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Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas

Part III

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

PART III.

351B

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

EDITED BY

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PART III.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH EUROPEAN STATES.

v

Meredith College Library
Raleigh, North Carolina

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTRACT OF TAYLOR AND AMES WITH MOORE CONCERNING CERTAIN
INDENTURED SERVANTS.^a

COMMISSION OF HENDERSON AS AGENT TO GREAT BRITAIN.^b

[Empowering J. Pinckney Henderson as Texan agent to Great
Britain to secure the recognition of the independence of Texas.]

COMMISSION OF HENDERSON AS MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO GREAT
BRITAIN.^b

[Empowering J. Pinckney Henderson as Texan minister pleni-
potentiary to Great Britain to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain.]

HOUSTON TO PALMERSTON.^b

[Asks credence for J. Pinckney Henderson as Texan agent to
Great Britain to secure the recognition of the independence of Texas.]

IRION TO HENDERSON.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
City of Houston, June 25th. 1837.

To the Hon.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON

SIR,

You will receive herewith your Commissions as Agent and Min-
ister Plenipotentiary of this Republic to Great Britain and France.

The recognition of the Independence of the Republic of Texas
being the immediate and most important object of your mission you
will proceed with the least possible delay to London, for the purpose

^a May 28, 1836. See Lipscomb to Barron, November 18, 1840.

^b June 20, 1837.

of submitting this subject to the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

The ample powers embraced in your Commissions, your intimate knowledge of the wishes and interests of the people, of our political condition and the implicit confidence which the Government reposes in your fidelity, zeal and ability in the service of the country, render detailed instructions on this subject unnecessary.

It seems proper, nevertheless, to remark that in negotiating for this purpose it should be borne in mind that Texas is now absolutely an independent Power, is recognised as such by the U. States, with a civil and military Government in successful operation; that she is fully competent to maintain this attitude among nations, notwithstanding the efforts of her enemies; consequently she has a right to expect to be recognized on the basis of reciprocity, and placed by such acknowledgment on the footing of the most favored nations;—on which conditions you will uniformly insist.

On the subject of Slavery you can say with candor and truth, admitting that its institution was cruel and impolitic, that, under existing circumstances, owing to the peculiar organization of the Government, the nature of the climate, the habits of the people and the locality of the country, it *must* continue as provided by the constitution and laws: at the same it is a striking fact that the condition of slaves in this Republic is far more tolerable than in the U. States, from whence alone they can be introduced. Why then should their emigration be discouraged?

By emigration their condition is greatly ameliorated without increasing the number of slaves.

In the event of success in obtaining the recognition of independence you will then present your credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary, and ascertain as correctly as possible the nature of treaties into which that Government will be inclined to enter with this; report such information and wait further instructions.

It is the desire of the President that you will make the necessary inquiries relative to a Loan, and advise this Government whether it can be effected in Europe, and if so, on what terms.

The President directs that you express to that Government the very friendly disposition of the citizens of this Republic towards the people of England, and their high regard for the Sovereign who presides over that powerful Kingdom.

Should you deem it advisable to visit France for the purpose of soliciting the recognition of our independence by that Power you will observe the same policy as that indicated in regard to England.

Very Respectfully your
obt. Servant

R. A. IRION
Sec. of State

HENDERSON TO SECRETARY OF STATE [IRION].^aMOBILE, *July 24. 1837.*HON. SECY. STATE
SIR,

After various delays we all arrived in this City safe. Major Allen will detain us two days at the end of which time we will resume our march for Charleston. Dr. Archer and Mr Fisher are with us.

I have directed Mr Toby to have my letters forwarded to Baring Brothers & Co, Bankers, London; such as you send please have them sent through Mr Toby to the same house.

I have written to Gen. Houston and Col. Grayson upon the subject of the Letters of Marque and Reprisals, which Mr Plummer will apply for. I think they ought to be granted to him but with the proper limitation and restrictions and for the reasons I will refer you to the Letter which I wrote to Gen. Houston. I am too much engaged to write at length.

Your Friend

J. P. HENDERSON

 IRION TO HENDERSON.^b

 CERTIFICATE OF CARPIZO.^c

 IRION TO HENDERSON.^d
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
City of Houston, Aug 23d. 1837.

SIR,

I hasten to inform you of the unfortunate capture of the english Brig Eliza Russell, Joseph Russel Captain, bound from Liverpool with merchandize to the port of Sisal, Mexico, by the armed Schooner Invincible;—The circumstances are briefly these: Orders were issued by the Navy Department to Capt. Thompson that he should exercise great prudence and be careful not to involve us with neutral nations; and detain only such vessels belonging to neutral powers as were found on examination to have *Contraband of war on board*; ^e in this case there was nothing of that kind on board, and the Captain clearly transcended the orders given by Government, which

^a See Records of Department of State (Texas), Book 49, p. 65.
^b August 3, 1837. See Calendar.^c August 11, 1837. See Calendar.^d L. S.^e A copy of this order, Fisher to Thompson, May 23, 1837, is among the Navy Papers in the State Library.

circumstance made it incumbent, according to the usual custom in such cases on the Executive to investigate the subject, and act finally thereon; which he has done, and ordered her immediate release, and a replacement, from the Custom House at Galveston, of the Ship Stores that had been used. It seems that a part of the crew of the *Eliza Russel* were placed on our armed vessels, which have not yet arrived in Port, but are, however, daily expected.

