

No. 25.

[Translation.]

ARMY OF THE EAST, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Citizen MINISTER OF WAR, *Mexico*:

These headquarters gave yesterday a passport for that capital, and provided with the necessary funds to defray his travelling expenses, to the French deserter Eugene Latremolles. Liberty and reform!  
Headquarters at Zaragoza, February 3, 1863.

ORTEGA.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 26.

[Translation.]

ARMY OF THE EAST, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Citizen MINISTER OF WAR, *Mexico*:

These headquarters gave yesterday a passport for that capital, and provided with the necessary funds to defray their travelling expenses, the deserters from the French army, Corporal Alfred Lemaire, and privates Jieng Gautrou, Joseph Coffin, Anatolio Yasseur, Edwards Picot, Poullout and Jean B. Guepet, all of them belonging to the regiment of zouaves.

I have the honor to communicate to you the foregoing for your information.

Liberty and reform!

Headquarters at Zaragoza, February 12, 1863.

J. G. ORTEGA.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 27.

[Translation.]

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT: We would not like to leave your capital without an acknowledgment of our gratitude for the kind treatment which we have received up to the present time from the government you have the honor to represent.

Since the day we left the invading army, where we were told that all French deserters had to suffer the most cruel tortures from the Mexican people, we have seen that it was a shameful lie; for wherever we have passed we have been received with the greatest regard, even from the superior officers, who have hastened to aid us, offering us their services, and showing that they have for us the sincerest sympathies.

Receive, Monsieur le President, our heartfelt thanks.

Done at Mexico, the 14th February, 1863.

*Second Battalion Zouaves:*COQUERET, ARISTIE, *First Sergeant.*EUGENE, PICARDE, *Corporal.*ANATOLE, VASSEUR, *Soldier.*CAFFIN, JOSEPH, *Soldier.*CARTERON, JEAN, *Soldier.*GAUTRON, PIERRE, *Soldier.**Third Battalion Zouaves:*PICAT, EDOUARD, *Soldier.*PERILLON, PIERRE, *Soldier.*GUEPEL, JEAN, *Soldier.*ALFRED DE CAVAINAC, *First Sergeant.*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 28.

ARMY OF THE CENTRE, HEADQ'RS SECOND DIVISION,  
*Mexico, January 9, 1863.*

In accordance with the supreme order of the government, communicated to me by you, I have had the French prisoners that were in Santiago to draw up the declaration of which I enclose a copy to you; and I have also procured to have their passports given them and each one supplied with five dollars, in order that they may be able to return to their ranks. I also transmit to you the copy of the receipt which they have given therefor. Their passports were issued under date of the 3d of the present month.

This I lay before you for your information.

Liberty and reform!

ANDRES L. TAPIA,

*Acting Chief of Division.*MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ARMY OF THE CENTRE,  
*Quartermaster's Department, Mexico, December 31, 1862.*

We, the undersigned, soldiers of the French army in this republic, declare that, finding ourselves in this capital, in the barracks of the corps of invalides of the army of Mexico, in the character of prisoners of war, we have been made to appear to-day before the citizen Mr. Augustin Diaz, professor of the military school, who, in the name of the quartermaster general of the Mexican army of the centre, after having communicated to us a resolution of the supreme government, ordering us to be set at complete liberty, and allowing us to return to our own camp—a sum of money necessary for that purpose being tendered us—or offering us a permit to live peaceably in this country, choosing any sort of employment that might suit us, asked us a declaration of our free will. In consequence, after mature reflection, we have resolved to ask the assistance which is offered to us, in order to return to our ranks, rendering our thanks, as in duty bound, to the supreme government of the country, which has treated us with so much deference.

P. CLECH, *Corporal.*

J. CLERC.

S. CHARLES, *Soldier of the 90th regiment.*

E. JOUVERT.

L. ALAIN.

S. CHARLES. } Not knowing how to write, I have

signed for them.—A. COUTURE.

A true copy:

ANDRES L. TAPIA.

The original French is as follows:

Nous, soussignés, soldats du régiment du corps expéditionnaire Français dans cette république, déclarons: que nous trouvant dans cette capitale, dans la caserne du corps des Invalides de l'armée Mexicaine, en qualité de prisonniers de guerre, on nous a fait comparaître aujourd'hui devant le citoyen professeur de l'école militaire, M. Augustin Diaz, lequel, au nom de M. le général quartier-maître de l'armée Mexicaine du centre, après nous avoir fait savoir la résolution du gouvernement suprême de nous remettre en complète liberté, nous permettant de rejoindre notre quartier-générale en nous remettant la somme nécessaire à cet effet, ou nous offrant un sauf-conduit, afin de pouvoir vivre pacifiquement dans ce pays, choisissant le genre d'occupation qui nous conviendrait, nous demande une manifestation de notre libre volonté. En conséquence, après mure réflexion, nous avons résolu de demander l'aide que l'on nous offre, afin de pouvoir rejoindre nos rangs, remerciant comme nous le devons le gouvernement suprême du pays, qui nous a traité avec tant de déférence.

