

are sought to be taken possession of from the owner and his agents by the collector of Bagdad, supported by an armed force, claiming to act under authority. It is stated that forcible possession of the same would be taken last night, notwithstanding the protest of the owner and his agents.

You will please call the immediate attention of General Escobedo to this matter, that the proper orders may be given, if the facts are as above represented.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Lieutenant General United States Army.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

[By telegraph from New Orleans, January 2, 1867.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
War Department, January 2, 1867.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

Your communication of December 27th received. I now propose to visit my sick family and there await further orders. Is this satisfactory? Please answer immediately

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 2, 1867.

Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, *St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:*

It is expected that you will await further instructions at New Orleans. If, however, you should find it indispensable to visit your home in Ohio, you will not there await instructions, but will proceed to New Orleans for them.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 9.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1867.

SIR: In my despatch No. 6, from this city, dated December 24, I acknowledged the receipt of yours numbered 4, of November 23, enclosing copies of the communication of Mr. Bigelow, our late minister to France, and your reply thereto, delivered to me by Captain Cooper of the United States gunboat Winooski, in the gulf of Mexico, off Brazos Santiago, on the 20th of December.

I have now the honor to inform you that by yesterday's mail I received your despatches numbered 9 and 10, both dated December 15, and number 11, dated December 27.

I beg also to inform you that your despatches severally numbered 5, 6, 7,

and 8, have not reached me, and to ask, if they contain anything of importance which I should know, that duplicate copies be forwarded to me.

The numbers of my communications to the department will hereafter be in pursuance of the indications of your despatch No. 10, which refers to your No. 7, not received, and the record of the legation will be accordingly corrected.

As it is by no means my desire to remain in this city, and may be neither pleasant to me personally, nor profitable to the government that I should again wander by sea and by land on the inhospitable border of Mexico just now, permit me to express my regret that I have not been authorized by the department to return, at least temporarily, to my home.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 10.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day received your despatch No. 12 of the 29th ultimo, and your telegram of yesterday.

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

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1867.

[From New Orleans, January 7, 1867—time, 12 m.]

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State:*

If proper, please inform me about how long you will require me to remain here.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

[By military telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 8, 1867.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., *New Orleans:*

We wish you to remain at New Orleans while events ripen in Mexico. It now seems that it may be so long as March. But we cannot anticipate events. It may be much shorter.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 11.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 12, 1867.*

SIR: In my despatch No. 7, of December 31, I communicated information in reference to the seizure by Mexican authorities of some twenty thousand dollars of specie from the American schooner *Mary Bertrand*, wrecked on their coast near Bagdad.

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that that specie has been restored to its owners. This just end was not attained, however, without an expenditure of several hundred dollars and a vexatious and damaging delay of two weeks.

This information I receive from Captain McGaffey of the *Mary Bertrand*, who arrived here last night.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 13.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 11, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatch No. 9, of the 2d instant. As you have not, as yet, received my despatches Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, I send you a copy of them herewith.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

L. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 12.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 13, 1867.*

SIR: I have this day received your despatches severally numbered five (5,) six (6,) seven (7,) and eight (8,) dated, respectively, November 29, November 30, December 6, and December 8, 1866; the latter enclosing the commission of J. Ulrich, esq., as United States consul at Monterey, Mexico.

I have the honor to remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 14.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 14, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatch No. 8, (marked No. 7,) of the 31st ultimo, concerning the seizure, by some liberal forces under General Escobedo, of a sum amounting to about twenty thousand dollars in silver belonging to A. A. McGaffey and other citizens of the United States.

Your letter on the subject to the consul at Matamoras is approved. As the money is now in his hands, there would seem to be no difficulty in the way of its restitution to the owners after they shall have obtained and presented to the consul the requisite proof of its having been properly cleared from Tampico.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, &c., &c., &c., *New Orleans.*

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 13.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 18, 1867.*

SIR: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 13, of the 11th instant, accompanied by copies of yours severally numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8, the originals of which I had received by some circuitous route on the 13th instant, as I have had the honor to inform you by my number 12 of that date.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 14.]

NEW ORLEANS, *January 21, 1867.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 14 of the 14th instant.

