

AMORY TO LIPSCOMB.^aDespatch No. 56.^bLEGATION OF TEXAS
*Washington Augt 21st. 1840*HON. ABNER S. LIPSCOMB
Sec'y of State of the Republic of Texas

SIR,

Since Col Bees departure on the 15th Inst another long communication from our secret informant in Mexico has been received copy of which I now enclose.^c

That portion in relation to the United States Indians, I shall make known in a private manner to Mr Poinsett Sec'y of War of the United States, and at the same time call his attention to the queries remaining unanswered addressed to him in April last by Genl. Dunlap.

The subject of Indian relations between the two Governments is one I am aware that should be approached with delicacy and caution, as intimated in the instructions of the Hon. Sec'y of State of 30th of May 1839, for fear of provoking an untimely discussion as to the obligations of the United States to Texas in regard to this matter. In no communication from the Govt. of Texas to the resident Minister here do I find stated the plain and positive grounds for the position assumed that the Treaty of 1831 between Mexico and the United States is mutually binding on Texas and the latter Government, altho' Judge Burnet then Sec'y of State, in a dispatch to Genl. Dunlap Minister here, of 30th of May 1839 (at the time when the expulsion of the Cherokees and other tribes had been decided upon[]) holds the following language

"The President conceives that the Government of the United States has frankly and justly acknowledged the right of Texas to the benefit of that Treaty especially in reference to the 33d. Art."

The Presidents opinion thus avowed I concluded to be founded upon the following announcement of the President of the U. States Genl. Jackson, as expressed in a note from Mr Forsyth to Mess Wharton and Hunt under date of March 7th 1837.

"The President considers the Texan Flag as entitled to all the privileges, stipulated for the Mexican Flag in the Treaty between the United States and Mexico, and the United States will claim for their Flag all the benefits of that Treaty in the Texan Ports, until some other arrangement shall be made between the two Governments."

^aA. L. S.^bWith this despatch, the numbering of the series from the United States begins again.^cThis refers apparently to a copy of an unsigned letter, filed separately, dated June 25- July 2, 1840, probably written by A. S. Wright. See Bee to Lipscomb, April 30, 1840, note b. It will be published with the Mexican correspondence.

And Judge Webb then Sec'y of State in his instructions to Genl. Dunlap of 13th March 1839, on the same subject speaks as follows— "In your intercourse with the Government of the United States upon subjects connected with our relations with that Government you will upon all proper occasions respectfully urge the necessity of the most rigid observance on the part of both of the 33d Art. of the Treaty entered into between the United States and Mexico on the 5th April 1831." And on the part of the United States I find the following admission by Mr Forsyth Sec'y of State in a note to Mr Jones Minister of Texas under date of 3d of Decemr. 1838 "A copy of your note has by direction of the President been transmitted to the Sec'y of War, who being charged with the superintendence of Indian affairs, will adopt such measures as may appear necessary for the fulfilment of the obligations of the United States under the Treaty referred to in your note" And again another assent to the existence of the Treaty as applied between the Government of the United States and Texas is given in a note of Mr Poinsett Sec'y of War of 18th July 1839 in answer to Mr. Forsyths note above alluded to as follows "the Texan Government may rely upon every exertion being made on our part to fulfil our Treaty stipulations in this particular" (which I interpret to refer to Indian relations)

But I find in a communication from Mr Hunt to the Sec'y of State of Texas, Despatch No. 34 of 23d June 1838, speaking of the views of the U. States as expressed by Mr Forsyth about forming a Treaty with Texas, the following—viz

"He appeared to be under the impression from information he had rec'd from Mr La Branche, that Texas was unwilling to admit, that the old Treaty was binding upon her. He said he had written to Mr La Branche for the purpose of being more definitely informed upon this head" And again I find that the Sec'y of State of the United States Feb'y 21st 1838 encloses to the Minister of Texas here, a circular from the Treasury Department of the United States, from which I extract the following

"Sir, I have to communicate for your government that by information received from the Department of State it appears that the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty with Mexico, are held to be obligatory on the Republic of Texas"