P. CLECH, *Caporale.*

J. CLERC.

S. CHARLES, *90me régiment.*

E. JOUVERT.

L. ALAIN.

S. CHARLES. } Ne sachant pas signer, j'ai

signé pour eux.—A. COUTURE.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ARMY OF THE CENTRE,  
*Quartermaster's Department, Second Division, Mexico, January 3, 1863.*

We have received from the quartermaster general twenty-five dollars for each one of us who hereunto subscribe our names, in order to enable us to return to the army to which we belong.

CLECH.  
 CLERC.  
 LEMIQUE. } By Fabre.  
 JOUVERT.  
 LECLERC.

MEXICO, *January 9, 1863.*

A true copy:

ANDRES L. TAPIA,  
*Chief of Division.*

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1863.*

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 29.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO,  
*February 22, 1863.*

MY DEAR AND MOST ESTEEMED SIR: I have just read in the Monitor Republicano of today the speech which M. O'Donnell, president of the council of ministers of the Spanish government, has made in the discussion which took place with a view to answer the speech of the crown, and I have seen with surprise, among several inaccurate assertions which M. O'Donnell has made about Mexican affairs, the following expressions: "As for myself, Juarez, as a Mexican, has a stain which never can be washed away—that of having been willing to sell two provinces of this country to the United States." This accusation, coming from a high functionary of a nation, and while an eminently serious and solemn act was taking place, when the statesman must be careful that his words are impressed with the seal of truth, of justice, and good faith, is of the utmost importance, for one may be led to think that on account of the position which he occupies he is in possession of documents which support his assertion—a thing which is not true. M. O'Donnell is authorized to publish the proofs he may possess concerning this affair. Meanwhile my honor compels me to show that M. O'Donnell has made a mistake in the judgment which he has formed of my official conduct, and you are authorized, Mr. Editor, to contradict the imputation which has been made with so much injustice to the first magistrate of the nation.

I am, Mr. Editor, your humble servant,

BENITO JUAREZ.

To the EDITOR OF THE DIARIO OFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1863.*

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 30.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, *January 22, 1863.*

MR. MINISTER: I had solicited more than one year ago a temporary leave of absence to return to Berlin, and the despatches which I have received by the last packet have brought me the intelligence that the government of the King, yielding to my repeated requests, has granted me the permission to leave Mexico.

I should desire to take the road to Tampico; but if on the 15th proximo the health of my nephew, who is now sick, should not permit him to make so long a journey on horse-

back, I shall leave by carriage directly for Vera Cruz, by whatever road the general-in-chief of the army of the east may deem to be the most proper and affording me the greater safety.

Requesting your excellency to communicate to his excellency the President of the republic my intended early departure, I shall hereafter inform your excellency, Mr. Minister, of the measures I have adopted for the temporary conduct of the affairs of the legation of the King during my absence, and I shall recur to your excellency's affability for the issue of the safe-conduct and escorts required.

Be pleased, Mr. Minister, to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

E. DE WAGNER.

His Excellency DON JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE,  
*Minister for Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, &c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1863.*

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 31.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, *January 30, 1863.*

MR. MINISTER: I have communicated to the President the note which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 22d instant, limited to the permission which his Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to grant you to withdraw temporarily to Berlin.

In relation to what your excellency says to me in reference to your journey by way of Tampico, or by the route of Vera Cruz, your excellency will be free to take that which is most convenient to you.

I hope to receive the favor of the communication which your excellency proposes to address to me upon several points. I cannot foresee that they will involve the slightest difficulty.

Your excellency will accept the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency Señor BARON E. DE WAGNER,  
*Minister resident of his Majesty the King of Prussia.*

WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1863.*

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 32.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, *February 9, 1863.*

MR. MINISTER: Thanking your excellency for the communication which you have been pleased to address me under date of the 30th of the past month, I have the honor to inform you that I propose to take my departure for Berlin on the 18th of this month at four o'clock a. m.

The consul of the King, Mr. Benecke, will be left, during my absence, in charge of the current affairs relating to the protection of the interests of the Prussian subjects. I hope that his intervention, that of the other German consuls, as also that of Mr. Ballerteros, the consul general of Spain, and that of the consul of Belgium, Mr. Grave, will be sufficient to guarantee the interests of their countrymen, which had been, up to this period, confided to the protection of the Prussian legation. However, in the exceptional cases which may present themselves, I have recommended these consuls and their countrymen, as also the French residents, to the kind protection of the legation of the United States of North America. I hope that this measure will be only a matter of formality, and that the direct protection of your excellency will be assured to the said foreigners who may appeal to the

kindness of your department. I intend to make the trip hence to Vera Cruz in the diligence; but if the military operations should require it, I shall be enabled to go directly from San Martin to Acalcingo, leaving Puebla aside. On the 15th, at mid-day, a cart containing my equipage will leave with the escort which your excellency may be pleased to cause it to be accompanied.

