

The Joint Resolution as approved by the House of Representatives passed to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Finance, but as the Senate has had very important matters to consider during the present session, especially those affecting the war with Spain, the House Resolution has not been taken up in the Senate up to the time that this paper goes to press. I would like to give here the outcome of this incident, that is, the final action of Congress on the pending Joint Resolution; but I am afraid that under the present political conditions of this country no conclusion will be reached for some time, and it would not be reasonable to delay indefinitely the printing of this volume in expectation of such action.

As this paper goes to press the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States has closed its second Session without the Senate having taken any action on the Joint Resolution approved by the House of Representatives to repeal the Joint Resolution of April 1, 1896.

LIST OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES ON MEXICO SENT TO CONGRESS
DURING THE PERIOD OF THE FRENCH INTERVENTION, FROM
1861 TO 1867, PREPARED BY MR. CLIFFORD WARREN, ASSISTANT
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1861.

Official instructions from Secretary of State William H. Seward to Hon. Thomas Corwin, the United States Minister to Mexico, dated April 6, 1861:

"Taking into view the actual condition and circumstances of Mexico, as well as those of the United States, the President is fully satisfied that the safety, welfare, and happiness of the latter would be more effectually promoted if the former should retain its complete integrity and independence, than they could be by any dismemberment of Mexico, with a transfer or diminution of its sovereignty, even though thereby a portion or the whole of the country or its sovereignty should be transferred to the United States themselves. . . . Mexico really has, or ought to have, no enemies. The world is deeply interested in the development of her agricultural, and especially her mineral and commercial, resources, while it holds in high respect the simple virtues and heroism of her people, and, above all, their inextinguishable love of civil liberty.

"The President, therefore, will use all proper influence to favor the restoration of order and authority in Mexico. . . . If, on the other hand, it shall appear in the sequel that the Mexican people are only now resting a brief season to recover their wasted energies sufficiently to lacerate themselves with new domestic conflicts, then it is to be feared that not only the Government of the United States but many other governments will find it impossible to prevent a resort to that magnificent country of a class of persons, unhappily too numerous everywhere, who are accustomed to suppose that visionary schemes of public interest, aggrandizement, or reform will justify even lawless invasion and aggression.

"For a few years past, the condition of Mexico has been so unsettled as to raise the question on both sides of the Atlantic whether the time has not come when some foreign power ought, in the general interest of society, to intervene to establish a protectorate or some other form of government in that country and guaranty its continuance there. Such schemes may even now be held under consideration by some European nations. . . . You will not fail to assure the Government of Mexico that the President neither has, nor can ever have, any sympathy with such designs, in whatever quarter they may arise or whatever character they may take on." (Foreign Relations, 1861, pages 65-70, Senate Executive Document No. 1, 37th Congress, 2d Session. 6 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, December 9, 1861, transmitting "a report from the Secretary of State, in reply to the resolution of the House of the 4th instant, relative to the intervention of certain European powers in the affairs of Mexico," saying that "it would be inexpedient at this juncture to make public the papers referred to." (37th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 4. 1 page.)

1862.

President's Message to the Senate, January 24, 1862, communicating "a dispatch which has just been received from Mr. Corwin, our Minister to Mexico. It communicates important information concerning the war which is waged against Mexico by the combined powers of Spain, France, and Great Britain." (Senate Executive Journal, Vol. 12, page 102.)

President's Message to the Senate, January 28, 1862, submitting for ratification a treaty of extradition with the Mexican Government; also submitting a postal convention with Mexico, and correspondence in relation thereto. (Senate Executive Journal, Vol. 12, page 102.)

President's Message to the Senate, February 27, 1862, informing the Senate that Lieutenant-General Scott had advised the President that, "while he (Gen. Scott) would cheerfully accept a commission as additional Minister to Mexico, with a view to promote the interests of the United States and of peace, yet his infirmities are such that he could not be able to reach the capital of that country by any existing mode of travel, and he therefore deems it his duty to decline the important mission I had proposed for him," etc. (Senate Executive Journal, Vol. 12, page 136.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, April 14, 1862, enclosing papers on the present condition of Mexico. (37th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 100. 434 pages.)