But I find nothing in the Archives of the Legation shewing how that arrangement was made. Thus I am at a loss for accurate information on these, and many other points, for want of the correspondence between the Government of the United States through the resident Minister in Texas, and the Govt. of Texas, no copies of that correspondence having been furnished the Legation here. The importance and indeed absolute necessity that the Representative of

our Republic near this Government should be in possession of all which has transpired at home between the State Department and the Minister from the United States, will be apparent to you from the single circumstance, that already upon the question of relevancy of the Treaty of Mexico to Texas, a conflict of opinion seems to exist between the Sec'y of State of Texas in his communications to Mr La Branche and Messrs Hunt and Jones in theirs to this Government here. We cannot advisedly enter upon or discuss any subject, with the Govt. here in relation to our public interests, when that subject has been made a topic of correspondence in Texas, without having every thing in relation to the matter before us

We can reiterate the views more in extenso as they have been advanced at Home, and for the sake of consistency in all our public acts, I would most respectfully request, that the same course may be pursued in relation to the Legation which is so common and usual with those of other distant Governments towards their Representatives, and that we may be provided with all that has been done or said upon every question between this and our Government.

The Indian John Brown mentioned in private correspondence from Mexico (I am led to believe on enquiry[]) is the famous Cherokee chief opposed to Ross. The latter left here on his return home yesterday, a friend of mine Mr Howard Payne accompanied him, and he has promised to advise me of any movement he may observe, while on his visit to that nation in any way affecting the interests of Texas.

The Commissioners appointed by Mexico to settle the claims of Citizens of the United States are here, and I shall procure an interview, altho' I do not anticipate gaining any advantage thereby, as Mr Treat writes Col Bee they are not clothed with any power beyond the mere settlement of these claims, and are not prominent men in Mexico. Mr Treat says in answer to Col Bee's request that in the event of Mexico's sending a minister to the United States he will get acquainted with him and if possible dispose him to maintain a friendly intercourse here touching the interests of Texas and Mexico.

That Mexico will not probably send any Minister to The United States at present!

If the Sec'y of the Treas'y will send a Draft on the Commissioners for my semiannual salary and for the amounts of contingencies of Legation, deducting amounts of Bill of Stationary \$124 The whole perhaps can be arranged

Respectfully Yr Ob't serv't

N AMORY

P. S. Col Bee's health is very bad and he has left to make a visit to his family

AMORY TO LIPSCOMB.*

Despatch No. 57

LEGATION OF TEXAS
Washington 25th Augt 1840

Hon.

ABNER S. LIPSCOMB

Sec'y of State of the Repc. of Texas

SIR,

I called at the State Department this morning and introduced myself to the recently appointed Chief Clerk Mr J. L. Martin, who immediately apprised me that Mr Forsyth the Sec'y of State had left the City a few hours before upon a journey, and that *he* was acting as Sec'y of State.

My principal object of the visit, was to gain some information, in relation to the operations of the Commissioners employed to mark the boundary between Texas and the U. States.

Mr Martin told me however that they had not made a report of their proceedings, the detail of which he did not appear to be well acquainted with. I ascertained however in the course of conversation, that Mellish's map published in Philaa. 1st Jan. 1818 referred to in the Treaty of Limits was in possession of this Department, this I was allowed to inspect for my own satisfaction, and I found the Nechas and Sabine here laid down by their proper names as now called, and in the same manner and relative position as in other more recent maps—thus forever quieting the question of claim of the United States, to the Nechas as the Sabine named in that Treaty.

I next called at the War Department obtained an interview with Mr Poinsett the Sec'y of War and exhibited to him that part of the Mexican informants letter, which related to the removal of certain Indians (the letter referred to is the same I forwarded with despatch No. 56 21st Inst) Mr Poinsett took a copy of the Sec'y of War Almontes official note to the Indian [John Brown] promising me to communicate it with all possible dispatch to the commanding officer on the Northwest Frontier of the United States, at the same time enjoining upon him the importance of increased vigilance, and ordering him promptly to interfere and prevent the Indians making the proposed removal should he discover they were preparing to do it. This arrangement between Mexico and the Indians, he coincided fully with me in believing could not be trusted as a pacific measure, but one fraught with danger to Texas and the U. States, particularly taking into view the intercepted correspond-

ence of the Mexican Gov't with the Indians as communicated by Genl. Dunlap to Mr Forsyth in a note of 29th June 1839, shewing the exertions making by Mexico to engage American Indians as allies in the war with Texas.