I take the liberty to request your excellency to be pleased to order the issue of the passports and safe-conduct for myself and my nephew, Charles Wagner, the secretary attached to this legation, and also for our three servants. I therefore request your excellency to give the necessary orders with respect to the escorts which are to accompany us, and I would be obliged to your excellency to let me know who is the military officer in charge of them, that I may have a direct understanding with him. I will also thank your excellency to apprise the general-in-chief of the army of the east of my early departure, and to transmit to his excellency the open letter herewith enclosed, addressed to the French general commanding on the Orizaba road, in order that he may transmit it to the latter through a flag of truce, and that he may take the necessary measures with respect to my passage through the advanced lines.

If by the 18th of this month there should occur any serious battle which may prevent my passage, I will thank your excellency to communicate it to me.

Be pleased, Mr. Minister, to accept the assurances of my high consideration.  
E. DE WAGNER.

His Excellency Señor Don JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE,  
*Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, &c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 33.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, February 12, 1863.

MR. MINISTER: I have received the communication which your excellency did me the honor to address me on the 9th instant, in reference to your departure, passports, necessary safe-conducts, and the conduct of various matters during your absence.

Agreeably to what I have on other occasions had the pleasure to say to your excellency, you can make your trip hence to Vera Cruz; and in compliance with your request upon that subject now made, the proper instructions will be issued in order that General Comonfort, now stationed at San Martin, shall inform your excellency whether the military operations do not permit your excellency to pass through Puebla. The cart which your excellency sends with your equipage will be properly escorted. With respect to the passports and safe-conducts, your excellency will receive, enclosed in this communication, those which you were pleased to ask of me.

The war department will issue the orders concerning the escorts which are to accompany your excellency on your trip, and you will receive timely notice of the military officer or officers who will be charged with this duty. The letter which your excellency transmitted to me for that purpose will be sent to-day to the general-in-chief of the army of the east, that he may cause it to reach the French general in command of the forces stationed on the Orizaba road. If by the day on which your excellency intends to set out upon your journey any battle or other occurrence should take place to prevent your excellency's passage, I shall consider myself bound to make it known to you.

In relation to the other points to which your excellency refers, I must say to you that the Mexican government at once admits the interposition of Mr. Benecke, the consul of his Majesty, in matters relating to the protection of Prussian subjects and their property; and that agreeably to our laws, consul's general may, in the absence of the minister of their nation, hold correspondence with the government of the republic respecting the protection of his countrymen. Unfortunately, the commission which your excellency says you have conferred upon the legation of the United States, to protect in extraordinary cases the Prussian subjects, the Germans, Spaniards, Belgians, and their respective consuls, as well as the Frenchmen residing in this country, is not so simple a matter. That your excellency should recommend the protection of your countrymen to the benevolence of another legation would be a thing perfectly conformable to the usages received everywhere; but to make of that protection the object of two different commissions, committed to sundry functionaries, is an expedient entirely new, and which would be fruitful of conflicts and complications of every nature. The other similar commissions conferred by your

excellency, have, besides the obstacle referred to, that which emanates from not possessing any data whatsoever from which it might be inferred that the governments which had confided them to the legation of Prussia gave it also the power to transfer them. With regard to the French subjects, there exists also against this sub-delegation the circumstances of the state of war, agreeably to the law of nations.

For these reasons I hope your excellency will be pleased to modify in this sense what you have been pleased to state with respect to the protection of the Prussian and other subjects to whom your legation has extended it.

Your excellency will accept the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.  
JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency the BARON E. DE WAGNER,  
*Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of Prussia.*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

No. 34.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, February 17, 1863.

MR. MINISTER: The envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America having refused to give his protection to the Prussian, French, German, and Spanish subjects, who up to this time have been confided to the legation of Prussia, unless he receives a special order from his government, upon my leaving Mexico, I place them under the safeguard of the diplomatic corps, and of each one of its members particularly. At the same time, and above all, I confide them to the honor and loyalty of the Mexican people.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

E. DE WAGNER.

His Excellency Señor J. A. DE LA FUENTE,  
*Minister of State and for Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, &c., &c., &c.*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 35.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, February 24, 1863.

MR. MINISTER: The Baron E. de Wagner, minister resident of his Majesty the King of Prussia, upon leaving this capital, made known to the government of the confederation that he had intrusted to certain consular agents the protection of his countrymen, and of other foreigners, to whom he had extended it through the special commission of their respective governments, adding that in extraordinary cases he had placed both the subjects and the consuls referred to under the protection of the legation which you represent.

