

by treaty stipulations with any foreign power which would be likely to give us trouble; all our leading enemies are conquered and in our hands. We will have, so to say, a new start in life. We have achieved our victory with our own scanty means, without assistance from any foreign nation, but on the contrary against the moral influence of all Europe, and the material strength of France and other continental powers. To this gigantic combination we have only been able to oppose the endurance and patriotism of our people, and the steadfast sympathy of the people of the United States. The remembrance of that enlightened sympathy will be everlasting in Mexico. I shall try to do full justice to it in a memorandum of my sojourn in the United States during the war, which I intend to write at some future day, as a contribution to the history of that eventful period. I have perused with interest your remarks about the way in which we ought to treat the enemies of Mexico. I do not know what disposition President Juarez may make of Maximilian, but I am afraid if he is allowed to go back to Europe with impunity, he will be a constant menace to the peace of Mexico. He will continue to style himself, to our shame, emperor of Mexico. All dissatisfied and designing Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and these people may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide. Such of them as can afford it will go over to Austria and form a Mexican court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a 'Mexican government' there, as the ex-king of the Two Sicilies did at Rome after he was expelled from Naples. Some European powers will continue to recognize him as the emperor of Mexico, as Spain did with the ex-king of the Two Sicilies. Whenever we may have complications with any European nation, the first step taken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with 'giving aid to our lawful sovereign, to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers,' if we decline to accept terms. Besides, if Maximilian is pardoned and allowed to go home, nobody in Europe, I am sure, will give us credit for magnanimity, as weak nations are not supposed to be magnanimous; but, on the contrary, it will be said that we did so through fear of public opinion in Europe, and because we would not dare to treat harshly an European prince and 'our sovereign.' I do not say by this that Maximilian must necessarily be shot. What I mean is that his power to do further mischief in Mexico must be destroyed before he is allowed to depart. The United States is a great country and a perfectly organized power, and therefore they can afford to do what would not be prudent for a country like Mexico. I have full faith in President Juarez's ability to treat Maximilian in a way most beneficial to the interests of Mexico. We have sacred duties to fulfil toward our own country, and their discharge must be the first consideration that we should have in view in attempting to solve any question.

"In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most truly yours,  
"M. ROMERO."

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.*

[Unofficial.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 10, 1867.

SIR: Your note of the 4th instant, marked unofficial, enclosing copy of your letter of 31st ultimo to the Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York city, has been received.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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

*Memorandum of an interview between Mr Seward and Mr. Romero.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 15, 1867.

Mr. Seward said that he had asked an interview with Mr. Romero for the purpose of saying what follows:

Mexican public journals of both the republican and the intervention parties seem to dwell with great pleasure upon any incident or circumstance that can be perverted into a proof that the government of the United States seeks, or is willing to obtain, some undue advantage in Mexico, or some undue influence over the administration there. These expressions do not surprise Mr. Seward, although they are entirely without reason or color of reason. They are an inevitable form of partisan warfare in Mexico.

Mr. Seward is desirous that the administration of President Juarez should know that, besides the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the Queen of England have severally, and in a confidential manner, appealed to the United States to use any legitimate good offices within their power to avert the execution of the Prince Maximilian. The United States have already expressed themselves on that subject with frankness and profound respect to the government of President Juarez. To reiterate its opinions and wishes in a formal manner, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the Sovereigns of France and Great Britain, would, perhaps, embarrass the government of President Juarez, and might tend to defeat the humane purposes entertained. At the same time Mr. Seward, assuming that the question may still remain an open one, is desirous that President Juarez should be informed of the interest in the person of the Prince Maximilian thus expressed by the last-named European powers.

Mr. Seward also thinks it proper to say that he apprehends no possible contingency in which any European power will attempt either invasion or intervention hereafter in Mexico, or in any other republican nation on the American continent. For this reason he does not think that Mexico has to apprehend any attempt at retaliation by European powers as a consequence of whatsoever extreme decision the Mexican government may make; but at the same time Mr. Seward also thinks that a universal sentiment, favorable, conciliatory, and friendly, towards the republic of Mexico and the other American republics would be likely to follow from such an exercise of clemency and magnanimity as the United States have thought proper to recommend.

Mr. Seward requests Mr. Romero, if compatible with his convictions of duty, to make these sentiments known in a private and confidential manner to the republic of Mexico.

*Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.*

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1867.

Mr. Romero presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the honor to enclose to him translation of extracts from a letter dated at Casa Mata, on the 7th instant, containing information about the trial of Maximilian.

[Translation.]

CASA MATA, June 7, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:

\* \* \* \* \*  
From the interior we hear that the government ordered a suspension on Maximilian's trial, with a view to give time to Baron Magnus and Maximilian's

Ex. Doc. 20—2

counsel, Don Mariano Riva Palacio, Don Rafael Martinez de la Torre, and Don Eulalio Ortega, who had already left Mexico, to reach Queretaro.

