

For cavalry.....	Good.	Useless.
Musket barrels shortened.....		3
Sabres, with steel sheath.....	23	

Park effects :
60 pigs of lead, 300 pounds.

MAJOR GENERAL MIGUEL PALACIOS.

No. 3.

NORTHERN ARMY CORPS—MEDICAL STAFF OF THE CORPS.

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO, February 2, 1867.

List of persons wounded, French and traitors, on the field of battle of the 1st instant :

	Wounded.	Officers killed.	Soldiers killed
French prisoners, gendarmes.....	33	1	4
Traitors.....	24	1	3
Total.....	57	2	7
	=	=	=

Deduct those dead in the hospital, 9, leaves 48.

Attest :

VIVIANO BERLANGA.

PALACIOS.

No. 4.

ARMY OF THE NORTH—FIRST DIVISION, OFFICE OF MAJOR GENERAL.

HACIENDA OF SAN JACINTO, February 3, 1867.

Account of carriages and mules taken from the enemy at the hacienda of San Jacinto, on the 1st of the present February :

Vehicles :	
Army ambulance.....	1
Carriages.....	3
Two-wheeled carts.....	57
Four-wheeled wagons.....	8

Mules :	
Draught mules, for artillery service.....	64
Draught mules, for wagon service.....	216

NOTE.—The pantaloons, shirts, drawers, sarapes, &c., in the carts, this headquarters cannot give a total of, because they were immediately distributed after the action by orders of the citizen general in chief, which distribution was effected by the citizen Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Ortega.

MIGUEL PALACIOS.

Printing establishment of the government, in charge of José M. Davalos.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 1, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, transmitting a copy of the official report of General Escobedo of his military operations on the first day of February last, near San Jacinto.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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

FORCED LOANS IN MEXICO.

BUREAU OF CLAIMS, March 27, 1867.

Our treaties with Mexico do not contain any direct stipulation against the levying of forced loans from American citizens. The third article, however, of the treaty of 1831 (8 Stat., 410) provides that "they shall not pay higher or other duties, imposts, or fees whatsoever than those which the most favored nations are or may be obliged to pay; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, with respect to navigation and commerce, which the citizens of the most favored nations do or may enjoy." A forced loan is not strictly included within the terms "duties, imposts, or fees;" and if immunity should be claimed under the clause securing such "privileges and exemptions" as the citizens of the most favored nations enjoy, it might be alleged, with some plausibility, that "privileges and exemptions, with respect to navigation and commerce," do not necessarily include exemptions in respect to taxation, or to loans enforced as a necessity, arising from inability to procure funds by taxation. I think, however, this is no more than plausible. A loan, properly speaking, is a commercial transaction. It does not, as it seems to me, lie in the mouth of the Mexican government to allege that it is taken out of that category because it is enforced. It is not the less a bargain because one party enters into it against his will, as against those who apply the duress.

If this be so, then our citizens are protected from such impositions, because Mexico guaranteed to British subjects, by the tenth article of her treaty with Great Britain of December 26, 1826, (3 Hertset, 252,) that "no forced loans shall be levied upon them."

It seems to me, however, not wise, if it can be avoided, to allow the right of our citizens to immunity from such a contribution to rest upon argument. To my mind the capacity of a nation, in case of extreme necessity, (and of this, in the nature of things, it must be the exclusive judge,) to possess itself of any property within its territorial jurisdiction, subject only to an equitable obligation to restore the property, or its value, is a clear and invaluable attribute of sovereignty. I cannot doubt that, as a government wanting horses or ships may take the horses or the ships where it finds them, without regard to the objection that it imposes a burden upon the owners, from which others are exempt, and is, therefore, unequal; so it has good right to impress the money of those who happen to have coin, without regard to the objection that those whose property consists of ships or horses escape the contribution for the time being. Any limitation upon this ultimate right of eminent domain ought to be expressed in the most unmistakable terms. This is done in the tenth article of our treaty with the Argentine Confederation, concluded July 27, 1853, (10 Stat., 1009,) in these terms :

"The citizens of the United States residing in the Argentine Confederation, and the citizens of the Argentine Confederation residing in the United States,

shall be exempt from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or by land, and from all forced loans, requisitions, and military exactions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes greater than those that are paid by native citizens of the contracting parties respectively."