I have heretofore informed you, by my despatch No. 11, of the 12th instant, that the specie referred to has been restored to its owners; but not without subjecting them to heavy expense and a damaging delay.

Although nothing further seems to be required of me by the department in regard to this matter, I hope it will not be deemed improper to give the reasons why I considered the transaction of sufficient importance to submit it in detail to your consideration.

The specie was the proceeds of arms sold and delivered by the claimants to the liberal government at Tampico. The export permit given them by the customs authorities was taken up when the vessel crossed the bar at the mouth of the river and sailed into the gulf, by the proper revenue officer, according to the requirements and uniform usages of the government at that port. Evidence of these facts was submitted to the authorities at Matamoras. I could not perceive any right the Mexican government could have to board the schooner when sailing on the high seas under our flag, by a naval or military force, and seize the property, much less when she was wrecked on their coast, and her officers and seamen were sick. It was not so much the value of the specie as the principle involved that induced me to trouble you with the details of the case. Besides, the conduct of the authorities at Matamoras, and the surrounding circumstances, were such as to cast suspicion on the integrity of their motives.

My information, recently derived from the owners of the specie, is, that in sending to Tampico for a copy of their export permit (which was promptly given by the customs officers there) they were subjected to an expenditure of several hundred dollars. It appears, too, that General Gomez, commanding the liberal forces at Tampico, wrote to the authorities at Matamoras condemning

their conduct as an insult to our flag and a wanton outrage upon the right of our citizens.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Having seen that the newspapers have spoken with some diversity about the detention to which a quantity of Mexican dollars, taken on a United States merchant vessel to Matamoras, were subjected, and about which some action had been taken before the authorities of that port by the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of which he has probably notified the department, I think it proper to send to you, unofficially, the annexed copy of two communications addressed to me by General Berriozabal, in which you will see what passed on the subject, and the happy solution it had.

I remain, sir, your very respectful and obedient servant,
M. ROMERO.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

No. 1.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMAND OF THE BRAVO LINE,
AND NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TAMAULIPAS.

MR. MINISTER: In consequence of the proceedings of the judicial authority in a confiscation case, in which Mr. McGaffey is interested, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, the United States minister, has taken some steps which I think proper to explain to you.

The American schooner *Mary Bertrand* left Tampico for Brazos with twenty thousand dollars. The vessel was wrecked by a storm on the Mexican coast. The custom-house officer boarded her and demanded the documents necessary to show that the exportation was legal. The certificate of clearance required by our laws not having been produced, the twenty thousand dollars were seized, and a suit for confiscation was instituted on account of clandestine exportation.

General Sherman directed the American consul to state the case to General Escobedo, and solicit a military order to have the money that was seized returned to the person claiming it as owner. However disposed General Escobedo might be to oblige General Sherman, he had no power to suspend judicial proceedings, and give a military decision to a case belonging solely to a civil tribunal. It was insisted that the money should be given up, unbonded, showing the exportation was made in good faith; that the money, the proceeds of arms and ammunition sold to the Tampico authorities, had been exported without paying duty, according to stipulations in the contract; that the custom-house had only given a permit, which was taken by the inspectors stationed at the bar.

General Escobedo, without denying the justice of those interested, stated that, according to the fiscal laws, every vessel for foreign ports must have a

clearance, and copies of the policies or permits; these documents must prove that the exportation was legal, and if the whole or part of a cargo is left out the law presumes the export to be clandestine, and this presumption is sufficient cause for proceedings in confiscation, to investigate the character of the exportation; that the *Mary Bertrand*, when wrecked by storm on the Mexican coast, was within the jurisdiction of the republic, and the officers of the revenue had done their duty. Señor Escobedo added, that he gave this explanation to show that he was unprejudiced in the case; that Mr. McGaffey should have sufficient time and protection to prove his rights, and that the non-intervention of the military authorities was to refrain from setting an example of opposition to judicial authority, thus destroying by abuse of power the chief security of the inhabitants of the republic.