President's Message to the Senate, April 15, 1862, relating to the delay attending the approval by the Senate of the extradition treaty and the postal convention with Mexico, and recommending the passage of a resolution extending the time specified for the exchange of ratifications for sixty days from and after the 11th of June proximo, the date of the expiration of the period named for that purpose in both instruments. (Senate Executive Journal, Vol. 12, pages 237, 238.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, May 23, 1862, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 22d instant, calling for "copies of such correspondence as may have been received by this Government since that accompanied by the Message of April 14, 1862, relating to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by the allied powers,"—the Secretary of State reporting "that it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request at the present time." (37th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 120, Vol. 9. 1 page.)

President's Message to the Senate, June 23, 1862, relative to a project of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, submitted to the Senate, Dec. 7, 1861, as to which the Senate, on February 25, 1862, adopted a resolution to the effect "that it is not advisable to negotiate a treaty that will require the United States to assume any portion of the principal or interest of the debt of Mexico, or that will require the concurrence of European powers." Before the facts relative to the action of the Senate reached the United States Minister in Mexico, that official proceeded to negotiate further with Mexico. The President stated in his Message

to the Senate (above cited) that "In view of the very important events occurring there, he has thought that the interests of the United States would be promoted by the conclusion of two treaties, which should provide for a loan to that Republic. He has, therefore, signed such treaties, and they having been duly ratified by the Government of Mexico he has transmitted them to me for my consideration. The action of the Senate is of course conclusive against an acceptance of the treaties on my part. I have nevertheless thought it just to our excellent minister in Mexico, and respectful to the Government of that Republic, to lay the treaties before the Senate, together with the correspondence which has occurred in relation to them. In performing this duty I have only to add that the importance of the subject thus submitted to the Senate cannot be overestimated, and I shall cheerfully receive and consider with the highest respect any further advice the Senate may think proper to give upon the subject." (Senate Executive Journal, Vol. 12, page 370.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, July 12, 1862, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State upon the subject of the House resolution of the 9th ultimo, requesting "whatever information he (the President) possesses concerning the relations existing between this country and foreign powers," the Secretary of State reporting that, although considerable progress had been made in preparing an answer to the resolution, the correspondence upon the subject was so voluminous, and the indispensable current of business of the Department of State was so pressing in proportion to its force, that it was impracticable to comply with the resolution at that session of Congress. (37th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 148, Vol. 10. 1 page.)

President Lincoln, in his Annual Message to Congress, December 1, 1862, stated that there had "not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent states of our continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed, are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru, and Chili."

Near the opening of this Message, President Lincoln stated that "The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress."

The correspondence relating to the state of affairs in Mexico, the negotiations between Mexico and the allied powers, the prospects of the French in Mexico, the proposed treaties between Mexico and the United States for a loan to Mexico, etc., covers 45 pages (pages 729-774) in same volume with the President's Message. (37th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 1, Vol. 1, Diplomatic Correspondence, 1862.)

1863.

President's Message to the House of Representatives of January 5, 1863, in relation to the alleged interference of the United States Minister to Mexico in favor of the French. (37th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 23. 27 pages.)

President's Message to the Senate, January 20, 1863, enclosing correspondence between the United States Government and Mexican Minister in relation to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army in Mexico. (37th Congress, 3d Session, Senate Executive Document No. 24. 17 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, February 4, 1863, enclosing report of Secretary of State and accompanying papers on present condition of Mexico. (37th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 54. 802 pages.)

President's Message to the Senate, February 13, 1863, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body "any information he may have relative to the use of negroes by the French army in Mexico." (37th Congress, 3d Session, Senate Executive Document No. 40. 3 pages.)

President's Annual Message, December 8, 1863, and accompanying documents, embracing the Diplomatic Correspondence for the years 1862-63, relating to Mexican affairs, French invasion of Mexico, battles, etc. (38th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 1, Vol. 2, pages 1229 to 1256. 27 pages.)

Mexico.....	Pages 1229 to 1256.
France.....	" 707 to 838.
".....	" 1320 to 1329.
Netherlands.....	" 877 to 903.
Spain.....	" 985.
Austria.....	" 997 to 1016.

1864.

President's Message, March 24, 1864, in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 15th instant, in relation to the establishment of monarchical governments in Central and South America, and transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the subject was referred. (38th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 30. 1 page.)

