

JONES TO IRION.<sup>a</sup>

TEXIAN LEGATION,  
*Washington, 16th Nov. 1838.*

Despatch No. 41.

SIR,

I have waited, and delayed writing you untill the arrival here of the letters, brought by the Packet Columbia of the 22d. Ultimo, in hopes of receiving letters from the Department by that opportunity. None, however, came to hand, and the last communication which I have received was your despatch under date of the 7th. of September Ultimo, the receipt of which I had the honor to acknowledge in a former Despatch.

I have had safely packed in a box the Ratifications of the Treaties of Indemnity, and of Limits with this Government; and forwarded the same to you, through our Consul, Mr. Henry H. Williams of Baltimore and directed to the care of Messrs McKinney and Williams of Galveston. The Box was sent by Mr. Williams per the Schooner Axis from that post for Galveston on the 7th Inst in the charge of Capt. John Allen her commander, who promised to take it in his Cabin, and deliver it as directed.

Hoping that these may come safely to hand and be found in due form, I remain,

with the highest Respect

Sir,

Your most obt. Svt.

ANSON JONES.

Hon. R. A. IRION,  
*Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas.*

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ACCOUNT OF DEAN AND CAMPBELL.<sup>b</sup>

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JONES TO FORSYTH.<sup>c</sup>

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IRION TO JONES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*City of Houston, Nov. 29th. 1838.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your 39th. and 40th. dispatches.

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<sup>a</sup> A. L. S.

<sup>b</sup> November 20, 1838. See La Branche to Burnet, June 18, 1839.

<sup>c</sup> November 26, 1838. See Jones to Bee, January 21, 1839.

The President is gratified to learn that the ratifications of the Treaty of Limits between Texas and the United States have been exchanged; and is extremely desirous that the Commissioner and Surveyor therein provided for, should be appointed on the part of that Government with as little delay as possible; in order that this troublesome question, which has occasioned so much inconvenience to this Government, and dissatisfaction to the citizens of that border, may be set at rest.

Shelby Corzine having declined to accept the appointment of Commissioner on the part of this Government the President, during the recess of Congress, appointed Charles S. Taylor in his place, on whose nomination the Senate has not yet acted.

The treaty of Limits and the Convention of indemnity to American citizens for injuries sustained in consequence of the capture of the Pocket and impressment of the Durango, have both been promulgated in the usual form, by proclamations of the President.

The people generally manifest great anxiety on the subject of the boundary line, and desire that it should be marked out as soon as practicable.

The late indian disturbances in Eastern Texas have been aggravated by the uncertainty of the true boundary and the absence of a military force at the most eligible points to restrain the U. States' indians from crossing Red River into Texas.<sup>a</sup>

In contravention of treaty stipulations the Cadoes, numbering about 300 efficient and experienced Warriors, shortly after the sale of their lands to the Government of the United States in 1834, without asking the consent of the authorities of this country, removed to it and associated themselves with the prairie indians; and have been ever since, with the exception of a few short intervals, committing depredations on our frontier settlements; and are at this time combined with them and jointly waging an active marauding warfare against us.

By reference to the Journal of Julien Pedro Miracle, an officer in the service of Mexico, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted) it will be seen that an extensive indian and Mexican conspiracy against Texas, which was perhaps intended also to involve the south western frontier of the United States, existed, under the direction of General Vicente Filisola, the Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army.

Miracle traversed, at the hottest season of the year upwards of 600 miles of our frontier among warriors of various indian tribes, and was, even after the declaration of his purposes, treated kindly by all of them. He was killed about the 20th. of August last near the cross Timber on Red River by a citizen of that country, and the original of

<sup>a</sup> "Which they now do at pleasure far above Fort Towson, without hindrance." [Note on margin of letter.]

the copy of the journal alluded to, written in Spanish, were found upon his body.

The movements of this emissary of Mexico, when viewed in connection with the fact that in May and June last agents of sundry tribes of North American indians visited Matamoras and procured from the authorities there large quantities of ammunition, and returned about the time that Miracle passed through Texas, [indicated that he was <sup>a</sup>] on his way, in all probability, to the great Council of the indians who have been removed west of the Mississippi, which was to take place in September last.