The British treaty with Honduras of August 27, 1856, (10 Hertslet, 875,) contains, in article XV, a provision identical with the preceding, except a transposition which makes the exemption from "all forced loans or *military* exactions or requisitions;" and the insertion of words so as to make the exemption from paying "any ordinary or *extraordinary* charges, requisitions, or taxes, *other* or higher than those that may be paid by native subjects or citizens." This is a little more careful expression of the sense of the Argentine treaty, and may well be adopted as the model for an article to be proposed to Mexico.

E. PESHINE SMITH.

[Memorandum.]

WASHINGTON, *March 28, 1867.*

Mr. Romero said that he read with attention the memorandum of the examiner of claims of the department, handed to him by Mr. Seward; that Mr. Romero thinks it very reasonable, so far as it admits that a government has the right to impress the money of the residents, when in extreme need of it, just as it can impress horses, ships, &c., this right being one of eminent domain; that Mr. Romero has no instructions from his government to begin or enter into negotiations with the government of the United States for the purpose contemplated in said memorandum; but that he will submit that paper to the Mexican government, and will ask for instructions on the subject, and that, in the meanwhile, the negotiation may be considered as commenced.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *March 28, 1867.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to send you, for your information, a copy of the official report which General Corona, chief of the army of the west, of the Mexican republic, made to his government on the 2d of February last, communicating the taking of the city of Colima, capital of the State of the same name, which has placed at the disposal of the national government of Mexico another important State and some war material.

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

M. ROMERO.

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

[Extract from the News Bulletin of the western army, Colima, February 5, 1867.]

On the morning of the 31st of January last, I joined the citizen General Amado Antonio Guardarrama, chief of the united brigades of Jalisco and Colima, at a place called Alcaraces, seven leagues from this city, and on the evening of the same day reached the principal entrance of the city; then acting in combination with the citizen General Julio Garcia, who held the western portion of the town with the cavalry under his command, I proceeded to place my forces in a line parallel to the fortified radius of its circumvallation. At seven o'clock on the morning of the first instant, I ordered a surrender, when Gene-

ral Felipe N. Chacon, the chief in command, proposed a parley for an arrangement of terms.

In the meantime, I made known to the besieged that I would only suspend my firing in front, and continue the mining I had begun early, to bring me nearer the perimeter of the fortified city.

The day was passed in parley, fixing the terms of surrender, which were, that I should occupy the place at noon next day with the troops I had brought for that purpose, and I did so.

From the communications I have the honor to enclose in copy, numbered from one to six, you will learn the tenor of the correspondence that took place previous to the surrender of the place; and if it appears that I made more concessions than necessary, considering the superiority of my forces, I had two reasons for it: first, I wanted to gain time for the expedition into the interior, and I have already advanced citizen General Manuel Marquez, with the vanguard of the division; and second, I wanted to utilize the elements of war contained in this city, and leave those in Manzanillo for future emergencies, and in both cases to act with honor to the republican arms, and to the glory of the nation. While the enemy was evacuating the city, an unpleasant incident disturbed the order of proceedings: the three hundred men that were to occupy the garrison, on defiling in front of the fort, began to shout *viva la republica*, and were fired upon by the enemy. The result of this disturbance was four killed in the fort, and one on our side, a young lieutenant named Juan Nepomuceno Suro, belonging to my staff, who had advanced to restore order.

On account of that grievous occurrence, only General Chacon and a few of his officers were allowed to leave. I then deemed it my duty to escort them as far as Lagos, as I had agreed to do; and now the legitimate authority of the republican government is re-established in the State.

On that occasion 932 men remained in my power, I found 263 muskets in the garrison, nine field pieces and one siege gun, and all the provisions and war material given below.

In my operations for circumvallating the fortified line of the city, I must mention the following losses: Citizen José Diaz Vivar, second captain of artillery, killed; Crescencio Aguilar, ensign; citizen Juan Ortiz, corporal; and three soldiers—Nicolas Escamilla, Rafael Munguia, and Ignacio Benancio. My wounded were—citizens Enrique Aragon, and José Maria Rodrigues, both artillery lieutenants; ensign citizen Rafael Villaseñor; citizens Vicente Rivera, Manuel Gusman, and Ines Gonzales, second sergeants; corporal of cornets, citizen Dolores Hernandez, and citizen soldiers Geronimo Garcia, Juan Bueno, Francisco Güizar, Antonio Lopez, and Celso Vazquez. All the citizens, chiefs, and officers belonging to the army that I have the honor to command, and who took part in the operations I have just detailed, did their duty.