I request your excellency to read in the annexed document, No. 1, the pretension of Mr. Wagner upon this business; and in No. 2 the reasons for which the government of the republic could not accept a measure as inexpedient as it is dangerous. Mr. Wagner made no reply to these reasons, nor did he support his fixed determination. But, on the second day after his departure, there was received at the department the note transmitted as document No. 3, a note in which Mr. Wagner, manifesting in a high degree his contempt for rules, usages, and consequences, abandons the idea of all special protection, in order to place under the safeguard of the diplomatic corps and of the Mexican people the foreigners who were under the protection of the legation of Prussia.

It is doubtless unnecessary to refute the improper commission which that honorable minister had at first confided to your excellency the moment that commission was not accepted by your excellency, nor retained either by the agent who was to have conferred it upon you; and though, in fact, he may have transferred it to the diplomatic corps, I cannot for a moment fear that it will meet with a better result, being, as in truth it is, improper, offensive to the government of Mexico, and in every point of view impracticable. I entertain a sincere and well-founded hope that your excellency will not lend your

respectable countenance to authorize measures of this nature. But my duty and the orders of the President also compel me to declare that, in reference to the protection of the Prussians and of the other foreigners to whom his excellency the Baron de Wagner refers in his communications referred to, the government of the republic will invariably observe what I had the honor to state to the said minister himself in the official letter which I addressed him on the 12th of the present month. Until these matters are otherwise arranged, with the approbation of the governments which are at peace with the republic, the protection of which I speak has in its favor the spirit of the federal government, and means adequate to render it effective, agreeably to international laws and to our own laws.

By confiding the foreigners, in the first place, to the loyalty and honor of the people of Mexico, Mr. Wagner renders to this nation the justice which he had so often denied to it; but Mexico does not need this testimony, nor can it accept it when it is presented insultingly to the government which it has chosen as the depository of its confidence and of its power, because this government, which it is affected to forget, is the true representative of the nation in its foreign relations; because the appeal that a foreign minister should make to the people, and not to the government to which he should be accredited, would be held, with good reason, as a rude violation of the law of nations; and, finally, because this omission in the present case suggests the insulting presumption that the federal government does not attend to the protection of the foreigners, while, on the contrary, everybody knows otherwise, including Mr. Wagner himself, who, in his note of the 9th February, after stating what he had determined to do to insure the protection of the Prussian subjects and other foreigners, wrote me in the following words:

"I flatter myself with the hope that this measure shall be nothing more than a mere formality, and that the foreigners who may recur to the kindness of your department will be sure to receive the direct protection of your excellency."

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

His Excellency Señor THOMAS CORWIN,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States of America.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1863.

A true copy:

ROMERO.

No. 36.

[Translation.]

ORIZABA, February 15, 1863.

MEXICANS: After the long sojourn which the corps of expedition under my command has had to make in its camp, it is about to leave and march for Mexico.

Although its sojourn has been long, and although it has had the appearance of repose, it has not been time lost. It must have made you reflect, I doubt not, upon the falsehoods of those who have an interest in pointing us out as your enemies, and to whom the valiant soldiers that I command have given a complete denial by the order and discipline which have not failed to reign in their ranks.

If we are your enemies, we Frenchmen who protect your persons, your families, your property, then what must be those Mexicans, your fellow-countrymen, who govern you by terror, who strip you of your property; who, after ruining private individuals by unexampled exactions, ruin likewise the public property, for no other end than that of preserving a power of which they make so deplorable a use.

Yes, Mexicans, you must have discovered in our actions the sincerity and loyalty of our words, when, in the name of the Emperor, I declared to you solemnly, what I again repeat to you to-day, namely, that the soldiers of France have not come here to impose upon you a government; that they have no other mission, be it well understood, after they have dragged by force from him who pretends to be the expression of the national will, the just reparation of our wrongs, which we have not been able to obtain by negotiations; they have no other mission but that of consulting the national wish as to the form of government that it desires, and as to the election of the men who appear to it most worthy to make certain good order and liberty at home, its dignity and independence abroad.

When this task has been accomplished, there will remain to the French army the obligation to aid the government chosen by you to march resolutely in the way of progress, so

that, in spite of those who despise Mexico, you may succeed in forming a nation which shall have nothing to envy in others.

Then those of us who have not contributed with their lives to the accomplishment of so noble an enterprise, will re-embark in the ships of France and return to their country, happy and proud if the great duty which they have fulfilled has had for result the regeneration of your country.

FOREY,

General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the  
Expeditionary Mexican Army.

No. 37.

[Translation.]

ORIZABA, February 16, 1863.