From Tacubaya we hear that the campaign in Mexico should end during this week.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Yours, respectfully,

R. LAINE.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1867.

A true copy :

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 21, 1867.

The Secretary of State presents his thanks to Mr. Romero for his attention in communicating to him a translation of extracts from a letter dated Casa Mata on the 7th instant, containing information about the trial of Maximilian.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
June 21, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. ROMERO: I am authorized to inform President Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will at once re-establish Prince Maximilian in all his rights of succession as Archduke of Austria, upon Maximilian's release and renouncing forever all projects in Mexico.

Will you oblige me by conveying this message by telegraph to President Juarez for his information, with my request, that if compatible, he will make the same known to Prince Maximilian for his information?

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

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: I have had the honor to receive your esteemed letter of this date, in which you communicate to me "that you are authorized to inform President Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will reinstate Prince Maximilian in all his rights to succession as Archduke of Austria, as soon as Maximilian should be set at liberty and should renounce forever all his projects in Mexico," and you besides request me to transmit this message by telegraph to

President Juarez for his information, together with your recommendation that unless there should be some objection, it should be made known to Maximilian.

I have the honor to say to you in response, that this very day I transmitted the letter mentioned from you to the department of foreign relations of the Mexican republic, my communication having gone by telegraph to New Orleans, where it would reach in time to go on to-morrow by the steamer which plies weekly to Matamoras.

In the same manner I sent on the 15th instant your memorandum of that date, in which you make known to me that the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England had addressed the government of the United States requesting it to interpose its kind offices in favor of Maximilian.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 22, 1867.

SIR: This department has this day received authentic information that the imperial family of Austria consents to the eventual reintegration of Prince Maximilian. You will oblige me by communicating this to your government in the same way that similar information was recently communicated.

I avail myself of the occasion, sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

F. W. SEWARD,  
Assistant Secretary.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. F. W. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Washington, June 22, 1867.

MR. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your note of this date, informing me that "your department has received authentic information that the imperial family of Austria consents to the eventual reintegration of Prince Maximilian," and requesting me to communicate the fact to my government in the same way that I transmitted recent similar information. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I sent a translation of your note this day to my government, by telegraph as far as New Orleans, in time for the steamer leaving that port to-day for Matamoras.

I embrace this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, esq., &c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Romero to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada.*

[Telegram to care of Ramon S. Diaz, Mexican Consul at New Orleans.—Translation.]  
No. 252.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Washington, June 15, 1867.*

Mr. Seward sent me word this morning that he wished to see me at the Department of State at once, and read to me the memorandum of which I send you a translation, by telegraph, to the care of our consul at New Orleans, to avail of this day's steamer. By mail I send further details.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Mexico.*

[Memorandum.—Translation from the Spanish.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *June 15, 1867.*

Mr. Seward said he had asked an interview with Mr. Romero for the purpose of telling him the following:

The public papers of Mexico, as well of the republican party as of the interventionists, appear to be engaged with much satisfaction about every incident or circumstance which can be made to appear as proof that the government of the United States seeks or wishes some undue advantage in Mexico, or some undue influence over the republican administration which exists there. These manifestations do not surprise Mr. Seward, although they have no foundation, nor the slightest reason for them. They are nothing more than an unavoidable mode of carrying on the war of parties in Mexico. Mr. Seward desires that the administration of President Juarez may know that besides the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of France and the Queen of England have had recourse to the United States, each *per se*, and in a confidential manner, to use the good offices which legitimately they can do or which are in their reach to prevent the execution of Prince Maximilian. The United States have already spoken on this matter with frankness and with profound respect to the government of President Juarez.

The reiteration of these opinions and wishes in a formal manner, by acceding to the desires expressed by the sovereigns of France and of Great Britain, would, perhaps, embarrass the government of President Juarez, and might have for result the hindrance of the humane object which is desired. At the same time Mr. Seward, assuming that the question is not at an end, wishes that President Juarez may be informed of the interest which the European powers before named have expressed in favor of Prince Maximilian.

Mr. Seward believes also that he ought to say, that he does not fear any contingency possible, in virtue whereof any European power may attempt to invade or interfere in future in Mexico, or in any other republican nation on this continent. For this reason he does not think that Mexico need fear any attempt at reprisals on the part of any European powers as a consequence of any extreme decision which the Mexican government may take; but at the same time Mr. Seward also believes that a feeling universally favorable, conciliatory, and friendly toward the republic of Mexico, and the other American republics, would probably be the result of the act of clemency and magnanimity which the United States have thought proper to recommend.

Mr. Seward begs Mr. Romero, if it should be compatible with the opinions he holds about his duty, to make these sentiments known in a private and confidential manner to the government of Mexico.