Please have the kindness, citizen minister, to communicate this report to the President of the republic, and congratulate him in the name of the army of the west and its general-in-chief on the victory in this city yesterday, gained by the national arms, thus closing the war against the foreign invaders of this State, which they compelled us to prosecute.

Independence and liberty! Headquarters in Colima, February 2, 1867.

RAMON CORONA.

The Citizen MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE, at *San Luis Potosi.*

No. 1.

CITIZEN GENERAL: In respect to humanity, I address you the following: All resistance on your part, since I have reached the city gates, would only increase the number of victims, already too many, that have been sacrificed in the most unjust of causes.

Reflect upon it well, and accept the liberty I give you to choose either a foreign pass for yourself and all your chiefs and officers, or a safe conduct with an escort to present yourself to the citizen President of the republic. Life is guaranteed to the troops up to the rank of sergeant.

It is now seven o'clock in the morning, and I will suspend hostilities till noon, to await your answer.

Independence and liberty! Camp near the principal entrance, February 1, 1867.

RAMON CORONA.

General FELIPE CHACON, *Colima.*

No. 2.

FOURTH MILITARY DIVISION, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF,
Colima, February 1, 1867.

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this date, I agree with you that it is best not to increase the number of victims in this war that divides the country, and I propose an armistice till commissioners may arrange terms of capitulation, assuring you all I ask is respect to the military honor of this garrison. As a proof of my honorable intentions, I send two copies of proposals for an amicable arrangement.

FELIPE N. CHACON,
General-in-Chief.

General RAMON CORONA, *Colima.*

No. 3.

I have just received your despatch of to-day, and a copy of one addressed to me at Gaudalajara, on the 21st ultimo. I send Lieutenant Colonel Bibiano Hernandez and Mr. Augustin Caravantes to treat with you about the first.

I have ordered hostilities to cease on the line of communication with the city, expecting you to do the same along your entire fortified line.

Independence and liberty! Headquarters in Colima, 1st of February, 1867.

RAMON CORONA.

General FELIPE N. CHACON, *Colima.*

No. 4.

FOURTH MILITARY DIVISION, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF,
Two and three-quarters in the afternoon.

GENERAL: Instructed by your despatch of to-day of the deference you have paid to mine of the same date, I learn that to treat of the affair to which the said note refers you have named on your part Lieutenant Colonel Bibiano Hernandez and Licenciado Augustin Caravantes; in virtue whereof, and considering that you have ordered firing to cease till I on my part fix the hour for suspension, I must say to you that it will be at four o'clock this evening, expecting you will do the same, according to the laws of war, and suspend at the same time all work upon the line, as well as prevent any advance of your troops from their present positions, and I will do the same.

FELIPE N. CHACON,
General-in-Chief.

COLIMA, 1st February, 1867.

General RAMON CORONA, *Present.*

No. 5.

GENERAL: I acknowledge the reception of your despatch of to-day, written at three-quarters after two o'clock this afternoon.

The same citizen commissioners return near you from these headquarters, to treat with you, and citizen Ignacio M. Escudero, the quartermaster in the army under my command, accompanied them. The present serves as a credential that accredits the official character of all, and authorizes them to fix the terms of the surrender of the troops that you have under your command, for which they carry instructions serving for a basis of the conditions laid down in my first communication of this morning, reserving to myself the right to approve what is agreed upon.

I have already given the command necessary for the complete suspension of firing along the entire line of circumvallation.

Independence and liberty! Headquarters in Colima, February 2, 1867.

General FELIPE N. CHACON, *Present.*

No. 6.

CONVENTIONS OF COLIMA.

The progress of political events in the country have reached such a point in this city that the forces of the army of the west, under the command of the citizen General Ramon Corona, find themselves in front of the garrison troops of the 4th territorial military division, under the command of citizen General Felipe N. Chacon.

Both parties being in hostile positions, and firing beginning, the first mentioned general addressed a communication to the fort, proposing a convention to avoid the effusion of blood. The proposal was accepted, an armistice ordered and the following commissioners appointed: On the part of General Ramon Corona, citizen Colonel Ignacio Maria Escudero, quartermaster of the western army, Lieutenant Colonel Bibiano Hernandez and Licenciado Augustin Caravantes, auditor of war in the same army; and on the part of General Chacon, citizens General Antonio Alvarez, major general in the division in the place, and Colonel Ignacio Esparga.

Said commissioners, after a reasonable discussion, agreed upon the following:

1st. The city of Colima shall be evacuated by the forces that garrison it, and shall remain at the disposal of citizen General Corona.