It is reasonable to suppose that the Mexicans, finding that they are unable to reconquer Texas, in order to gratify their vindictive passions against us, would willingly see it desolated, and again fall into the hands of savages.

Could Mexico by the efforts of her emissaries and spies produce simultaneously an indian war on the frontier of Texas, and the southwestern frontier of the United States, such a result might be possible; and if the object could not be fully attained the contest would, as they are aware, occasion the most calamitous events to Texas with no risk, and but little expense to Mexico.

The discontented indians of Arkansas are continually removing to Texas and joining those of their tribes who preceded them thither; which is gradually increasing their number, and consequently the danger to us in case of an open rupture with them.

It is most sincerely hoped that this circumstance will not be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States, and that the greatest vigilance and precaution will be directed on its part to prevent, in future, such emigration to Texas. The fine hunting grounds afforded by the Colorado, Brazos, Trinity and Red rivers and their tributaries, present strong allurements to the bold, enterprising and somewhat civilized indians of Arkansas, (occupying as they do) districts less favorable to the enjoyment of their pursuits and dispositions.

Those hunting grounds are now being surveyed out under the authorities of the Republic, which frequently occasions serious collisions between the surveyors and indians.

We learn by the latest official news from Eastern Texas that none of the North American tribes in that quarter, except the Cadoes, are in open hostility against us; and [that those tribes] seemed better satisfied than they were a few weeks since. There can be no doubt, however, that all those tribes entertain a secret and undying hatred to the Texians, as well as Americans generally, which they will doubt-

<sup>a</sup> See the paragraph on which this statement is based in Jones to Forsyth, December 31, 1838.

less manifest by joining the enemy should future occurrences enable them to do so with the least prospect of success.

With regard to the Cadoes I am directed by the President to instruct you to make a representation of these matters to the Government of the United States, and request the adoption of such measures as will lead to their entire expulsion from Texas. Since they came to Texas their perfidious actions present a continuous catalogue of depredations on the most exposed and defenseless settlements of the country.

The injuries which they have inflicted, severe it is true, are small when compared with the consequences which will necessarily follow should they be allowed to remain among the wild indians. The latter when the former went among them, carrying rifles, powder and lead in abundance, which had been obtained by the sale of their lands on Red River to the Government of the U. States, were but little acquainted with the use of fire arms. Since then by the facilities afforded them by the Cadoes they have become tolerable hunters and are much more efficient in war; and will ere long, should such a state of things continue, be equal to North American indians.

You will also furnish the Government of the United States with a copy of *Miracles Journal*.

It clearly shows that Mexico does not hesitate to employ American indians to fight against Texas.

The circumstances and coincidences attending the visit of the Cherokees and Cadoes to Matamoras in June last, and the marching of Miracle to the villages of those bands in Texas, and then leaving them and pursuing the direct rout to the Cherokee country in Arkansas several hundred miles before he was killed, induce those in this country best acquainted with the indian character, and the peculiar relations which exist between them, the United States and Texas, to suppose that Miracle was sent to attend the great council in Missouri for the purpose of combining the Arkansas indians with those of Texas for the destruction of the latter.

This view of the subject is in accordance with the policy of Mexico, for she has long since regretted the institution of the colonization system; and would now greatly prefer a population of indians from the Sabine to the Rio Grande to her old colonists the Texians.

The withdrawal of the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States has given general satisfaction, and will have a most favorable effect on our negotiations in Europe.

I have received despatches from General Henderson up to the 5th. of September, who was then in Paris negotiating for the acknowl-

edgment of our independence by the Government of France. He had received no positive answer from Count Molé, Minister for foreign affairs, but expected to do so in a short time. The difficulties existing between Mexico and France, I think, will have considerable influence on this question. Should the blockade be kept up, as it is likely to be, we may reasonably expect an unconditional acknowledgment.