How this can be excused in a satisfactory manner to the English Government I am unable to suggest and [it] is a subject on which you will have to exercise your discretion.

The circumstances under which the Secretary of the Navy left the seat of Government before your departure, and subsequently embarked on board one of the vessels while on furlough, are well known to you. He appears to have command of our vessels. *He reported the capture of the Eliza Russel and appointed McKinney, Prize Agent* His functions here have been suspended, by the appointment of an Acting Sec'y of the Navy, until his conduct can be fully investigated.

The President not having the power to stipulate with regard to demurrage and damages that may be claimed by Capt Russel, has ordered that his demand shall be submitted to Congress for settlement when it convenes; which will be on the 25th Septr. next.

It now devolves on you, as our representative near the Court of St James, to make a candid and explicit statement of this unpleasant affair, to that Government, and assure them, in the most positive terms, that this Government deeply regrets the occurrence, and that the act was wholly unauthorized.

The Country is quiet and the harvest abundant.

The President is in fine health and spirits. Col. Bee, is appointed Sec'y of War, Doctr. Shepherd, Acting Sec'y of the Navy, and Col Wm. G. Cook, Commissioner for funding the publick debt.

The *armed steamer*, I think will shortly arrive.

Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

R. A. IRION
Sec'y of State

HON. J. P. HENDERSON
*Agent and Minister plenipo'y
near the Court of St James*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITISH HOLDERS OF MEXICAN BONDS AND AGENTS
OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.^a

^a September 15, 1837. See Treat to Lamar, February 1, 1840, in Correspondence with Mexico.

HENDERSON TO PALMERSTON.^a

PALMERSTON TO HENDERSON.^b

HENDERSON TO PALMERSTON.^b

HENDERSON TO SECRETARY OF STATE OF TEXAS [IRION].^c

Legation of Texas

Despatch No. 1

LONDON ENGLAND

October 14th. 1837.

To The Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

SIR

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in this city on the 9th. instant having been considerably delayed on my Journey hither by unavoidable occurrences, and understanding that Lord Palmerston who had been for some time absent from the city, had returned, I addressed him the following note

“Genl. J. Pinckney Henderson has the honor to inform the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Palmerston that he has arrived in Town with credentials as Agent of the Republic of Texas, and desires to be informed at what hour he may have the honor of paying his respects to his Lordship and delivering the same. He has the honor also to transmit to his Lordship a copy of the declaration of the Independence, and the Constitution of Texas, together with the several acts of Congress organizing the Judiciary of the Republic.”

Longs Hotel New Bond St. October 11. 1837.

To this note on the succeeding day I received the following reply

“Lord Palmerston presents his Compliments to General J. Pinckney Henderson and has the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of his note of yesterdays date. Lord Palmerston will be happy to receive General Henderson at this office tomorrow (the 13th. Instant) at 5 o'clock.”

Foreign Office 12th. Octr. 1837.

To which I immediately replied as follows

“Genl J. Pinckney Henderson has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Palmerston’s note of to day and will do himself the honor to wait on his Lordship at the time and place mentioned ”

Longs Hotel Octr. 12. 1837.

^a October 11, 1837. See Henderson to Secretary of State [Irion], October 14, 1837.

^b October 12, 1837. See Henderson to Secretary of State [Irion], October 14, 1837.

^c L. S.

At the time appointed by his Lordship I repaired to his office and found him ready to receive me, when I approached and handed him my Credentials and observed "I have the honor to be the bearer of this letter from his Excellency the President of Texas to your Lordship, accrediting me as the Agent of that Republic to her Majesty's Government." He took the letter and read it carefully, and then asked me some questions concerning the route which I had traveled from Texas, which I understood to be designed to draw from me the fact, whether or not I had visited Washington City. I replied to this question distinctly that I had only passed by New Orleans, Charleston and Philadelphia to New York in order to sail in one of the New York and Liverpool packets, as the most expeditious route from N. Orleans to this place, with which he was evidently satisfied.