*Mr. Romero to Mr. C. R. S. Diaz.*

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Washington, June 21, 1867.*

Send to its destination the following telegram:

M. ROMERO.

C. RAMON S. DIAZ,  
*In charge of the Mexican Consulate at New Orleans.*

No. 262.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Washington, June 21, 1867.*

I send to you by telegraph, and through the consulate of the republic at New Orleans, translation of a note from Mr. Seward, in relation to Maximilian, which was sent to me by the Secretary of State at the moment of setting off from this city with the President.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Mexico.*

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.*

[Translated from the Spanish.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *June 21, 1867.*

ESTEEMED MR. ROMERO: I am authorized to inform President Juarez that the Emperor of Austria will reinstate Prince Maximilian in all his rights of succession as Archduke of Austria, as soon as Maximilian may be set at liberty, and should renounce forever all his projects in Mexico.

You will not fail to do me the favor to transmit this message to President Juarez for his information, with the entreaty on my part that if it should not be inopportune it might be communicated to Prince Maximilian for his information.

Yours, sincerely,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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

*Mr. Romero to Mr. C. R. S. Diaz.*

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Washington, June 22, 1867.*

Send to Mr. Lerdo by this day's steamer the enclosed communication, and notify him that Mr. Marcus Otterbourg has been appointed minister of the United States at Mexico.

M. ROMERO.

C. RAMON S. DIAZ,  
*In charge of the Mexican Consulate at New Orleans.*

No. 268.] MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Washington, June 22, 1867.

I send you, by telegraph, and through our consulate at New Orleans, translation of a note from Mr. Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, of this date, in relation to Maximilian.

M. ROMERO.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MEXICO.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 22, 1867.

SIR: This department has this day received authentic information that the imperial family of Austria consents to reinstate, eventually, Prince Maximilian. You will do me the favor to communicate this to your government in the same manner that you recently sent to it similar information.

I avail of this opportunity to offer to you, sir, the reiterated assurances of my highest consideration.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD,  
Assistant Secretary.

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

[Telegram communicated by Mr. Romero to Mr. Frederick W. Seward, on the 22d of June, 1867.—Translation.]

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15, 1867.

Señor Don MATIAS ROMERO:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Queretaro has been taken by assault at eight o'clock this morning. Maximilian, Mejia, and Castillo surrendered at discretion at the Cerro de la Campana, the last point at which they made resistance. I congratulate you on this important event. Send the annexed to my family.

Your very affectionate friend,

BENITO JUAREZ.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL.

Sent by Mr. Romero.

Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican minister.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1867.

Mr. Romero said that he received this morning a letter from the Mexican government, dated on the 7th ultimo, covering copies of all the orders issued by the departments of war and state of Mexico in regard to the persons captured at Queretaro, and the trial of Ferdinand Maximilian, Miguel Miramon, and Tomas Mejia, up to that date. Mr. Romero stated what was the disposition made of those persons, and told Mr. Seward that he would be glad to send him copies of said papers should he desire them.

Mr. Seward said that he may, in the future, beg Mr. Romero for copies of those papers, and others which he might hereafter receive on the same subject.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 3, 1867.

The Secretary of State has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Romero's "Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican minister," and would request an interview with Mr. Romero whenever it may suit Mr. Romero's convenience to call at the department. The Secretary would be pleased to receive copies of the orders referred to in regard to the persons captured at Queretaro.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Washington, July 3, 1867.

Mr. Romero received, at five o'clock on the evening of this day, the verbal note which the Secretary of State of the United States addressed to him acknowledging the receipt of the memorandum which Mr. Romero transmitted to him yesterday, and requesting him to send to the Department of State copies of the orders issued by the government of Mexico respecting the persons captured in Queretaro, to which he referred in the said memorandum, and furthermore that he should call and see the Secretary of State at his department.

Mr. Romero takes pleasure in acceding to the wishes of Mr. Seward, by enclosing him copies of the documents referred to, and informing him that he will call to-morrow at the Department of State to have the pleasure of seeing him.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c.

Documents from the ministry of war.

No. 1.

[Telegram from the camp to San Luis Potosi, received on the 15th of May, 1867, at 4 o'clock in the evening.]

To the Citizen Minister of War:

At three o'clock of the morning of this day La Cruz was captured by our forces, which surprised the enemy at that point. Shortly afterwards the garrison of the town was made prisoner, the city occupied by our forces, while the enemy with part of his forces fell back upon the hill of Campana, being successfully beaten by our artillery and thrown into disorder; and finally Maximilian and his generals, Castillo and Mejia, surrendered at discretion, at the said hill, at about eight o'clock this morning.

Be pleased to offer my congratulations to the citizen President on account of this important victory of the national arms.

M. ESCOBEDO.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, Secretary.