If, on the other hand, the blockade should be raised and their disputes adjusted, nothing more than a commercial arrangement, similar to the one entered into between Texas and Great Britain, will be effected at present.

I rejoice to learn, as you doubtless have before this time, that the Navy Agent, Mr. Saml. M. Williams, has contracted for the building and equipping of Five vessels of War for the use of this Government.

This fleet will enable us to command the Gulf, shut up the enemies' vessels in their ports, and ruin their commerce, which will render an invasion of Texas by Mexico impossible; for they cannot march an army into this country, no matter how numerous, unless they can be provisioned by sea.

Harrassments of this kind will soon force them to acknowledge our independence.

The acquisition of such a fleet will have a most happy tendency in securing the permanent and uninterrupted prosperity of the country, by inspiring confidence abroad, thereby increasing emigration to Texas, and promoting our negotiations in Europe.

They are to be built with all possible despatch, and judging from the tenor of the latest news from Vera Cruz, France will keep the enemy occupied untill our vessels will be afloat.

Exequaturs have been issued by this Government to Young J. Porter, John A. Monges, and E. A. Rhodes, since my last dispatch.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with  
great respect your Obt. Servant,

R. A. IRION.

HON. ANSON JONES,  
*Minister Plenipotentiary of the  
Rep. Texas, Washington City, D. C.*

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FORSYTH TO JONES.<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> December 3, 1838; see Jones to Bee, January 21, 1839.

LA BRANCHE TO IRION.<sup>a</sup>

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Houston, December 5th. 1838.*

SIR,

I have the honor to call your attention again to my note of the 16th Ultimo, and to solicit an answer as early as possible.

With great respect,

Your Obedient Servant,

ALCÉE LA BRANCHE.

Hon. R. A. IRION,

*Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas,*

*Houston.*

## IRION TO LA BRANCHE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*City of Houston December 8th 1838.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 16th ultimo and the 5th instant on the subject of the tonnage duties which may have been charged upon vessels of the United States in the Ports of Texas since the arrangement was entered into between the two Governments, declaring the treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, existing between the said United States and Mexico, binding on this Republic.

In reply, I have the honor to assure you, that the necessary steps will be immediately taken to prevent in future *such* charges; and a restitution of what has been collected on the part of this Government contrary to the stipulations of the said arrangements will be made.

Instructions had been forwarded to the Port of Galveston and to the Collectors of the other Ports of the Republic, apprising them of the existence of the arrangement, but owing to some accident, it seems they did not reach our Officers.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your Ob't. Servt.

R. A. IRION.

Hon. ALCÉE LA BRANCHE

*Charge d' affaires of the  
U. States, Houston.*

COFFEE TO HOUSTON.<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup> A. L. S.<sup>b</sup> December 17, 1838. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

RAINES TO HUSTON.<sup>a</sup>

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BUTLER TO HUSTON.<sup>b</sup>

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DOUGLAS TO WILKINSON.<sup>c</sup>

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HUSTON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR [JOHNSTON].<sup>d</sup>

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JONES TO FORSYTH.<sup>e</sup>

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LA BRANCHE TO BEE.<sup>f</sup>

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Houston, January 15th 1839.*

SIR,

I have seen by an extract from the Natchitoches Herald of December 16th, that General Rusk, at the head of one hundred men, had entered the territory of the United States and proceeded as far as Shreveport; that some of the citizens of that place as well as the Indian Agent there, Mr. Sewell, had been threatened by him. This statement is of such a character as to require that I should demand of this government an explanation of the extraordinary conduct imputed to that general.

I avail myself of this opportunity of assuring you of my distinguished consideration and esteem.

ALCÉE LA BRANCHE.

Honorable B. E. BEE,  
*Secretary of State of the  
Republic of Texas,  
Houston.*

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<sup>a</sup> December 18, 1838. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>b</sup> December 21, 1838. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>c</sup> December 23, 1838. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>d</sup> December 24, 1838. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>e</sup> December 31, 1838; see Calendar.

<sup>f</sup> L. S.