I next alluded to the queries submitted by Genl. Dunlap under date of April 6th 1840 in regard to Indian relations, remaining unanswered, to which Mr Poinsett observed that he had sent an answer to those inquiries to Mr. Forsyth Sec'y of State, as the State Department was the legitimate channel of communication between the Rep[resentative]s. of Foreign Governments and this Govt. and had supposed this answer had been transmitted by the Sec'y of State to the Representative of Texas, until informed by Col Bee that such was not the case. He then desired me to see the Chief Clerk of the State Department and ascertain if the paper could be found, as no copy of the same was taken at the War Department. Accordingly I again waited upon Mr Martin Act'g Secy of State and desired to know what had become of the paper in question—he replied that Mr. Forsyth had mislaid it and all search hitherto had proved unsuccessful, and now particularly as Mr. Forsyth had left town no chance of finding it remained until his return. *He considered that the accident had occurred in consequence of the slight informality of proceeding in the first instance by Genl. Dunlaps making the application to the Sec'y of War direct, instead of through the Sec'y of State (which by the way Genl. Dunlap doubtless had a motive in doing)* These Gentlemen were very polite and expressed themselves willing to waive any inconvenient formality providing the paper should be found, by forwarding it to me. I observed that if it could not be found, I might feel it necessary to renew the application through the proper channel—viz, the Department of State. To which he replied that if I considered it of such pressing importance as to require attention before Mr Forsyths return, to do so and it would be attended to.

I have reflected since upon the matter and have come to the conclusion that it will be better for me to suspend farther action upon the subject until I am put in possession of any thing in the correspondence at home between my Govt. and the Representative of the United States, which may have a bearing upon the subject—as Mr Forsyth, as I related to you in my last Dispatch, referd. on one occasion to something in the communications between these, as evincing an intention on the part of Texas to deny the applicability of the Treaty of 1831 between the U. States and Mexico, to Texas, and any farther reference to the same point, which he might now make I should be unprepared to reply to.

If the copy of Mr Poinsetts answer is found I am promised it if not I shall wait until I hear from my Govt., which may see fit to give

me particular instructions, *perhaps modifying Genl. Dunlaps enquiries*, after examining the correspondence between the Repe. of the U. S. in Texas and the Govt. of Texas.

I would here beg leave to suggest the great importance of keeping private, such verbal communications between the Legation and the Govt. or the U States, as the foregoing, for the Sec'y of State expressed himself much displeas'd last winter to find conversations printed by the Congress of Texas, and he was afterwards more reserved than he would otherwise have been.

The great danger, of any suspicion in Mexico, of our friend there, will suggest also to you, the propriety of great caution on his account.

I called to day upon the Mexican Commissioners but did not find them. I shall tomorrow renew my visit, I hope with better success.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Your most Obt Serv't

NATHL. AMORY.

P. S. I shall not write the result of my visit to the Mexican Commissioners unless something transpires of importance.

BEE TO LIPSCOMB.^a

PENDLETON So CA 30 Sept 1840

SIR,

Your communication of the 8th. August has just been sent me from Washington. The United States are disposed to forward all our views relative to *their* Indians, but I have confined myself to *personal* interviews with Mr. Forsyth and Mr Poinsett until we could obtain copies of Mr. La Branche'[s] correspondence with your department, as it was important that we should be *well informed* before we opened a correspondence: my impression is, Mr La Branche was informed that Texas did not consider the Treaty with Mexico and the U. States on this subject as obligatory on them. Mr Amory's last communication will prove to you how important it is our eyes should be constantly directed to these Indians. I have always dreaded them infinitely more than Mexico; and two years ago, when I had the honor of being in the War Department, I addressed Mr. Poinsett on this subject his reply was—"that as long as the Indians were receiving their annual stipend, he thought we had nothing to apprehend, as the slightest infraction of the new treaty of the U States would deprive them of their annuities." That they should receive these on their *own ground* and not in Texas is important, and the moment I receive Mr La Branche's correspondence, [I] will bring the whole subject formally before the Government.