President's Message, May 24, 1864, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the day preceding, on the subject of a joint resolution of the 4th of the previous month, relative to Mexico, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

The resolution of the House of Representatives requested the President to communicate to that body, "if not inconsistent with the public interest, any explanations given by the Government of the United States to the Government of France respecting the sense and bearing of the joint resolution relating to Mexico, which passed the House of Representatives, unanimously, on the 4th of April, 1864." The Secretary of State laid before the President "a copy of all the correspondence on file, or on record in this Department, on the subject of the joint resolution referred to," which joint resolution declared the opposition of that body to a recognition of a monarchy in Mexico. (38th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 92. 4 pages.)

President's Special Message to the Senate, May 28, 1864, in reply to a Senate resolution of the 25th instant, relating to Mexican affairs, transmitting a partial report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in response to the request of the Senate for all correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Mexican Minister in relation to the course of trade between France and the United States while France and Mexico were at war with each other, in articles supposed to be in derogation of the rights of neutrals; also, other information "relative to the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico, and especially upon the attempt of any European powers to overthrow republican institutions on this continent with a view of establishing monarchical forms of government in their stead."

Also, copies of correspondence which had taken place with the Minister of Mexico, in relation to articles of trade, since that communicated to the Senate with the Message of the President of 20th January, 1863 (printed as Senate Ex. Doc. No. 24, 37th Congress, 3d Session). (38th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 47. 6 pages.)

President's Message to the Senate, June 16, 1864, transmitting a further report from the Secretary of State, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 25th ultimo, relative to Mexican affairs, with the papers therein referred to. (38th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 11. 496 pages.)

President Lincoln's fourth Annual Message, December 6, 1864, stated that "Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents." (Foreign Relations, 1864, page 1. 38th Congress, 2d Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 1, Vol. 1.)

Vol. 1, see page 399 (1 to 399).

Vol. 2, pages 1 to 253, France.

Vol. 2, " 304 to 331, Netherlands, see page 314.

Vol. 4, " 1 to 106, Spain.

Vol. 4, " 107 to 190, Austria.

Vol. 4, " 191 to 224, Prussia, see page 212.

Vol. 4, " 226 to 265, Belgium.

Vol. 4, " 267 to 324, Portugal, see page 273.

Vol. 4, " 338 to 345, Denmark, see page 344.

Vol. 4, " 346 to 363, Sweden and Norway.

Vol. 4, " 386 to 401, Switzerland.

1865.

President's Message, February 4, 1865, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th ultimo, requesting information upon the present condition of Mexico and the case of the French war transport steamer Rhine, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State and the papers by which it was accompanied. The French war transport steamer Rhine, it was alleged, "took articles contraband of war from San Francisco to the French forces at Acapulco, in the Mexican Republic." (38th Congress, 2d Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 33. 14 pages.)

President Johnson submitted to Congress, with his first Annual Message, December 4, 1865, the Diplomatic Correspondence of the past year, including that relating to Mexican affairs, namely:

Mexico.....Vol. 3, pages 356 to 849.

Mexico.....Vol. 4, " 480 to 482.

Great Britain.....Vol. 1, " 1 to 670.

Great Britain.....Vol. 2, " 1 to 196.

France.....Vol. 2, " 197 to 362.

Austria.....Vol. 3, " 1 to 39.

Belgium.....Vol. 3, " 70 to 89.

Italy.....Vol. 3, " 139 to 149.

Rome.....Vol. 3, " 150 to 164.

Egypt.....Vol. 3, " 313 to 338.

Sweden and Norway.....Vol. 3, " 184 to 206.

(39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 1, Vols. 1, 2, and 3.)

Appendix, Vol. 4: "Expressions of condolence and sympathy inspired by

the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States of America, and the attempted assassination of William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Frederick W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, on the evening of the 14th of April, 1865."

President's Message to the Senate, December 13, 1865, containing information of a decree of the so-called Emperor of Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 5. 20 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, December 14, 1865, bearing on the so-called decree re-establishing slavery or peonage in Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 13. 14 pages.)

President's Message to the Senate, December 21, 1865, containing information respecting the occupation by French troops of the Republic of Mexico, and the establishment of a monarchy there. (39th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 6. 100 pages.)

1866.

President's Message to the Senate, January 5, 1866, containing information of plans to induce the dissatisfied citizens of the United States to emigrate into Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 8. 44 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, January 5, 1866, on the steps taken by the so-called Emperor of Mexico to obtain a recognition. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 20. 12 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, January 10, 1866, on the alleged kidnaping in Mexico of the child (Iturbide) of an American lady. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 21. 1 page.)