JONES TO BEE.<sup>a</sup>TEXIAN LEGATION,  
*Washington Jan'y. 21st. 1839.*

Despatch No. 42.

HON. BERNARD E. BEE,

*Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two communications, being Mr. Irion's Despatch of the 29th. Nov. and yours of the 26th.<sup>b</sup> December last.

Agreeably to your instructions I addressed a note on the 19th. instant to Mr. Forsyth Secretary of State of the United States informing him of the change in the Administration and of the friendly assurances from His Excellency the President of Texas to the Government of the United States. In his reply of the same date acknowledging the receipt of my note, he states as follows:

"I have laid your note before the President who has directed me to state that he cordially reciprocates the friendly sentiments expressed for him by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Texas."

I enclose you herewith copies of two communications made by me to Mr. Forsyth under dates of 26th. Nov. and 31st. of December last on the subject of the hostile and other Indians residing upon the frontiers of Texas and the United States, with the reply of Mr Forsyth under date of the 3d. of December ult. As this is a subject of the greatest importance to Texas, and as the views entertained by the Government of the United States in regard to its obligations under the treaty of the 5th. April 1831 appear to me somewhat extraordinary I beg leave to refer the matter to the consideration and decision of the President and shall await his instructions before proceeding any further in the correspondence on this subject.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Congress of the United States have passed a bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Texas for ma[r]king the boundary between them, which having been approved has now become a law. It provides for the appointment on the part of this Government of a Commissioner, a Surveyor and a Clerk, with salaries of 2500, 2000, and \$1200 respectively, and appropriates \$10,000 for the purpose of purchasing instruments and defraying the other contingent expenses of running the line. In an interview with Mr. Forsyth about a week since he informed me that he thought the President of the United States would immediately make the nominations, and that so soon as

<sup>a</sup> L. S.<sup>b</sup> This letter has not been found.



this was done he would inform me of the fact. I hope therefore, in the course of a verry short time to be able to communicate to you the appointment of these officers.

In the Despatch of Mr. Irion of the 29th. Novr. he informs me that "Shelby Corzine having declined to accept the appointment of Commissioner on the part of this Government the President during the recess of Congress appointed Charles S. Taylor in his place on whose nomination the Senate have not yet acted." In consequence of this I have not made any notification to the Government of the United States of the appointment of a Commissioner on the part of my Government. It will be important that I should be informed of the appt. of a Commissioner and Surveyor that I may notify the Government officially of the same so that any delay may be prevented in this matter on our part.

Mr. Catlett having left here about the middle of October last I have until recently been with out any assistance in the duties of this Legation. Mr. Sandy Harris formerly attached to the Legation in the capacity of Secretary to Gen. Hunt having lately returned to Washington has consented at my request to discharge the duties of Secretary of Legation untill the one promised shall arrive.

Exequaturs have been issued by this Government to Thomas Toby, Henry H. Williams, and William Bryan as Consuls of the Republic of Texas; and made public in the manner usual in the United States.

The Receipt of my Despatch No. 41, under date of the 16th. Nov. last informing you of the transmission of the ratifications of the two Conventions between Texas and the U. S. has not been received; I hope however, that the ratifications have come safely to hand.

The Congress of the United States now in session have thus far been almost exclusively occupied in the discussion of the proposed investigation of the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout and others.

A call was made a few days since, on motion of Mr. Johnson upon the President of the United States for all the information in his possession in relation to an alleged invasion of the territory of this Government by an armed force from Texas; which information the President has transmitted to the House. So soon as I can procure a copy of this document I will transmit the same to you.

I have the honor to be  
with the highest regard,  
Your Mo. Obt. Servt.

ANSON JONES.

Anson Jones to John Forsyth. Nov. 26, 1838.

