and people, entered into a new, fair, and equitable contract with me, which you ratified under the instructions of our government. Those gentlemen have worked hard and expended heavy sums of money to raise the credit of our republic in the United States, and our people and government owe them gratitude.

Through their efforts and those of General Sturm, bonds have been sold, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to our armies.

The preceding, my concise narration, I hope will suffice to place this affair in its proper light. But before concluding I wish to say a few words in answer to Woodhouse's misrepresentations and fabrications.

Your certificate of the genuineness and authenticity of my authority to make contracts for the Mexican government I had shown Woodhouse during the negotiation, and he, under pretext of satisfying the "directors," &c., his accomplices, begged me to lend it to him, and never returned it, and, though it does not help him any, he brings it now before Congress.

Woodhouse publishes, also, a copy of my order to the engravers to engrave and print the bonds as they should be directed, but he does not publish the *countermanding* order, afterwards served, and of which he likewise was notified.

The statement of Woodhouse about my "anxiety" to have the contract signed,

and Woodhouse's pretended caution, (perhaps the magnitude of his fraud may have alarmed him at times, and disturbed him in his nightly visions,) and also the certificate of the notary public who was brought by Sackett and Woodhouse, I refer to General Lew. Wallace and Mr. Fuentes. Mr. S. D. Van Schaik singularly omitted to mention my declaration at the time, that there was a supplement to conclude, and that no papers should yet be delivered.

As to his "acceptances," signed in favor of the Mexican government, I have already alluded to them. They were utterly worthless, and were returned to Woodhouse by Mr. Louis Henry, or by his direction. The drafts sent to President Juarez were never sold, nor any others; they were returned to me mutilated, and names erased, and were all handed to Mr. Henry as counsel for our republic, to return the same to Woodhouse as worthless. If they were not "dishonored," as Woodhouse impudently affirms, not one was ever paid. He and his instruments and accomplices may have sold some to innocent persons.

As to the remaining fabrications and misrepresentations contained in Woodhouse's statements, and generally, I refer to Major General Lew. Wallace, to General Sturm, to Mr. Louis Henry, to Mr. Tift, to Mr. W. F. Stocking, and to yourself, to prove their fallacy, and the unlimited effrontery of this man Woodhouse.

I pass as unworthy of notice the ridiculous fiction of Woodhouse in my supposed aspirations to the presidency of our republic. Woodhouse's influence would not be worth buying in such a case.

Finally, I desire to remind you of the precautionary steps previously taken to prevent the frauds and counterfeiting schemes of Woodhouse and accomplices. You yourself took an active part in them, assisted by Mr. Louis Henry, Mr. Tift, General Sturm, and Wilbur F. Stocking. If Woodhouse had dared then to act as he is acting now, I believe he would have been sent to the penitentiary.

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

JOSE M. J. CARVAJAL.

Señor M. ROMERO,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
for the Republic of Mexico to the United States Government,
Washington City.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 160.

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

MY DEAR SIR: I send you a printed pamphlet containing the petition of Mr. Daniel Woodhouse to Congress, on the pretended contract with General Carvajal, asking you to return it to me when you have read it. In it you will see that Mr. Woodhouse affirms that, on the 12th of August last, he delivered to his company \$50,000,000 in bonds, which he had caused to be engraved in virtue of authority from General Carvajal for that purpose. Now the date of that authorization, according to the publication, is the 26th of July of that year. So Mr. Woodhouse pretends that the plates for these bonds were engraved by the United States Bank Note Company, and all the bonds printed, in the brief space of fifteen days.

As you were president of the Continental Bank Note Company, and are perfectly acquainted with that kind of business, I beg you to tell me, in reply to this, if you think it possible for the work to which Mr. Woodhouse alludes to have been done in fifteen days; with the understanding that I am to make use of your answer for the defence and vindication of my government.

Asking you to excuse this molestation to you, I remain your attentive and obedient servant,

EDWARD E. DUNBAR, Esq., *New York.*

M. ROMERO.

A true copy :

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 161.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 18th instant came to hand last evening, and its contents are duly noticed.

In reply to your question as to whether the \$50,000,000 Mexican bonds could be engraved and printed in fifteen days, I have to reply that it would simply be impossible.

If I remember aright, there were five denominations of those bonds, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 5,000, each denomination requiring four plates, say twenty-five plates in all to engrave, transfer and perfect, which would require at least ten (10) weeks. The time required to print the impressions would depend on the relative number printed of each denomination. Six hundred of each denomination, or three thousand impressions in all, could be printed per day. This is supposing no duplicate plates were made.