President's Message to the Senate, January 26, 1866, containing information regarding the present condition of affairs on the southwestern frontier of the United States, and any violation of neutrality on the part of the army on the right bank of the Rio Grande. (39th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 16. 1 page.)

President's Message to the Senate, January 26, 1866, enclosing the report of the Secretary of State regarding the transit of United States troops, in 1861, through Mexican territory. (39th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17. 8 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, January 26, 1866, in regard to any demonstration in honor of President Juarez of Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 31. 20 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, February 1, 1866, on the "Imperial Mexican Express Company." (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 38. 17 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, March 6, 1866, in regard to the term of office of President Juarez of Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 64. 1 page.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, March 20, 1866, enclosing information upon the present condition of affairs in Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 73, in two volumes: Part 1, 706 pages; Part 2, 613 pages.)

President's Message to the Senate, April 20, 1866, transmitting, in compliance with a Senate resolution of the 8th instant, a communication from the Secretary of War,

of the 19th instant, covering copies of the correspondence respecting General Orders No. 17, issued by the commander of the Department of California, and, also, the Attorney-General's opinion "as to the question whether the order involves a breach of neutrality towards Mexico." General Orders No. 17 instructed commanders on the southern frontiers within the Department of California "to take the necessary measures to preserve the neutrality of the United States with respect to the parties engaged in the existing war in Mexico, and to suffer no armed parties to pass the frontier from the United States, nor suffer any arms or munitions of war to be sent over the frontier to either belligerent," etc. (39th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 40. 10 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, April 23, 1866, on the evacuation of Mexico by the French. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 93. 47 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, May 10, 1866, on discriminations against American commerce by the so-called Maximilian Government. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 110. 2 pages.)

President's Message to the Senate, June 15, 1866, regarding the departure of troops from Austria for Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 54. 21 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, June 18, 1866, regarding the dispatch of military forces from Austria for service in Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 130. 1 page.)

President's Message to Congress, June 22, 1866, regarding employment of European troops in Mexico. (39th Congress, 1st Session, House Ex. Doc. No. 137. 2 pages.)

President's Proclamation, August 17, 1866, reciting the existence of war in the Republic of Mexico, "aggravated by foreign military intervention"; that the United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other ports which are in the occupation and possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico; that "the decree thus recited, by declaring a belligerent blockade unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States as defined by the law of nations, as well as to the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico." Therefore, the President of the United States proclaimed and declared "that the aforesaid decree is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or the citizens of the United States will be disallowed." ("Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. vi., pages 433, 434.)

President's Executive Order, October 26, 1866, to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, saying: "Recent advices indicate an early evacuation of Mexico by the French expeditionary forces and that the time has arrived when our Minister to Mexico should place himself in communication with that Republic. In furtherance of the objects of his mission and as evidence of the earnest desire felt by the United States for the proper adjustment of the questions involved, I deem it

of great importance that General Grant should by his presence and advice cooperate with our Minister.

"I have therefore to ask that you will request General Grant to proceed to some point on our Mexican frontier most suitable and convenient for communication with our Minister, or (if General Grant deems it best) to accompany him to his destination in Mexico, and to give him the aid of his advice in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith sent for the General's information. General Grant will make report to the Secretary of War of such matters as, in his discretion, ought to be communicated to the Department." ("Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. vi., page 443.)

President's Executive Order, October 30, 1866, addressed to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, saying: "General Ulysses S. Grant having found it inconvenient to assume the duties specified in my letter to you of the 26th instant, you will please relieve him from the same and assign them in all respects to William T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General of the army of the United States. By way of guiding General Sherman in the performance of his duties, you will furnish him with a copy of your special orders to General Grant, made in compliance with my letter of the 26th instant, together with a copy of the instructions of the Secretary of State to Lewis D. Campbell, Esq., therein mentioned. The Lieutenant-General will proceed to the execution of his duties without delay." ("Messages and Papers of the Presidents," Vol. vi., pages 443, 444.)

President's Annual Message, December 3, 1866, informed Congress that—"In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor since that agreement that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

"It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

"Such was the condition of our affairs in regard to Mexico when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that his decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in

the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

"I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States.

"The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you.

"It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditional friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

"A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time." (39th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 1, Part 1, pages 11, 12.)