Subsequently Mr. Plumb, secretary of the American legation, applied to me for intervention of the military authorities in favor of the claimants of the money. He insisted that, after the vessel had left Tampico, it was no longer under Mexican authority, and when wrecked on our shores it should be considered as coming from sea, and not from Tampico, and was not, therefore, obliged to exhibit its papers; that by treaties all aid should be given to wrecked vessels, and it was a violation of these agreements to institute proceedings for confiscation, instead of tendering due succor. Though I had an answer for those arguments, I refrained from giving it, and merely said it was a case for the judicial authorities; I believed it was the duty of the military authorities not to interfere; the judicial authorities would give due consideration to his argument, and Mr. Plumb might rest assured that the owners of the money would have ample time and protection to prove their rights.

From inquiries I have made, it appears that ample time has been allowed the claimants of the money to prove the legality of the exportation. As the custom-house stores were not secure, the judge ordered the money to be given up, under bond, and as those interested could not give it, though they wanted the military to interfere, the money was consigned to the safe-keeping of a merchant, who gave the requisite surety. You are aware that, if the omission of the proper documents was the fault of the Tampico revenue officers, they are responsible, not only officially, but also are liable to a suit for loss and damages.

I protest to you my consideration and esteem.

Independence and liberty! Matamoras, December 28, 1866.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL.

The MINISTER OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
Near the Government of the United States, Washington.

WASHINGTON, *January 30, 1867.*

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL.

No. 2.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMAND OF THE LINE OF THE BRAVO,
AND OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTHERN TAMAULIPAS.

MR. MINISTER: I had the honor to communicate to you that an American vessel, called *Mary Bertrand*, storm-driven, entered the territorial waters of the republic, where she was visited by the revenue guard of the port.

Said vessel was cleared at Tampico for Brazos, and had on board the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The officers of the vessel being called upon to exhibit the permit, which according to law ought to have been issued, it was not shown,

which omission caused the presumption that a fraudulent exportation had occurred, for which it was necessary that such presumption should be removed by legal investigation.

Mr. Minister Lewis D. Campbell made some private inquiries which tended to an interference of military authority in the matter, but I thought it my duty to abstain from such a step, to avoid the sad consequences to which an attack on the independence of the courts might lead.

But this abstention in no way interfered with legitimate rights, and in consequence the parties interested had nothing to fear if in their proceedings there was no fraudulent or clandestine act.

In effect, the investigations being followed out in the regular course, the district judge sought information from the customs at Tampico, which declared that the exportation on which the inquiry turned was made according to law, whereupon the presumption disappeared, which arose from the want of the permit.

The end of this affair, in securing lawful interests, has occurred without violation of the independence of the courts, the right which the American minister desired to secure by his private action being thus assured, and the principle which upholds the main guarantees of the inhabitants of the republic.

Please accept the assurances of my consideration.

Independence and reform! Matamoras, January 5, 1867.

F. B. BERRIOZABAL.

Don MATIAS ROMERO,
Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1867.

A copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

—
Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 15.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 25, 1867.

SIR: I have this morning received an extra-official letter from S. Lerdo de Tejado, dated at Santa Catalina, December 24, 1866, a copy of which (translated) I have the honor to enclose, marked No. 1. The material fact communicated is, that President Juarez contemplated only a short delay at Durango, and a departure thence to some city more in the interior of the republic, which is not named.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[No. 1.—Translation.]

Santa Catalina, December 24, 1866.

SIR: On the way from the city of Chihuahua to that of Durango, where the President of the republic will arrive day after to-morrow, I yesterday received the communication which you addressed me from Brownsville, Texas, the 9th of this month, with copy included of that which you addressed me at Tampico the 5th, the original of which I received at the same time.

With the extra-official character which you have addressed to me these two communications, I have the honor to reply to them.

After referring in them to your voyage to the port of Vera Cruz with Lieutenant General Sherman, and to your subsequent voyage to Tampico and Brownsville, you advised me that Lieutenant General Sherman was going to New Orleans, and that you yourself were going to Monterey, desiring soon as possible to present your credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the government of the republic of Mexico. With this motive you refer to the convenience and importance of being able, so soon as possible, to commence your official relations, and you express to me your desire to know the place where you can present your credentials.