2d. The troops shall march out with drums beating and colors flying, provided with two rounds for each man and his necessary baggage.

3d. The number of men to march out shall be three hundred, selected at the will of General Chacon, and all the chiefs and officers of his division.

4th. These troops shall take up their line of march on the road chosen by both generals, till they are out of the State of Jalisco, towards the interior, in which march they shall not be harassed by the forces under the command of the citizen General Corona.

5th. If during the march of these troops news comes that Miramon has been defeated, Chacon shall give up the arms of his three hundred men, and continue only with his chiefs, officers and unarmed men, who shall have an escort in that case as far as the State line of Jalisco, which is the town of Lagos.

6th. The evacuation of the city shall take place at noon to-morrow after the adverse troops have been withdrawn from their lines of occupation, and the appointed commissioners, named for that purpose on the part of General Corona, shall have taken formal possession of the place with all that it contains.

7th. At the hour specified the troops that the citizen General Corona shall designate for the occupation of the city shall march into the public square, and the troops that are to evacuate shall take up their line of march as already specified.

8th. The commissioners that are to receive the place shall enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as they make their appearance.

9th. The commissary of the army of the west shall furnish the chief officers and men with provisions for their journey to the city of Lagos, and till they leave that place.

10th. The foregoing articles, signed by said commissioners, shall have full effect as soon as they shall be ratified by both generals-in-chief.

Colima, the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

IGNACIO M. ESCUDERO,
A. E. DE B. Y CARAVANTES,
BIBIANO HERNANDEZ,

*Commissioners of General Chacon, Antonio Alvarez,
and Ignacio Esparza.*

I ratify these conventions. Headquarters in Colima, on the first of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

FELIPE N. CHACON,
General-in-Chief.

I ratify these conventions. Headquarters in Colima, on the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

RAMON CORONA.

Inventory of ordnance accoutrements found in the place.

1 eight-inch field-piece, with its complete sets of implements; 9 mounted mountain howitzers; 9 swords; 9 levers; 9 rammers; 7 charges of canister shot; 1 sight screw and two hooks of sets of arms are wanting; 28 half pack-saddles, wanting several traces and sweat cloths; 1 complete harness, only wanting one saddle and a girth; 8 haversacks; 7 provision bags; 7 punches; 4 flagstaves; 4 halcyards for same; 4 hooks; 5 trace lines.

Inventory of munitions in store.

11 charges of canister shot; 4 haversacks; 3 provision bags; 3 cartridge boxes; 2 trace lines; 4 traces; 2 punches; 2 casks for making powder, one yard long, and eighteen inches diameter; 1 cask three-fourths of a yard long, and eighteen inches diameter; 1 cask two-thirds of a yard long, and eighteen inches through; 1 barrel made for the same use as the casks; 2 trays of three yards in circumference with nitre; 1 tray of the same size, containing cannon powder; 1 tray containing three pounds of sulphur; 2 kettles, containing seventy-five pounds of gunpowder; 2 tin sieves; 1 scale; 2 willow baskets; 1 kettle containing gum for glazing; 99 muskets; 56 rifles; 1 pair of measures; 25 lances; 500 empty shells of twenty-four inches; 762 common eight-inch cannon balls; 308 empty hand grenades of twenty-four inches; 86 empty hand grenades of thirty-six inches; 50 hand grenades, loaded, of twelve inches; 129 loads of grape shot, twelve pounds; 29 common shot of eight pounds; 3 tons of loose grape shot; 48 balls for rifled cannon, in boxes; 1 howitzer by Vergaza, twelve-pounder, a new invention; 4 machine wheels for grinding metallic ores; 3 swords; 42 pounds of gunpowder in bulk; 40 gun covers; 3 boxes of empty cartridges;

1 box of powder; 8 loads of grape shot, twelve-pounders; 18 six-pound balls; 14 six-pound balls, with sabots; 36 signal lights; 2 jars of powder; 1 cask of caps; 4 loads of twelve-pound grape shot; 12 punches; 3 cartridge boxes; 1 empty box; 1 box three feet square, containing percussion caps for guns; 10 empty boxes; 1 box containing one hundred and seventy-five pounds of half-ounce rifle balls; 35 cannon primers; 1 Turkish bullet mould; 73,000 one-ounce cartridges in sixty-three boxes; 900 projectiles for twelve-pound howitzers, and eight-pound cannons.