If the whole \$50,000,000 should be printed of the \$100 denomination, the printing would require 833 days.

If the whole amount should be printed of the \$5,000 it would require seventeen days to print the impressions.

I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours,

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

A true copy :

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

No. 162.

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS, No. 27 WALL STREET,
New York, April 8, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Woodhouse reports here this morning that he has a proposition from you, through Judge Barnett, to compromise all the difficulties in which his contract is involved. He says that this arrangement of the matter was made on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., at your residence. The accommodation of the matter is said to embrace "the recognition by you of the Woodhouse contract," the "naming by you of two of the directors in his

company," and that the "names of all the thirteen directors was submitted to and agreed upon by you," and that "the bonds were to be placed in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co. for sale."

Be pleased to advise by wire and by letter if this is in any degree correct.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 163.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday has been received. I find that Mr. Woodhouse has in this case, as in others, misstated my conversation.

In the afternoon of Friday last, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, (and not in the morning of the 6th, as he states,) Mr. H. R. de la Reintrie brought to my house, to introduce him to me, Judge Barnett, and we had a long conversation on the Woodhouse affair. The judge stated that he had no interest in the Woodhouse contract, and would not take any unless I could approve of it. I said very repeatedly that it was beyond my power to approve in any manner said contract, since it had been declared null and void by its signer and by the Mexican government. I further stated that I could not even take it as a basis for any other negotiation, as I believed it would spoil any *bona fide* affair.

Judge Barnett said that Mr. Woodhouse had requested him to say that he had been deceived about me; that he regretted very much all he had published against me; that he was willing to satisfy me in all this, and he would like very much to have an interview with me for the purpose of explaining to me his course, and apologize for it. I answered Judge Barnett that I could not see Mr. Woodhouse, as my experience had shown me that if I consented to do so, instead of gaining anything, I would be involved in new difficulties.

Judge Barnett further said that his object in seeing me was to ascertain two points, viz: 1st. Whether I would ask, as a condition *sine qua non* of another agreement entered into with responsible parties, a declaration from Mr. Woodhouse that his contract was null; and, 2d, whether I should demand that Mr. Woodhouse would be excluded from any company that might be organized of responsible parties for the purpose of taking some interest in Mexican affairs. To these questions I answered in this manner: that as Mr. Woodhouse's contract was null and void on its face, and according to the laws of this country, we should not be much concerned about it, giving to it an importance that it really has not; and to the second, that if any responsible parties choose to associate themselves with Mr. Woodhouse, and they had the ability and honesty necessary to be trusted, I did not think that I could dictate to them who their associates should be or should not be. Judge Barnett asked of me permission to repeat this conversation, and it was granted to him.

Judge Barnett further asked me what basis I would suggest, or propose, under which a new company could be organized with a view of taking some interest in Mexican affairs, and to this question I answered, stating that I was not prepared to say anything about it.

Judge Barnett handed me a list of the trustees of Mr. Woodhouse's company, where your own name and Colonel Howe's appeared as actual trustees, and

asked me whether I should object to them. I answered him that out of said list, existing in my possession, I only knew yourself and Colonel Howe; that both of you were gentlemen whom I would trust, and that I doubted very much whether you were really trustees in that company.

This conversation, which I have tried to report faithfully, and without omitting anything in this letter, was heard by Mr. La Reintrie and by the secretary of the legation, Señor Mariscal, both having been present at my request, so as to testify of its object and details.

Hereafter I will decline receiving anybody who has message from Mr. Woodhouse, or who will report him my conversation, as this always puts me under the necessity of correcting his misrepresentations.

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

M. ROMERO.

Mr. FREDERICK A. VAN DYKE, JR.,
New York City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

1. Charles Gould, banker, New York, 54 Wall street.
2. Willis Gaylord, 54 Wall street, brother-in-law of Senator Pomeroy.
3. Archibald E. Rogers, 406 Pine street, a retired merchant.
4. Boteler, (firm of Boteler & Ely, bankers,) Broad street.
5. Mr. McCarty, retired merchant in the Mexican trade, well known in position and wealth, New York.
6. Benj. Camp, gentleman, retired, well known, of New York Tribune.
7. Colonel George Makay, 29 Broadway.
8. Fred. A. Van Dyke, jr., banker, Broad street.
9. Vancellos Houghton, New York.
10. Colonel Frank E. Howe, merchant, New York.
11. Daniel Woodhouse, president.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 164.