^a L. S.

Mr Rowlett's claims for damages have been suffered to remain over until items were furnished. The Legation wrote upon this subject as far back as April.

The political excitement in the U States is a full justification for your excellent remarks and suggestions; on habits of great personal courtesy with the prominent men of both parties, and receiving marked civilities from the President and his Cabinet, I have pursued the even tenor of my way. Were I to express feeling on the subject, it would be that of thorough disgust with both Parties. Nothing can exceed the Press except the indecorum of the House of Representatives. I trust Texas will mark it, and avoid the baleful effects of party spirit, but I have no hope of this. We are destined I fear to imitate the vices as well as the virtues of the Mother Country. The more I mingle in Politics the more hateful they appear.

My last letter from Mr Treat intimates that no step has been taken by him since the disturbance in that country. He was to write by the next Packet.

Genl Hamilton and Mr. Burnly^a doubtless keep you constantly advised; in addition to the letter published in New York, I have the pleasure of informing you that by the Queen I received information that the recognition of our Independence by Holland *had been obtained*, and that the loan would be immediately opened; at the North no one doubts his^b success. Lord Palmerston on the part of England will receive us into the family of Nations in October; thus with money we might disregard Mexico; nevertheless, I would greatly prefer that Mr Treat should succeed.

I have been very much of an Invalid since I left Texas I am happy to say however I am decidedly better. I am on a visit to my family in So Ca, preparatory to their removal to Washington this Winter. I requested Judge Webb to say to you that while the whole diplomatic corps at Washington turned their faces to the *north* during the recess of Congress, I should look to the *south*. Before doing so, I took formal leave of the President and informed him that my Sec'y would always be in attendance.

I have the honor to be
With great respect and esteem,
Yrs

BARNARD E BEE

HON SEC'Y OF STATE

^a Burnley.
^b Mr. Treat's.

WAPLES TO BEE.^aDOCUMENT B.^bDEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin 10th c Jan'y. 1840.

SIR,

I enclose you a copy of a communication recently received from Doct. D. Rowlett, a member of our Congress for Fannin County, and a gentleman of unexceptionable character.

You are requested to present his claim to the Government of the United States without delay. It is probable from the fact that the Indian Agent, resident with the Cherokees in the State of Arkansas, has been made acquainted with the claim and the circumstances connected with it, that you will find the Government of the United States already informed on the subject, and the President is persuaded that, that Government will only require to be informed of the relative facts to induce them to order a prompt restitution or adequate compensation to be made to the parties injured.

The amount claimed is but a reasonable remuneration for the losses actually sustained. And by referring to the treaty between the United States and Mexico on this subject, you will find such remuneration fully stipulated.

Should any further testimony be required to substantiate the claim, you will apprise the department of it as early as practicable, for the citizens concerned in the demand have a plain interest in its speedy adjustment. If the Government of the United States are convinced of the justness of the demand, it cannot be doubted that they will give a peremptory order, to have the amount due the claimants abated from the next annuity payable to the offending tribe of the Cherokees, and paid to the Claimants at such convenient time and place as may be selected.

Your early attention to this business is requested.

I have the honor to be etc.

DAVID G. BURNET,
Actg. Secy of State.

To Honorable
R. G. DUNLAP.

Extract of a letter from A. S. Lipscomb to B. E. Bee Esqr.

(Dated) *AUSTIN 31 March 1840*

I would particularly call your attention to the subject of depredations committed by the Indians of the United States, on the inhabit-

^a It should be noted that in copying "Document B," the order of the letters as given therein has been followed, and Waples to Bee comes last.

^b An endorsement in the same hand as the text of the letter, but written with differently colored ink.

^c In a duplicate copy of "Document B" on file with the correspondence this date is the 14th.

ants of our frontier, this Government has reason to believe that most of our Indian troubles, proceed from the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, particularly the Caddo's and they are believed all of them to be principally supplied with weapons from the U. States. You will not fail to urge upon the United States the necessity of a compliance with the stipulations of the treaty by which they bind themselves to keep those Indians within their borders quiet, and to restrain them from acts of hostility. This cannot be too frequently urged upon the Cabinet of Washington.