I have given information of your communications to the President, who appreciates as is due your arrival as representative of the United States of America, and desires much that you may be able very soon to present yourself in your official character.

Although it is to be presumed that the President will not long delay his departure to some city more in the interior of the republic, nevertheless, he considers that for the present it will be necessary for him to remain a short time in the city of Durango to attend to the administrative reorganization of various States, as well as to give directions to the contributions they are making to push on military operations in the war in which the republic is engaged.

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

S. LERDO DE TEJADA.

His Excellency LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, &c., &c., &c.

—
Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 15.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 26, 1867.

SIR: I send you herewith, for your information, a memorandum of a conversation which passed between me and Mr. Barthemy, the minister of France to this country, on the 17th instant.

I have also to inform you that our consul at Vera Cruz, Mr. Lane, has resigned his position, and that upon his recommendation the name of Mr. E. Saulnier, who has on various occasions acted as consul of the United States to that city, has been sent to the Senate for confirmation in his place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

—
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 17, 1867.

Memorandum of a conversation between the Secretary of State and Mr. Berthemy, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France to the United States.

Mr. BERTHEMY said: I have been instructed by my government to communicate to the Secretary of State the satisfaction with which the emperor has received the good assurances made by General Dix in his speech on the occasion of his reception at Paris. From those assurances his Majesty's government feel themselves authorized to expect a disposition on the part of the cabinet at Washington favorable to a friendly understanding between the two governments in respect to the termination of the Mexican question.

I am further instructed by my government to say that the name of Señor Juarez being excluded from our combinations, and also it being expected that the emperor Maximilian will either advocate or assent to such combinations as

the French government might propose in concert with the United States, we have no settled resolution in favor of any aspirant or candidate for reconstituting the political situation of Mexico, whether Señor Ortega, or any other person or persons. What France desires is simply that there may be a restoration of government and order satisfactory to the people of Mexico, and acceptable to the United States and to France. Although Señor Ortega might seem to both governments most fit, by reason of his position, to take in hand provisional measures for the reorganization of Mexico, yet we have in regard to him no bias or prejudice.

I am authorized, therefore, to say to the Secretary of State, that if he has in view another name better answering to the exigencies of the situation, we should be ready to examine, with a sincere desire to an understanding, any proposition which the government of the United States may deem it proper to make.

Mr. SEWARD said: He would reply frankly and without reservation. The disposition of the United States in regard to the subject mentioned is entirely friendly and cordial toward France. They would do whatever they could, consistently with their established relations towards the republic of Mexico, to accommodate France. The attitude, however, which the government of the United States has held in regard to a republican government in Mexico, has hitherto been, and yet is, that of recognition, exclusively, of President Juarez as the chief executive of that State.

The United States do not think that the circumstances in Mexico are at the present time such as would justify them in changing that attitude. The United States are expecting that, as a probable event, the President of Mexico will recover the power which will enable him to exercise constitutional authority adequate to the pacification of Mexico, and the restoration of order there, when the French forces shall have completed their evacuation. In any view of the case that we may take, we hold ourselves forbidden by our engagements from acting injuriously towards the republican government existing there, or in derogation of its authority.

The United States are intensely desirous to avoid not only such transaction, but even an appearance of intervention, in the troubled affairs of Mexico, even although President Juarez should desire or solicit it, which he does not. For these reasons this government is not prepared at this time to accede to the policy which is suggested by the Emperor.

The SECRETARY said: I am sure that I shall have the President's authority for expressing his satisfaction with the directness and frankness of your communication. This answer, like all my communications, leaves the Prince Maximilian, Ortega, and others without special mention. My answer to you would have been exactly the same if you had left them unmentioned on your part.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 16.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1867.

SIR: I send you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which has been received from Mr. Saulnier, our present consul at Vera Cruz.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Mr. E. H. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.

No. 65.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Vera Cruz, January 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Hon. M. D. L. Lane, United States consul at this port, left here on the American steamship Concordia, January 10, 1867, for New Orleans.

The American gunboat Tahoma, Commander Gibson, arrived here January 11, 1867, and is now anchored off the island of Sacrificios.