(Diplomatic Correspondence relating to Mexican affairs, 1865-66, is contained in House Ex. Doc. No. 1, Parts 1, 2, and 3, 39th Congress, 2d Session.)

President's Special Message, December 8, 1866, in reply to resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, inquiring if any portion of Mexican territory had been occupied by United States troops, transmitting the accompanying report upon the subject from the Secretary of War. (39th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 8. 4 pages.)

President's Special Message, December 20, 1866, in reply to resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, supplying information "relating to the attempt of Santa Anna and Ortega to organize armed expeditions within the United States for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government of the Republic of Mexico." (39th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 17. 179 pages.)

1867.

President's Special Message to the House of Representatives, January 14, 1867, in reply to House resolutions of the 19th ultimo, supplying information regarding the occupation of Mexican territory by the troops of the United States. (39th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 37. 6 pages.)

President's Message to the House of Representatives, January 29th, 1867, transmitting, in compliance with House resolutions of 4th of December and 18th of December, 1866, information "upon the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico," and "copies of all correspondence on the subject of the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops, not before officially published." (39th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 76. 735 pages.)

- President's Special Message to the Senate, February 11, 1867, in answer to Senate resolution of the 6th instant, requesting "copies of all correspondence not heretofore communicated on the subject of grants to American citizens for railroad and telegraph lines across the territory of the Republic of Mexico." (39th Congress, 2d Session, Senate Executive Document No. 25. 30 pages.)
- President's Message to the House of Representatives, March 20, 1867, relative to the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. (40th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document No. 11. 2 pages.)
- President's Special Message to the Senate, April 12, 1867, in answer to Senate resolution of the 10th instant, calling for "information relative to prisoners of war taken by belligerents in the Republic of Mexico." (40th Congress, Special Session of Senate, Senate Executive Document No. 5. 4 pages.)
- President's Special Message to the House of Representatives, July 10, 1867, "in compliance with so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant as requests information in regard to certain agreements said to have been entered into between the United States, European, and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and certain reputed agents of the Republic of Mexico." (40th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document No. 23. 250 pages.)
- President's Special Message, July 11, 1867, in reply to resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, requesting "all the official correspondence between the Department of State and the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, late Minister to Mexico, and also with his successor," communicates a report from the Secretary of State and the papers accompanying it. (40th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document No. 30. 76 pages.)
- President's Special Message, July 12, 1867, in compliance with resolution of the Senate of the 8th instant (to same effect and purpose as House resolution of the 3d instant). Informs the Senate that "the correspondence called for by the Senate has already been communicated to the House of Representatives." (40th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document No. 15. 1 page.)
- President's Special Message, July 18, 1867, in compliance with Senate resolution of 8th instant requesting "copies of any correspondence on the files of the Department of State relating to any recent event in Mexico." (40th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document No. 20. 298 pages.)
(This document includes 12 pages "Index to papers relating to Mexican Affairs, in 1867,—Capture, trial, and execution of Maximilian.")
- President's Message, July 18, 1867, in compliance with that part of House resolution of 8th instant which requested "any official correspondence or other information relating to the capture and execution of Maximilian and the arrest and reported execution of Santa Anna in Mexico," transmits a report from the Secretary of State, from which it appears that the correspondence called for by the House resolution had been already communicated to the Senate. (40th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document No. 31. 1 page.)
- President's Annual Message, December 3, 1867, informed Congress that "The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government." (40th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 1, Part 1, page 19.)
(Diplomatic Correspondence, 1866-67, relating to affairs in Mexico, etc., in Vols. i. and ii., House Executive Document No. 1, 40th Congress, 2d Session. Mexico, Vol. ii., pages 334-685.)

- President's Special Message, December 5, 1867, in compliance with House resolution of July 17th last, requesting "all information received at the several departments of the Government touching the organization within or near the territory of the United States of armed bodies of men for the purpose of avenging the death of Archduke Maximilian or of intervening in Mexican affairs, and what measures have been taken to prevent the organization or departure of such organized bodies for the purpose of carrying out such objects," transmits a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying it. (40th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document No. 25, 6 pages.)

1868.

- President's Annual Message, December 9, 1868, informed Congress that "Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence." (40th Congress, 3d Session, House Executive Document No. 1, Part 1, page 13.)
(Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867-68, relating to affairs in Mexico, Vol. ii., pages 378-640.)