I have the honor to be etc.

(Signed) A. S. LIPSCOMB

Extract of a letter from the Hon A. S. Lipscomb to B. E. Bee Esq.

(Dated) AUSTIN 8th Aug 1840

Since my last to you, circumstances have transpired, that renders it necessary that I should again reiterate my last instructions to you, and that you should particularly call the attention of the Government of the United States to the subject of inroads, and depredations committed by certain Indian tribes, belonging to that Government, on the property and lives of the citizens of our Government. Mrs. Webster who with her two children were taken prisoners by the Comanche's, when her husband and his party were killed, made her escape in the spring of this year, and on her way into San Antonio, reports that she had once before made her escape, from her captors;— And had arrived within thirty miles of this place, when she was recaptured by the Caddo Indians, and delivered up to those who had first taken her, by them, she reports that there were Kickapoos, Shawnees, Cherokees, and Choctaws? and a considerable number of negro slaves, men women and children, from the United States, with them Caddo's.

That on the approach of spring most of them retired up the Brazos as they said to make corn. The Caddo's are believed to be pensioners of the United States, that they receive their regular annuities, and that they are thus furnished with the means of conducting their own hostile operations against us, and likewise supplying the Comanche, and other wild Prairie Indians, with arms and ammunition, and receive in exchange stolen horses. It is rumored that the Caddo's are not even required to present themselves within the United States, to receive their annuity, but that it is sent to them, within our boundary, by some one representing them. It is confidently hoped, from the known honor and fidelity with which the United States Government has always been signalized, in the performance of all her engagements with other Governments, that she will take some

effectual means to arrest those grievances. Should them Indians be encouraged by indulgence to hold out inducements, to the slaves from Texas and the United States to take refuge among them, and join them on their marauding parties, the evil in its Progress may become very serious to the Southern W. States. I am fully aware of the difficulty, if not impossibility of preventing hunting Indians from passing any line of longitude or latitude in an uninhabited country, but they might be instructed not to approach in their hunting expeditions within some hundred miles of our settlements. If the annuities are withheld from them, until they gave satisfactory assurance of the conducting themselves peaceably, and in subordination to the stipulations of the treaty between this Government and the United States, It seems to me, that they could by such means, be restrained.

I am Sir with great respect etc.

ABNER S. LIPSCOMB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin 30th Sep 1840

SIR

Herewith enclosed are statements of citizens of Texas, for losses sustained by them during the spring of 1839 for horses stolen by the cherokee Indians. These statements have been made and testified to as per direction of your predecessor of 27th March 1840. You will lay them before the Government of the United States, in order that they may be duly attended to. And inform this department as early as practicable of the result, as the parties concerned are anxious to know it.

I have the honor to be etc.

JOSEPH WAPLES
Acting Secy. of State

To the Honorable
B E BEE
Chargé d'affaires

FLOOD TO LIPSCOMB.²

LEGATION OF THE U. S.
Galveston, Oct. 30, 1840.

SIR:

Complaints from several persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, have been made to me, alledging they have been drafted to serve in the Army of the Republic, while mere sojourners in the Country.

Will you be pleased to say, if the Republic of Texas claims the right of drafting citizens of a Foreign Government, who may be found within her Territorial limits, to serve in her armies?

With sentiments of high consideration, the undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself,

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Sev't.

GEO. II. FLOOD.

To the Hon.

ABNER S. LIPSCOMB,
Secretary of State,
Republic of Texas.

AMORY TO LIPSCOMB.^a

(Despatch No. 58)

WASHINGTON [CITY,] *November 12th 1840*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of 8th August and 19th^b and 30th of September last. That portion of the first of the above named communications respecting Indian difficulties will be made the subject of correspondence with the Govt. of the U. States on the arrival of Col. Bee in a few days, his health having so far improved as to admit of his return to Washington.