A conducta containing one million nine hundred thousand dollars from the city of Mexico arrived here yesterday morning.

Seven hundred and fifty men of the French expeditionary force, (*cumplidos*), men whose time has expired, leave here this day on the French mail steamship Empress Eugenia for St. Nazaire.

There also arrived with this convoy from the city of Mexico some twenty-five persons to embark on said French ship. Among them were Escudouy Echenove, late minister of war of Maximilian, and Luis Arroyo, minister of Maximilian's household.

A large quantity of provisions are being sent from this city to Paso del Macho, the terminus of the railroad from this city, say some fifty-six miles from this city, intended for the French troops now on their way from the city of Mexico, and at which point they will await the arrival of the transports to take them to France. In conversation with the Prussian consul here, he assured me that orders have been given to embark the Austrian forces also from this country, and that Maximilian will leave before the French. The family of Marshal Bazaine have taken passage on the French mail steam-packet, to leave here February 13, 1867.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULNIER,

Acting United States Consul.

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

P. S.—I have this morning received the enclosed letter, in which you will see the Austrian force has evacuated the fortress of San Carlos at Perote.

[Translation.]

JALAPA, January 8, 1867.

* * * * *
The French who came to Perote took off the Austrian garrison that had been in the fortress, and those people burned the dead work of the castle, the flying park of artillery, plundered some stores, and all marched off. I wish they may go for good; that they may neither get there, nor come back.

The occupation of Juanajuato and San Luis Potosi has reduced the circumference of the empire, after the losses of other cities of importance; and Miramon will not remain at Queretaro, unless he should come back to look after the capital, which is in danger. Keep well; that interests me more than any politics.

D. MIGUEL CARRAN, Vera Cruz.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 17.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your despatches to No. 15, inclusive.

The department is gratified at the favorable termination of the matter concerning the specie which was taken from Mr. McGaffey and others, as reported in your No. 11.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 18.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1867.

SIR: I have received your private note of the 23d instant, in which you state the reasons which make it necessary for you to leave New Orleans for a short time, and ask permission to do so, which is accordingly granted you, if you think it eminently necessary; which question is left to your discretion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 16.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 2, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your despatch No. 15, dated the 26th ultimo, enclosing memorandum of a conversation on Mexican affairs between yourself and Mr. Berthemy, the minister of France to the United States; also advising me of the resignation of Mr. Lane as consul to Vera Cruz, and of the nomination of Mr. E. H. Saulnier as his successor.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 17.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 4, 1867.

SIR: I have received to-day your despatch No. 16, dated the 28th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch to you from Mr. Saulnier, the acting United States consul at Vera Cruz, dated the 13th ultimo.

I had previously received, from private and unofficial sources, substantially the same information which Mr. Saulnier's despatch communicates. I have also been informed by parties who lately arrived here from Vera Cruz that circumstances transpiring there indicate that all the French expeditionary forces will probably be out of Mexico by the middle of March.

I have also received information (rather vague and indefinite, however) from intelligent persons here, who claim to be well informed of events that are occurring in Mexico, that the various combinations opposed to President Juarez, and led by Miramon, Marquez, and others, are actively preparing to make a vigorous resistance to the entrance of the liberal army into the city of Mexico; that their forces and means at command are formidable, and that they have received material aid from the French authorities.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.

No. 18.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos. 17 and 18.

The continued sickness of my daughter, and other causes of a private and domestic nature, render it very important, in my judgment, that I should make a short visit to my home, and I will leave here this evening for that purpose.

Should the department have anything of importance to be communicated to me speedily before my return to this city, I respectfully ask that your despatches may be forwarded to me at Hamilton, Ohio.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 19.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your private note of the 23d ultimo, inquiring as to whether you are entitled to your pay in specie or currency. In reply, I have to state that ministers are only allowed payment of their salary in specie when in foreign countries. While you are on leave or for other cause in the United States you will draw for currency.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.

No. 20.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1867.

SIR: I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter which has been received from a Mr. J. A. Bennet, of New York, dated the 21st ultimo, containing an article clipped from the New York Herald, which purports to be a decree issued by the President of Mexico.