(Copy)

TEXIAN LEGATION,  
CITY OF WASHINGTON  
*Nov. 26th. 1838.*

SIR,

Information has been recently received from Texas that various tribes of Indians, who, at different times have migrated from the U. S. have for some time past been committing murders and other hostile aggressions upon the inhabitants of that Country, and that a combination is now formed between most of these tribes, and others originally residing within its borders, for the purpose of commencing a general warfare. For this object large numbers of Caddoes, Kickapoos, Choctaws, Coshattees, Cherokees, Towacanies and a few from several other tribes are now collected upon the river Trinity, from which point they are preparing to assail the settlements of the whites. By information from other though less authentic sources there is reason to believe that this hostile combination extends to a portion of some of those tribes now residing upon the borders of the United States, or on their way thither, and that so soon as the war whoop is raised by those already assembled, they will receive large and powerful accessions to their numbers from those tribes.

To these acts of hostility they have been incited by none on the part of the Government or people of Texas; but it is believed are instigated solely by their native and hereditary hatred to the whites, by their desire of plunder, and by the encouragement held out to them by the Mexican authorities and their emissaries, by whose inhuman policy they have been promised future possession of the Country on the condition of their exterminating the Texians, or expelling them from it.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas has the honor to submit this information to the Hon. the Sec. of State of the United States, and earnestly to request that suitable measures may immediately be taken by this Government to interpose a force sufficient to prevent the threatened hostilities on the part of its Indians, to inflict exemplary punishment for those already committed, to cause the removal of the intruded savages beyond the known or disputed limits of Texas, and to ensure their future peaceful and good behavior towards its Government and people. And inasmuch as the incursions and settlement of various warlike tribes of Indians from the United States within its borders has been forcible, and unauthorized by the present or former Govert. of Texas and in contravention of the established comity of nations as well as the stipulations of the 33d Art. of the Treaty of the 5th April 1831

between the United States and Mexico (which treaty is now binding upon Texas so far as her particular territory is concerned,) the undersigned on the part of his Govt. most solemnly protests, as well against the incursions and settlement of those Indians, as for all reclamations which may arise for injuries that have been or shall be sustained by Texas in consequence thereof.

The undersigned Min. P. of the Rep. of Texas embraces this occasion to tender to the Hon. Mr. Forsyth Secretary of State of the United States renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration and regard.

(Signed) ANSON JONES.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,  
*etc. etc. etc.*

[Next come copies of the following: Forsyth to Jones, December 3, 1838;<sup>a</sup> Forsyth to Castillo y Lanzas, October 22, 1835; Jones to Forsyth, December 31, 1838.<sup>b</sup>]

BEE TO LA BRANCHE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*Houston 29th. Jan'y 39.*

The Secretary of State, by the direction of the President, has the honor to submit the accompanying documents<sup>c</sup> to the Honorable Mr. La Branche in order that such action may be taken upon them as he may deem necessary.

The President is desirous of affording all the facilities which the law has placed in his hands, to aid the Authorities of the United States in arresting and securing fugitives from justice who have sought refuge here, but as the only legitimate mode of communication between the two Governments is through the accredited agents of either and as it cannot be officially known to this Government, except through the Honorable Chargé d' Affaires of the U. States, that Mr. Mc. Nutt is authorized to make the request contained in his communication the President considers it proper that the application for the arrest and delivery of the individual charged with hav-

<sup>a</sup> In the printed copy referred to in the Calendar the date is December 2.

<sup>b</sup> See Calendar for all three. No copy of the Journal of Miracle enclosed to Forsyth with the last and published along with it by the United States government was kept for the Texas archives.

<sup>c</sup> No copies of these documents have been found; but see La Branche to Bee of January 29, 1839.

ing committed offences in Mississippi should be made officially by the Honorable Mr. La Branche.

The Secretary of State deems it hardly necessary to add, that if such application be made, the proper steps will be immediately resorted to by this Government for granting the request of Mr. McNutt.

The Secretary of State avails himself of this opportunity of renewing to the Honorable Mr. La Branche assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Sgd.)          BARNARD E. BEE.

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BEE TO LA BRANCHE.<sup>a</sup>

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LA BRANCHE TO BEE.<sup>b</sup>

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Houston 29th. January 1839.*

SIR,

Your note of this evening has just come to hand with the accompanying documents in relation to the demand of the Governor of Mississippi for the delivery of one Johnson Cook, charged with the murder of Sillas D. Reeves, and now in actual custody in this Republic.