I presume Col. Bee in laying the subject of late Indian aggressions (particularly the Caddos) before this Government will omit to urge the discussion of the question as to what extent the U. S. is bound to aid and assist Texas in the expulsion of those U. S. Indians who for a long time have been resident in Texas—postponing the adjustment of that subject for the Government under Genl. Harrison, who it is now settled is to succeed the present incumbent on the 4th of March next, when perhaps the freedom of the coming administration from the many embarrassments under which the Govt. as now administered has for some time labored, justifies the expectation of more liberality on its part in the arrangement of Indian relations with Texas, and a discontinuance of the policy of opposing the consideration of claims generally, which would swell the national debt or in any way injure the popularity of the party in power or offer any obstacle to its continuance another term. To this cautious policy may in part be ascribed the failure of repeated applications to the Govt. or the U. S. heretofore,—and the prospect of success seems much greater with the coming administration than with the present, at least it can not be worse. In the mean time the correspondence

^a A. L. S.

^b This letter has not been found.

between the Govt. of Texas and the Rep[resentative]s. of that of the U. States in Texas will have been received, together with a more accurate and minute statement from yourself of circumstances favorable to the claim to be presented—further instructions having been called for by Mr Jones Minister of Texas after the remarkable reply of Mr Forsyth of 3d Decr 1838 and the subject has not since been strongly urged.

As discretion was allowed whether or not to communicate the circumstances of Mr. Smiths (Commissioner on the part of Texas to run the Boundary between Texas and the U. States) *embarrassment* for want of funds and the possibility of his failing to be on the spot to meet the united States Commissioner at the time appointed, I concluded that as he would doubtless have communicated the fact of the anticipated trifling delay to the said U. S. Commissioner it would not require to be formally made known to the Government here

The evidence of thefts committed by Indians of the U States to substantiate claims of Texan citizens accompanying [your] dispatch of 30th Sept last will also be submitted to the Govt. of the U. S. and an urgent request made for immediate action.

* * * * *

Enclosed is a recommendation to Mr John S. Preston for a situation in the Treas'y Department of Texas.

Accompanying this you will also receive a copy of another communication from the secret Mexican correspondent altho' not of very recent date.

I have the honor to be
Most respectfully
Yr Obt Serv't

N AMORY *Sec of Legation*

P. S. I forwarded by ship from Alexandria to New Orleans a few days since care of Mr Bryan a Box of Congressional documents for the Govt. of Texas.

AMORY TO LIPSCOMB.^b

WASHINGTON [CITY,] 21st Novr 1840

To the Hon.

ARNER S. LIPSCOMB
Sec'y of State of Texas

SIR,

In consequence of the umbrage given the Govt. of the U States last winter by the publication by the Congress of Texas of certain con-

^a Here are omitted several paragraphs in which Amory recommends Francis Guerney Smith for Texan consul at Philadelphia and refers to recommendations of the same gentleman by several others, including Nicholas Biddle.

^b A. L. S.

versations and private understandings between the former and the Rep[resentative]s. of the latter here, I take the liberty of now adverting to the fact in case you may not be aware of it, in order that due caution may be observed in publishing matter of the kind in future or indeed any opinions given by the Legation relative to the policy or motives of the U. S.—such for instance as the views expressed by myself in dispatch of 15th Inst—which altho perhaps proper to be made known to my Govt might be highly improper to publish to the world

You will please excuse a suggestion, which altho' probably unnecessary, my anxiety to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the mortifying complaint made to Genl. Dunlap last winter by Mr Forsyth, induces me to offer, at a time when the Congress of Texas is likely to call forth the correspondence between the two Govts.

Very respectfully Yr Ob't servt.

N. AMORY.

INDICTMENT AGAINST McQUEEN.^a

RADCLIFF TO [AMORY (?)].^b

AMORY TO LIPSCOMB.^c

Despatch No. 59.

WASHINGTON [CITY,] *Novr. 27, 1840*

HON ABNER S. LIPSCOMB

Sec'y of State of Texas

DEAR SIR

I herewith enclose copies of two communications directed to me from the City of Mexico, one from the secret correspondent of Col Bee, copies of whose former despatches have been regularly transmitted to the Department—and another from an old acquaintance of my own, whose history I give on a separate Sheet, in order that it may be kept apart with the copy of his letter, as private information.^d I received this morning an Austin paper of the 7th Inst containing the Presidents Message, and Mr Kaufman's address to the H of R on taking the Speakers chair, which I immediately sent to Messrs

^a November 24, 1840. See Flood to Burnet, February 12, 1841.