INHABITANTS OF ORIZABA: Within a few days I shall leave this city to undertake military operations, the preparations for which, intended to secure success, have detained me here so long a time; but I do not desire to leave without addressing you a few words, which I trust you will comprehend, because they are from my heart. In the first place, I thank you for the reception which the expeditionary corps has met with in your city during a residence of nine months, during which time order has never ceased to reign there, and our soldiers have enjoyed the same security as in their own country. If this be not owing to your sympathy, (and I would esteem myself happy if it were so,) it is due, at least, to a good disposition, which we should always thank you for. I do not believe myself laboring under a delusion when I think that the appearance and behavior of our soldiers, who in all parts of the world have been loved and esteemed even by their enemies, must have produced the same effect upon you, who have been witnesses of their order, their discipline, and the sweetness of their manners; nor is it possible that your fellow-countrymen who have seen them at other points of the country can have failed to recognize them as the sons of La Belle France, which marches in the van of civilization. Therefore I cherish the hope that you will have understood the intentions of the Emperor, whose views in sending us to Mexico have been no other, believe me, than obtaining by arms the just reparation of insults you are aware of, and which negotiation could not arrange; and then to reconcile your country with Europe, particularly with France, your ancient sympathies for which never would have ceased had it not been for the conduct of your present government. In regard to myself, if I ask Heaven to bless our arms, it is not so much for the sake of a vain ambition of personal glory as for the prosperity of your beautiful country, to which we have come to bring, at the cost of our blood, those two precious boons, without which society cannot exist—liberty and order. Farewell, then, inhabitants of Orizaba, or rather until next time, because I hope we shall return to see you. God alone knows the future; but be what may reserved for me, I shall never forget the hospitality we have received here, and shall preserve, throughout my life, the most delightful recollections of your city.

FOREY,

General of Division, Senator, and Commander-in-Chief of the  
Expeditionary Corps in Mexico.

No. 38.

LETTERS OF JECKER.

Correspondence intercepted by the army of the east, and which is published with the knowledge of the department of state of the Mexican republic.

PARIS, October 30, 1862.

MY DEAR JAVIER: I have received your letters dated 15th of September, full of interest upon general affairs, but with gloomy estimate as regards the present and future position of the house. I have written to uncle a long letter, but, this time, I have sent it through the house of Findley & Hodgson, on account of the gravity and importance of its contents. I begged uncle to communicate it to you, to keep you informed of everything, and it will be a great satisfaction to me to know that you judge and appreciate my labors. It will be until to-morrow when I shall mail this letter; I am to have at half-past 11 an interview

with No. 2<sup>o</sup>, (consult uncle's letter,) under the auspices of No. 3<sup>†</sup>. Should anything of importance occur I shall write to you the substance of it on a separate leaf, that you will communicate to uncle. You will see by my letter to uncle that the position presents itself admirably here, and that all that father and I have attempted has turned out well. This morning even I received very good news. No. 3 has told me that some time since, when M. Drouyn de l'Huys was only a private individual, this personage, whose opposition has acquired, by his new position of minister of foreign affairs, so great importance for us, will have asked you (your cipher) through mere curiosity, what was the business of the bonds. You have instructed him completely upon this point, and have persuaded him of the justice of our reclamations; it is, notwithstanding, surprising that he has not spoken to me of this when knowing that the new minister was his intimate friend. I have asked him what was his opinion (the minister's) about the bonds. You see by my letter to uncle that my departure for Mexico was almost at hand some time since. No. 3 has not great confidence in the new personage whose character I describe. I shall be more or less decided after my conversation to-morrow with No. 2, because No. 3 has told me that it concerned him to know if it was certain that I would place myself completely at his disposition for what he might judge opportune to do. I have now No. 3 in such a manner that he has in me—in my ability! in my gravity, above all, eh!—a confidence that I can qualify as exaggerated. If I see utility for the house in my departure, with sufficient influence to serve it well, I will depart notwithstanding the repugnance of papa and mamma, and notwithstanding that I will have to go there with incomplete knowledge of metallurgy and English—a knowledge that I could make very practicable in less than a year by my projected permanence in Pongibant<sup>‡</sup>. You can tell uncle that No. 3 has written to L. a letter by this mail, in which he gives him the grade of confidence that he ought to grant to the personage of the letter from uncle, and informs him of his renewal of favor towards No. 1, result of the two letters, telling him things that will serve for instructions, which I hope he will not delay in receiving, and that they will determine him to protect L. energetically. *What do you say of the idea* contained in the Emperor letter of No. 3 to L. to determine T. to occupy himself immediately with B.? I have suggested it in part, and applaud myself for it. I do not comprehend what you write relative to the pretended article of "La Patria." Caricaburu is a famous tale-bearer, (canard;) that article never has existed. From that time papa receives daily "La Patria" in Porentruy for the past five months, and you know if any article of importance could escape him. I read it frequently also; I have made all the investigations possible, and I can swear to you that nothing has appeared similar to what you tell me. You have read in my penultimate letter to uncle what I say in name of Mr. Hodgson: "That they are going to undertake colossal speculations upon the mines; that uncle classes them, and amongst them for the sale a part of the shares sold immediately, leaving the expenses of the working to the acquirers, one part reserved for sale if the value rises, and some shares reserved as lottery tickets." You comprehend the importance of this advice. Do what you can, that it may have a result. We have placed all in uncle's hands, with a view that it will be saved; if it perishes, it will be his own fault. The opinion of the creditors is becoming favorable to the house—according to what Father Maguin said to me yesterday—that cousin Peter would have been able to sell his notes at fifty per centum here in Paris. Hottinguer is favorable. I refer you in the rest to my letter to uncle for this, for the petition, and for the innoxiousness of Noël, because I wrote, as I believe, to uncle that having put Father Maguin in movement to instruct No. 3, he had conducted himself very dexterously, attempting to surprise Amor Escandon, son-in-law of Subervielle, and his intimate friend, and that he had had the conviction in his conversation with him that Noël did not aspire to the hand of a Miss Subervielle, and that she did not know him even. Lately Montluc has met me and wished to salute me, but I insulted him. No. 3 writes to T. that all will be managed in Mexico, and that he will have the power. You see by my letter to uncle my conversations with Mr. Hodgson and their result. Papa returns to Paris on the 3d of November. It is time, because to many steps and my studies, it is too much. "La France" of the 27th of August contains an article upon Wyke—written carefully—one could not say more. Consider, dear brother, what may be best for our interests, and, if you have motives, not to have unlimited confidence in yourself. This is, besides, the opinion of papa and mamma. See, appreciate; our salvation is at stake.