NOTE.—There was no port-fire in the magazine. There are several planks and empty boxes of different sizes, several leather thongs, many ropes, and small pieces of machinery.

COLIMA, February 2, 1867.

EPIFANIO GARCIA.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 14, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th of last month, transmitting for my information a copy of General Corona's report of the capture of the city of Colima, for which be pleased to, accept my thanks.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1867.

The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit for the information of Señor Romero a copy of a despatch which has been received from the consul general of the United States at Tampico, containing a letter addressed to him by General M. Cuesta, of the liberal army of Mexico.

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

Mr. Chase to Mr. Hunter.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
Tampico, March 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to this consulate from General Manuel M. Cuesta, of the liberal army, and political chief of the southern district of Tamaulipas, by which you will be pleased to perceive that he appeals to Lieutenant General Sherman for auxiliary aid in the defence of this port against an expected attack by the imperial gunboats now under the orders of Maximilian.

Not knowing in what part of the United States General Sherman may be at the present time, I have thought it most prudent to send the above-mentioned copy direct to your department for such action as it may deem proper.

I will merely add that the authorities here are much alarmed for the safety of this place, which they cannot hold for any length of time against the attack of two small gunboats.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great esteem and respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CHASE.

Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER,
Second Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY COMMANDANCY OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TAMAULIPAS.

From a paragraph in the New York Herald of the 5th instant we learn that an iron-clad vessel is about to leave England for Vera Cruz to serve Maximilian; and as recent news from Mexico says he is still at the head of the traitor party, and will have gunboats left to take this port and Matamoros after the French-Austrian army leaves, I have thought proper to remind General Sherman—which I now do through you—of his promise to me, to station American gunboats outside of the bar of this port to prevent the entrance of the enemy, or to give me the assistance I solicited for that purpose in my note of the 8th instant to you.

I am pleased to renew the assurances of my esteem and consideration.
Country and liberty! Tampico, February 22, 1867.

MANUEL M. CUESTA.

Mr. FRANKLIN CHASE,
United States Consul General in this port, Present.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, April 4, 1867.

The minister of the Mexican republic has had the honor to receive the note, of this day's date, which the honorable Secretary of State of the United States of America has pleased to address to him, enclosing a copy of a communication from the consul general of the United States at Tampico, dated the 6th of May last, with which he sends a despatch that General M. Cuesta, political chief of the southern district of Tamaulipas, on the 22d of February previous, addressed to him, asking aid from the United States to defend that port against invasion by rebels to the Mexican government.

The expedition which, in February last, was about to move on Tampico did not take effect, and the rebels were, on the other hand, in such condition that it would not be possible for them to undertake it. Besides, even if the Mexican government might think it convenient to solicit, in any manner, the aid of the United States, it would certainly do so of itself and through persons specially authorized, because, in accordance to the constitution of Mexico, it belongs exclusively to the federal government to have understandings with foreign nations.

The minister of Mexico will transmit to his government the memorandum from the honorable Secretary of State and the documents annexed to it.

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

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 4, 1867.

The Secretary of State begs leave to submit unofficially to Mr. Romero's attention the enclosed letter of Mr. J. H. Defrees and the Hon. Wm. Lawrence, member of Congress from Ohio, and will thank Mr. Romero for any good offices which he may think proper to perform in regard to the personal matter presented in the correspondence. Mr. Romero will have the goodness to return at his convenience Mr. Defrees's letter, which is addressed to the Secretary.

SEÑOR DON MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Unofficial.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, May 5, 1867.

Mr. Romero has received Mr. Seward's unofficial note of yesterday with enclosures regarding Mr. W. S. Defrees, and will forward with his correspondence the letter addressed to this young man, now thought to be in the service of the Mexican republic. Mr. Romero also will recommend to his government to do as much as may be deemed proper to favor the wishes of the distressed father, and returns herewith Mr. Lawrence's letter to Mr. Seward.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.—Extra-official.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 4, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of transcribing for your information a copy of a circular which I address to-day to the governors of the States of the Mexican republic, remitting to them collections of the documents on the affairs of Mexico, published by the government of the United States while our war with France was going on.

I am your very obedient and faithful servant,

M. ROMERO.

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

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, June 4, 1867.