^b November 26, 1840; extract. See Amory to Lipscomb, November 27, 1840.

^c A. L. S.

^d Bee's secret correspondent was doubtless A. S. Wright. See Bee to Lipscomb, April 30, 1840, note b. Amory's old acquaintance was Juan N. Leplicher. Both the copies are dated November 17, 1840. Amory's letter to Lipscomb giving a sketch of Leplicher has the same date as the despatch. The two copies and Amory's letter will all be published with the Mexican correspondence.

Gales and Seaton Editors of the National Intelligencer, with a request [that] they would publish as much of its contents, as time and space allowed, considering the contents highly interesting and proper to be disseminated through that respectable Journal.

I am not yet in possession of the Box of Pamphlets and Public documents called for by myself before leaving Austin *in December last*, but I have a letter from the collector of Galveston saying that said box, and one for the Austrian Legation (sent by my request) were shipped per Brig Reaper, which vessel I notice has arrived at Baltimore. Col Bee will be here in a few days in company with Mr. Calhoun.

I furnish you with the following extract from a letter of Mr Radcliff consul at New York, dated 26th Inst. "I did not receive a line from either of the Loan Commission by any of the last Steamers, you probably have seen a piece in the Courier and Enquirer of yesterday, the substance of which was furnished by Doctr McCauley of Baltimore. It states that Doctr McCauley said, Genl Hamilton the evening previous to his leaving London, informed him that he had concluded a Treaty of recognition with Lord Palmerston, which would have come out in the Western, had there been time to engross and execute it, and that one of the provisions of it was that England should lend her aid and influence to obtain the recognition of Mexico. Dr. M. states that Lord Palmerston Genl Hamilton and himself were *the only persons* in London, who knew any thing of what had been done. This information comes through a respectable source, and seems to be entitled to credence, yet it is to me very singular, that we should get it in such a way" I hope to have something more important to communicate shortly after Col Bees arrival

Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.

N AMORY
Secy of Legation

WAGNER TO FLOOD.^a

FLOOD TO LIPSCOMB.^b

LEGATION OF THE U. S.
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
December 12th 1840

SIR:

I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter written by a citizen of the United States, and respectfully request you to say whether the

^a December 8, 1840. See Flood to Lipscomb, December 12, 1840.

^b For this letter and the enclosure, see Records of the Department of State (Texas), Book 41, p. 448.

courtesy of the Republic of Texas, extended to Nations with whom she has official intercourse will authorize a surrender of the person referred to in the communication, for the offences charged against him.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, Very Respectively, Your Obt. Servt.

GEO. H. FLOOD.

To the Hon. ABNER S LIPSCOMB
Secry of State etc. etc.

HOUSTON TEXAS

8th Decemr. 1840

SIR: I take the liberty to enclose the within letters begging you to forward each one to its respective address, and at the same time to apprise you that William McQueen late Postmaster of New Orleans is now in prison in this city on a charge of fraudulently absconding from his creditors in Louisiana. I have in my possession a certified copy of an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury for the United States Court, also a warrant to arrest him, issued by said Court, with authorization to act as Deputy Marshall of said Court. I likewise expect to receive in a short time a certified copy of an indictment found against him by the grand jury of the State of Louisiana, for having feloniously carried away twelve negroes mortgaged to secure debts due by him. My object in addressing you Sir, is to know whether the Government will surrender him on the exhibition of these documents, and if not, what other documents will be necessary.

I omitted to state above that the indictment in the United states Court charges him with being a defaulter under the Sub Treasury act. I crave your excuse for the hurried manner in which I write, which I cannot easily avoid, as it is late at night, the mail starts early tomorrow morning, and I have just heard that he is about to escape by giving bail.

I respectfully request your attention to this matter, and as earlier an answer as may be convenient

I am Dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant

(Signed)

PETER K. WAGNER

To the Hon Mr. FLOOD
Chargé d'affaires of U. S.