PARIS, October 30, 1862.

Mr. J. B. JECKER, Mexico:

I confirm to you my letter of September 30 last, a duplicate of which I send. Afterwards I have received yours of August 27 and September 13. Contrary to what I had

\* Marpon.

† Chevarier.

‡ Emperor.

thought, it is probable that it may be in Mexico itself where your business may be arranged, and for this they will give to Mr. de S. all kinds of powers; and further, I hope that, after what I have done near his Majesty, they will send him favorable instructions. Consequently, I do not see any necessity of sending at this moment for Mr. de Ch., or to any other. It is necessary, above all, that you succeed in distributing among all the foreign merchants of your acquaintance, or of that of your friends, as many times as you can, promising them to present them to the custom-house to pay, with the benefit of the discount of twenty per cent., the duties that the merchandise accumulated in the ports since the expedition has taken place ought to satisfy, causing them to observe that if there is, as it is said, duty to pay for \$2,500,000 foreign commerce, will obtain immediately a benefit of \$500,000, which will represent a diminution in the tariff of twenty per cent.

It will be sufficient that there are some merchants who persist in demanding the execution of the decrees which have promised them solemnly this compensation, and that after having protested in the custom-house against the refusal of their pretensions, carry their reclamations before their respective representatives, registering their protests in the chancery of their legations, to convince the foreign ministers as much of the legitimacy of their demands as of the necessity that justice may be done them for the interest of all the European commerce. You will comprehend easily that the obstinacy of a single French merchant is sufficient, for example, that should he obtain justice in this question, to create a precedent that would bring to our opinion all the foreign ministers as well as all the other leaders of their country. And you will find easily among your creditors a merchant who is fully possessed of the conscience, of the legitimacy, of the legality of its pretension, and of that obstinate constancy that personal interest gives, insisting upon rights so incontestable. In addition, I recommend to you that you make, as soon as possible, a new petition to our minister in Mexico as soon as the French arrive there, in order to ask the execution of the decrees as being a law of the treasury granted to all the foreign commerce as a diminution of the tariff, which will not want precedent in the financial history of Mexico. The business of the canal of Nicaragua obtains the preference accidentally. I regret it on account of your lands in Tehuantepec; those that you possess in Sonora could obtain value by means of the establishment of a French colony. If you think that I can be useful to you in this negotiation, that I have the confidence of being able to conduct it to a good result, it will be necessary to send me a note of details upon this point and a power of attorney, accompanied by your particular instructions.

Accept, sir, and dear correspondent, the security of my distinguished sentiments of attachment.

By authority of Morpon.

CH. FOURNIER DES ESCURES.

PARIS, November 12, 1862.