From the time when our war with France began, the Congress of the United States has asked the President, at each term of its session, for the official correspondence and other information relating to our affairs, and almost always, in a special manner, for that addressed by this legation to the Department of State

at Washington. The President has sent in on all these occasions the correspondence which was asked for, which has been printed by order of Congress. In this manner every year, since 1862, there has appeared a volume, of more or less bulk, of the official correspondence on the affairs of Mexico, composed for the most part of the notes and their annexes, sent by this legation to the Department of State; that from the department to the legation of the United States in Mexico; that of some consulates of the United States in the republic; that of the legations of the United States in Europe, in so far as the Secretary of State has thought fit to give them to light, and that which has been exchanged upon the same business between this government and the French legation resident in this city.

When European intervention in Mexico appeared imminent, I thought it my duty to transmit to the government of the United States every document of any importance that came into my hands having relation to our affairs. Sure that justice was on our side, and that whatever document should be offered to the examination of this government, and through it to the consideration of the people of the United States and the judgment of the civilized world, could no less than render obvious the bad faith and the groundlessness of the protestations of our invaders, I thought by this course we would gain much without exposing ourselves to any loss. The weight of these considerations increased very considerably when France threw off the mask with which she had commenced the war, and openly declared her object was to uproot the national government of Mexico, to substitute for it a European monarchy, imposed by force, and with the ulterior view, although not confessed, that if the plan should have good result it would reduce our country into a French colony.

The military successes which the invaders gained in the third and fourth years of the war came very efficiently in aid of the efforts of the French government to mislead public opinion respecting the true state of the question, with the object of creating the impression that all was concluded, and that the entire nation had humbly submitted to the adventurer sent by Napoleon as his manager. Our position abroad became worse as that of the French improved, and then there remained for us no choice than to present, in an authorized and efficacious manner, to the whole impartial world our side of the question through the government of the United States.

Having, therefore, these objects in view, I endeavored to submit to this government not only the official reports of the battles fought by our generals, and which showed that the war of independence was actively prosecuted at the very time when Napoleon, on solemn occasions, had declared it had ended, but also all other data which threw some light on the feeling of our people, or the reasons for which it was not possible for us to make more vigorous resistance, and all other incidents of the war, including, as may be supposed, the numerous intercepted correspondences of our enemies.

Among those documents are many of a private nature which, until now, have not met the public eye in Mexico, and the knowledge of which is indispensable to form an accurate opinion of the events of the last six years. My desire to deposit in the Department of State of the United States whatever documents might have relation to our affairs led to the extreme of sending to it many of those emanating from our enemies, all those published by foreign governments which came into my hands, and, besides, the discussions had in the legislative body and senate of France, on the same question. The result of all this has been, that in the six volumes which form the collection of these documents there are most important data that cannot elsewhere be found, and the knowledge of which is indispensable to a just appreciation of events, not merely in what relates to negotiations entered upon by foreign nations about our affairs, as for example between the United States and the French government, but even about the events which were happening in the republic during the war.

Believing that I exaggerate in nothing the importance of these documents, it has, then, seemed to me that it would be proper at least that in the archives of the governments of each of our States, or in the public library that may be therein, there should exist a collection of the said documents, as well that the persons who in future may devote themselves to writing the history of this epoch of trial may, without great difficulty, obtain the data without which their labors would be incomplete, as that the young may profit by the severe lesson which they teach us, and may see how far the moral aid of the United States has contributed to our triumph.

Making, therefore, a great effort to acquire a sufficient number of collections, for there is a great scarcity of the volumes printed in the three first years of the war, I have succeeded in collecting at last what were wanting, and of which I have the honor to send you one, intended for your State. If there should be a public library in it I should think it preferable that you should please to send it there, because thus it would be in the reach of a greater number of persons, and will produce the results the most desirable.

I avail of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

The GOVERNOR of the State of ———.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 11, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 4th instant, marked extra official, enclosing a copy of the circular addressed by you to the several governors of the Mexican States at the time of transmission to them of "the collection of documents on Mexican affairs during the late war with France, published by order of the government of the United States," for which be pleased to accept my thanks. I am gratified to see that you have so disposed of the collection that it may come to the knowledge of the Mexican people and furnish interesting materials of history.

I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DON MATIAS ROMERO, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, June 14, 1867.

Mr. Romero presents his compliments to Mr. Seward, and has the honor to enclose a translation of a letter from General Diaz, dated at Tacubaya, on the 26th ultimo, containing information in regard to military operations in the city of Mexico.

General Diaz to Mr. Romero.

TACUBAYA, May 26, 1867.

MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND: Since my last letter to you the division of General Riva Palacio and a brigade from Puebla, which was attached to the army of the east during the siege of Queretaro, have been incorporated to the army of