As the Governor of Mississippi has thought proper to make a formal demand to his Excellency the President for the delivery of said Cook, and as the President desires to deliver him up only upon an application from me, I have examined the papers referred to, and in furtherance of the views of Governor Mc Nutt I have to request that said Johnson Cook be delivered in the manner and form required by him.

I have the honor to be with great consideration

Your Obnt. Servt.

ALCÉE LABRANCHE.

Hon. BARNARD E. BEE  
*Secretary of State of the  
Republic of Texas,  
Houston.*

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<sup>a</sup> January 29, 1839. See Calendar.

<sup>b</sup> A. L. S.

BEE TO JONES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Houston Jan'y. 31st. 1839.*

SIR,

I am happy to inform you that the withdrawal of the application has been sanctioned by Congress, so that no further action need be had upon it.

The President is determined to act with great energy towards the Indians, who have been principally excited by the Mexicans living at Nacogdoches and he is particularly desirous that you should communicate with the U. S. Government in order that efficient steps may be taken to prevent any coalition<sup>a</sup> with the different tribes of the U. States. We have read with great pleasure the remarks of Mr. Poinsett in his late report.

And [I] am satisfied that every thing will be done. Mr. LaBranche has remonstrated to this Government, at the crossing the Sabine by Genl. Rusk, and disarming the Caddoes—in the absence of that officer Tho' daily expected we have assured Mr. La Branche, of the total want of authority from this Government, but attribute it to the necessity of the case. Caddoes were found killed in the recent battles etc.

And hence no doubt Genl Rusks interference, he placed their arms in the hands of the U. S. Agent until the border war was over and agreed to furnish them with provisions, they alleging that they had procured arms merely for support, and not with hostile intentions.

I write in much haste and merely to give you the current information.

Very Respectfully Yrs.

(Sgd)

BARNARD E. BEE.

Dr ANSON JONES,  
*Minister Pleny. of the  
Rep. of Texas,  
Washington.*

BRYAN TO BEE.<sup>b</sup>WASHINGTON CITY *Feby. 3d. 1839.*

To Hon. BARNARD E. BEE,

DEAR SIR,

This is to inform you of my safe arrival in this City. I arrived here the 1st Inst and found the minister Doct. Jones absent on a

<sup>a</sup> Coalition.<sup>b</sup>A. L. S.

visit to N. York Mr. Harris the acting secretary informs me Mr. Jones will be here in a few days when I will be formally introduced as attached to the Texian Legation at this city.

I had the pleasure of seeing your son in N Orleans. I had quite a pleasant and expeditious trip on the Southern rout. I remained but a short time in Charleston and consequently did not see Mr Holmes nor Genl. Hamilton to whom I had a letter of introduction from Mr James Reed of N. Orleans.

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Respectfully  
Your Obt. Servt.

M. AUSTIN BRYAN.

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RUSK TO JOHNSTON.<sup>b</sup>

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CANALIZO TO FLORES.<sup>c</sup>

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CANALIZO TO CORDOVA.<sup>d</sup>

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CIRCULAR TO INDIAN CHIEFS.<sup>e</sup>

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CANALIZO TO CORDOVA.<sup>f</sup>

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PASSPORT OF CANALIZO TO FLORES AND SOTO.<sup>g</sup>

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JONES TO FORSYTH.<sup>h</sup>

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FORSYTH TO JONES.<sup>i</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Here is omitted a paragraph relative to Bryan's financial affairs.

<sup>b</sup> February 25, 1839. See Calendar.

<sup>c</sup> February 27, 1839. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>d</sup> February 27, 1839 (incorrectly given in the letter as 1838). See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>e</sup> February 27, 1839. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>f</sup> March 1, 1839. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>g</sup> March 9, 1839. See Burnet to Dunlap, May 30, 1839.

<sup>h</sup> March 10, 1839. See Jones to Bee, March 11, 1839.

<sup>i</sup> March 11, 1839. See Jones to Bee, March 11, 1839.