I send again the 4th volume of the diplomatic archives, in which I have explained your business and analyzed your accounts—I say copied your accounts entirely. Ah, how much I should have liked to have the letter of Zarco, of May 6, 1861, of which mention is made but transitively! As soon as I obtain it I will get it printed (Amyot, street of La Paz Leipzig, Brockhaus,) in the proximo three months. I have seen Mr. de Chevarier, who fears the discord between Forey and Saligney. Notwithstanding the imperial recommendations, which would injure us, he has informed me of the conversation he had with his Majesty. From that it follows that there will be, not an Emperor, but a President. He wished that influence of Santa Anna, to whom he has spoken, might be made use of, and thought he should be named chief of the government; but his Majesty has answered: "Santa Anna has declined to be it, writing to Almonte that he take his place, as more fit for that part." In a short time we shall see Mr. Hodgson again, because I cannot go to London, and he wishes to be informed of the state of affairs, as I believe he is thinking more of the interests of English commerce, which he does not wish to abandon to France; and he is, perhaps, instructed by the capitalists to take information. He collects, takes notes, and examines. I have told him that France will undertake by herself the railroad immediately, without admitting an Anglo-French company, because of being a military road—strategic, more than commercial, and that is fully confirmed, and they have seen that my foresight was just. I believe that they have intention to sound the land. I have learned from Mr. de Becourd that Mr. Montluc, to whom he has spoken, has acquired a good deal of information about Mar, his influence, his fortune, his mines in Mexico, about those of P., &c., &c. I have answered nothing, finding myself stupefied by what he told me. It must have been that Montluc has received a good deal of money to keep saloon and to know it all. \* \* \* Prince Murat, for whom Subervielle was banker, (&c.) this Prince Bottomless-purse has occupied himself much with the bonds, according to Mr. de Becourd,

hostilely. \* \* \* He has no influence, but, in fine, \* \* \* this proves. \* \* \* It might happen that even if you were attacked they would not catch us unprepared. This time Louis will do what he can to inform you of the new method for the reduction of silver ores, and as we do not advance any money to the inventor, (with reason,) we do not run the risk of being victims of a fraud, but of having to expect for yielding to illusions. We endeavor to guarantee it by means of multiplied assays, all of which give good result. The gold separates itself naturally from the silver, and the residues are all good; but for more security Louis still wishes to speak to his professor, Cahours, rewarded with the Jecker prize. Louis wishes to depart for Chili with the inventor the 2d of December, and from there go to Mexico in April or May; but I will not sustain this project. It will be necessary that he wait until January, working steadily until then. I have the description of the proceeding that requires that ammoniac is manufactured at the place of labor. You will comprehend that it would have been necessary to be able to have an understanding with you about this, but we cannot wait for the answer to our letters.

It is known here that more than 5,000 men have succumbed to the vomito. The Empress is victim to the bad news that arrived. When reading your letter about the defeat of Guadalupe, the only one that could pass, and which I have directed to Fontainebleau, the Emperor said, "Madam, behold your work!" Mr. Chevalier knows it from an ocular witness. The Empress retired to her habitation, where she wept for three days. The multitude is persuaded that it is on account of a certain Jecker that the war has taken place. Louis heard it from the mouth of an old widow, whose son had departed for Mexico; but it is almost time lost to dissipate the errors of the ignorant multitude on this point. Juarez has been clever; Wyke also. The latter has made the seventy-five millions tinkle like ready money, contrary to all that has been said or done. People do not understand that it is paper, worth only from 15 to 30 per cent. I should have preferred that Louis accept one of the two employments offered to him, but he has the idea that he must do something that will save you. I shall remain alone in my old age, because Augusta will wish to get married.

Of the letters that follow we publish only extracts referring to politics, marked with commas, because they refer in the greater part to matters of family, and to a discovery in the method of reducing metals. The ministry, in this particular, has been so scrupulous that, although treating of an enemy so capital of Mexico, it wishes to limit itself to the defence of the national interests only, thus giving an additional proof of a generosity and benevolence with which it has treated this business.—(Editors.)

PORENTUÏ, November 1, 1862.