OFFICE OF F. A. VAN DYKE, JR., & SON,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS, NO. 27 WALL STREET,
New York, April 10, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter of yesterday. Having openly called into question the statements made by Mr. Woodhouse, and having pronounced them utterly false, I desired that letter to sustain me. Mr. W. had no authority to use the name of Colonel Howe, or myself, in any way as connected with him or his company, our intercourse with him having ceased on the 14th ultimo. I am free to say that he is wild and unworthy of belief, and you will believe me when I tell you that our personal relations are not friendly now, and that my acquaintance with him was of the most transient kind and soon terminated.

I dislike to trouble you, but feeling that I can in many ways serve the cause

of Mexico and aid you in exposing the duplicity of Woodhouse, I do not hesitate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. VAN DYKE, JR.

M. ROMERO, Esq.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 165.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In my letters from your city I have been informed that the differences between yourself and your government, as well, have been harmonized on the subject of the contract existing between Mexico and "the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Co.," and that you, as Mexican minister, will not throw any obstacles in the way of that company calculated to cause the government of the United States to pause in a favorable consideration of indorsing the Mexican bonds issued under that contract. I was pleased to hear that statement and hope it may prove correct, not only on account of Mexico, but on account of this government as well.

Should this bill be permitted to pass, it will give to Mexico thirty millions of dollars, which I believe she greatly needs, and at the same time give the contracting party the means of going on energetically in the construction of the railways and branches conceded in the contract, the construction of which will add so largely to the commerce of Mexico, that it would be worth a hundred-fold more than all the concessions made by Mexico to this company.

I have exercised my influence for the object of obtaining the passage of the bill, (Messrs. Van Dyke and others have acted with me,) and felt sincerely desirous for its success; and such is the feeling of leading public men in Congress in favor of this measure, that no other bill in aid of Mexico will ever pass Congress so long as this contract remains in existence. I therefore hope, on account of Mexico and all parties interested, as well as I am correctly informed; but having understood that you had, up to the adjournment of Congress, opposed the measure, I await with much anxiety to learn from you personally that you have withdrawn your opposition, being certain as I am that through this bill is the only channel by which your country can obtain the needed aid from the government of the United States.

Awaiting the pleasure of hearing from you, I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HULL.

Hon. M. ROMERO, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

No. 166.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1867.

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have to state that there is no foundation in the news you have received about a supposed compromise between the Mexican government and Mr. D. Woodhouse.

For further explanations on this subject I would refer you to Mr. Frederick A. Van Dyke, jr., to whom I wrote yesterday, stating fully my conversation with Judge Barnett, since you say to me that you have been acting in concert with Mr. Van D.

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

M. ROMERO.

JOHN W. HULL, New York City.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.

[From the New York World, March 21, 1867.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN, AND
WEST VIRGINIA LAND AND MINING COMPANY,
New York, March 20.

To the Editor of the World:

In your issues of the 18th and 19th instant appeared telegrams from the Mexican legation at Washington, containing false statements, which have been repeatedly refuted in various ways.

The vindictive insolence of this legation seems to have no bounds. Their false denunciations are put forth with an assurance indicating that the public press belongs to Mexico, and that the people of the United States have no right to be heard. Thief, swindler, and impostor are words in quite common use with them, and after they have hurled them forth, they chuckle and grin like baboons from under the protective cloak of the legation at the enormous effects that succeed. We hope we may be allowed to advise Mr. Romero that diplomatic ridicule, like assassination in this country, reverts upon those who use it.

More than a year ago our company discovered how utterly destitute of reliability was this same Mexican minister, Romero. Our correspondence was accordingly guardedly diplomatic and gentlemanly, while his has been rude, uncouth, and vulgar. Our mildness has been construed into supineness, and he has evidently considered that it was only necessary to raise his foot and stamp and crush out our company forever. His last effort transpired on the 19th instant, and he puts it forth in your paper as if it was the climax of our ruin.

The first contract made by Carvajal, under his instructions, was made with our company. Under the same instructions he subsequently made another contract with Corlies & Co. If his instructions gave him power to make the second, he certainly had power to make the first. His power to contract in the second case having been admitted over and over again down to January, 1867, it cannot be denied in the first. Therefore, the letter of Tejada is a stultification of himself.

As for the letter of Carvajal, it is simply a falsehood, devised to cover his tracks, and get rid of the absurd fraud of having made a second contract, which he made to raise money upon the contingency of the expiration of Juarez's term of office, that he might step in and elect himself President of Mexico. He would have made other contracts and would have gone on making them, *ad infinitum*, if he could have found men with money in hand to pay him, and all such contracts would have been equally as good, or rather equally as worthless, as the second. Romero himself declared at the time that Carvajal had exhausted his powers in making the contract with the company. When, however, Romero subsequently became offended because he could not control our company for his