MY DEAR SON JAVIER: Your letter of September 28, 1862, has arrived at length to my hands. How much your self-denial has moved us; how much our desires to see you in your days of sorrow have increased. I shall be in Paris next Wednesday probably, where Luis calls me, because he needs my aid and counsel to expedite his march to Mexico by San Nazario, to take care of his own affairs and of ours. This boy has gained in his commerce a knowledge of the world and of men; he desires to go to London before his departure, but I am not of his opinion; six weeks, or even six months, for this is very little time, when he would require at the least one year. Now, to something else. I have written to your uncle with the resolution that I never did before, urging him to take advantage of the entrance of the French and of the momentary regeneration of credit which will be its consequence to liquidate. I reminded him of the appreciation of Mr. le M. de F., at this moment dying, on his mines and his business at large, a matter which I have discussed with seriousness because it is necessary to tell him. This gentleman had much disturbed and frightened me to the extreme of causing me to leave Paris. I have asked the coinciding opinion of Mr. Stuart Hodgson, with whom we have had new conferences, and who is kind-hearted with us as well as that of other persons. I have made manifest to Mr. Jecker his age, mine, the necessity of concentrating his business, the impossibility almost of exercising an efficacious supervision of all of them at fabulous distances, the robberies and depredations to which he is exposed. I reminded him of all I said to him at the time of the departure of Mr. Porter, about the limitation of his best undertakings; I tell him that if he should be sick or should die he would lose everything according to general opinion, he alone being capable of carrying on his business. Mamma writes also in this sense; here is what I propose to him: that he divides the mines and the manufactories into shares of five and ten thousand dollars, with regard to the vacant lands on the Isthmus, in Sonora, and in Matamoras; perhaps the thing may not be practicable, but that it will be necessary to endeavor to sell them. I propose to Mr. J. that he gives in payment iron, bonds, credits, houses, shares; I make him understand that the creditors will accept equivalents that will extinguish greater quantities than the debts, if, as Gautier has told me, very hard conditions are not imposed. This mode of payment would be advantageous to the house

without creditors in different proportions. I calculate that a greater part of these last who originally repelled the payment in equivalencies comprehend that something is worth more than nothing. Say what they may, this plan of which we talked some time ago, was not practicable under dread, but now it can be accomplished on a scale more or less great. The creditors who have shares in the mines will be interested in supervising. I forgot to say to Mr. Jecker that I received the subsidy to take care of the business. On this we now live, or better vegetate; but for the simple lodging and the necessities, it is a small matter endeavoring to avoid what can reach his susceptibility on this point. Nothing in the world would make me insinuate to him that having filled your task you ought to return, after having placed part of our fortune in safety, because this would offend him, since I see from his correspondence that he loves you, and esteems you more every day. As for our bonds, we are two sentinels placed in the two extremities of the world, whilst we communicate events develop and make our conjectures fruitless. Here we awaited the entrance of the French, while there you awaited instructions. Now we are performing these parts, I believe, in effect; in consequence of the splendor of this business, it will be necessary that his Majesty gives intimation to Drouyn de l'Huys to send orders to Forey and Saligny, for the payment of these bonds may be in the total or in part, entering into an adjustment with the new government that perhaps restrains its course. You know already that Forey is a kind of dictator to whom Saligny is subordinate, but he can, moderating his impetuosity, influence the old sergeant; and all depends on the good harmony that exists between these two gentlemen. It will be necessary, as I have said to my brother-in-law for some time, that he dedicates himself to make Saligny more flexible; that he arranged the manner so as not to imitate the bear, but, on the contrary, that they make concessions to him. \* \* \* Mr. De Saligny has not promised me to save the house. Tell all this to J. and —; it is time that he is not a little interested; make a prudent use of my letters, although I have written nothing that cannot be read.

Receive kind regards from your mother, &c., &c., &c.

H. E.

PARIS, November 14, 1863.

Mr. J. B. JECKER, Mexico:

Since my last of October 31, a duplicate of which is accompanied, I have received your letter of September 27. The news that you give me of the decree of Juarez, relative to a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, has been satisfactory to me. This decree, conceived in the same terms as those of the government of Miramon, that have been criticised so much, appears to me an excellent arm placed in your hands to defend your bonds. How can the partisans of Juarez censure now what they have just imitated?

I cannot do less than confirm to you in a very especial manner the invitation to set to work the plan sent to you in my letter of October 30. This will be, in my opinion, the best means of arriving at a solution that cannot be refused.

The next mail will carry you, without doubt, a letter more in detail from Mr. de Marpon, absent at this moment. I suppose, on the other hand, that Mr. Elsesser, who is now in Paris, will post you up by the packet that leaves San Nazario to-morrow of what occurs.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

CH. FOURNIER DES ECURES.

SAN MAURICIO, (Ch. de,) November 14, 1862.

MY DEAR JECKER: I arrived here yesterday afternoon in company with M. Castillo, who is always more or less infirm, which is very alarming, and causes great inquietude. Although only a few moments remain to me that I can take advantage of before the packet leaves San Nazario, I employ them with you, to give you thanks for your kind letter of the 28th of September last. Now, as you ought to understand, I have the greatest desire to know what result all these rumors have had with which you were threatened—expulsion, confiscation of property, &c., &c.—things that they will take good care not to carry into effect, particularly when they know of the proclamation of General Forey on his arrival in Mexican territory—Puebla first and Mexico afterwards. Will they have opposed his progress and his entrance? This is hardly credible, notwithstanding their preparations for defence. The army—if such a name can be given to it—the Mexican army will have retired to the side of Morelia and of Queretero, or it will have dispersed to oppose him as guerillas. But all this will soon have an end.

If, as I have written to you, and I think it, the good and honorable Mexicans (because I