I then observed to his Lordship that the immediate object of my visit was to procure the recognition of the Independence of Texas by her Majesty's Government, and that I hoped to be able to satisfy her Majesty and her Cabinet, that the Government of Texas was capable of maintaining her declaration of Independence, and of performing all of the duties of an Independent Power, and to remove any other objections which might exist. He observed that it was an important matter and one that would require consideration and the action of the whole Cabinet; he then alluded to the treaties which now exist between England and Mexico. To which I replied that I was aware of the existence of friendly *commercial* Treaties between the two countries, but that I was not aware that those treaties contained any clause which would forbid England from pursuing the same course towards Texas which the law and practice of Nations sanctioned in all similar cases, and which she had acted upon in many instances, as in the case of Mexico herself and that I did not consider that England was in any manner bound either by the laws of Nations or by treaties with Mexico to withhold her recognition of the independence of Texas after she was satisfied that the power of Mexico no longer existed in Texas—that there was no rule of National Law, which could compel England or any other Government to deny to itself the opportunity of extending its commerce with Texas or reaping any other advantage which would arise from establishing friendly relations with her as an independent power, barely because a friendly treaty of commerce was in existence between her and Mexico from which Texas had separated. All of which his Lordship agreed to and observed "That the Government of England has always acted upon these principles and that Mexico herself had claimed and received the benefit of this Law—that England was governed very much by the same rules in such cases as the United States had adopted." To which I replied that I was aware of that fact and that the United States Government had, after viewing the contest closely

and critically in Texas, and sending a secret Agent to inquire into our situation etc formally acknowledged the independence of Texas; here his Lordship evidently discovered that he had committed himself and his Government, and either feigned or was really ignorant that the United States had formally acknowledged the independence of Texas; but I assured him that such was the fact, and that our Minister had been formally received at Washington

His Lordship then stated some nearly similar reasons to those I myself urged as above stated, showing how England and other powers might regard the claims of Texas to recognition, and why they might be induced to recognize he[r] immediately, but at the same time observed that these were bare suggestions of his mind, and should not be regarded as the convictions of her Majesty's Government. His Lordship then asked me what was the extent of the Territory of Texas—the size of her rivers—the description of her Harbours—Extent of her coast etc etc to all of which I replied in the most particular manner and referred to the Map of Texas which lay on his table. He then asked me what was the number of inhabitants in Texas and their description—to which I replied that I would estimate the number at one hundred and twenty or twenty five thousand, and that the rapidity with which it was now increasing had scarcely a parallel in the settlement of any country, and that they were generally young and enterprising men, mostly able to bear arms, that in my estimate I did not include the families of our Citizens who had not yet been moved to the country. He then observed that he believed Texas had made application to be admitted into the Union of the North American States. To this I replied that it was true that the people of Texas shortly after the invasion by Genl. Santa Anna and before they had time to view their true situation calmly—when they were much weaker in numbers than are at present and still apprehended danger from another invasion by Mexico, and before the present constitutional Government was organized and put in successful operation, had by a large majority expressed their opinion in favor of Annexation; but that the President of the United States had refused to entertain the proposition, which the Minister of Texas at that Court had made founded on the expression of public sentiment in Texas as above stated. He then observed that he supposed that the disposition of the People of Texas to be annexed to the United States decreased in proportion to their increased confidence in their own strength and ability to maintain their own independence—to which I readily assented and at the same time observed that the people of Texas were aware that they would possess many advantages as an independent Nation, which they could not enjoy as an integral part of the United States—that as an independent Nation, they would not be subject to be agitated by the local jealousies and strug-

gle for political ascendancy between the North and the South, which has so long disturbed the harmony of the States—that Texas never could be a manufacturing nor a *commercial* people, at least so far as the *Carrying Trade* was concerned, that it would be greatly to her interest to be able to open her ports to every nation, and invite the manufactories of every country to equal competition in our markets, and exchange with us the manufactured article for the raw materiel, some of which we could supply in the greatest abundance,—that as an independent power, we would be free from the operation of the protective Tariff which had so long oppressed the Southern planting States of the Union, that England then could come into our markets on a perfect equality with the Northern States and that considering the low price of labor in this Country, they could drive from our markets the manufactured articles of all other countries and also engross the carrying trade of Texas,—that the great abundance of the best live oak in the world, which was to be found near the sea coast on all of our Rivers, would furnish increased facilities to any country which traded with us for ship building. To all of which his Lordship gave his most profound attention. He then enquired of me concerning the amount of cotton Lands in Texas—to which I answered that we had more good Cotton land, than was to be found in the whole United States and that in twenty years we could produce more Cotton and of a finer staple than was now raised in the United States. He then observed rather archly that he believed we had abolished slavery in Texas. To which I replied that such was not the case, and that notwithstanding Mexico had long since abolished slavery throughout her whole dominions on *paper* that it was nevertheless true, that that Government permitted it still to exist in Texas; and at least indirectly sanctioned the introduction of slaves into Texas from Africa through the Spanish West Indies, and that when Texas was compelled to separate from Mexico and assume the reins of Government she found herself in her present peculiar situation so far as slavery in that country was concerned—that inasmuch as a portion of her citizens were found with slaves in their possession, some residing in the heart of the Republic, others near the Borders of the United States, on what was considered to be disputed territory and ready either to profess allegiance to Texas and assist in putting down the usurpations of Mexico, or to claim protection from the United States, it was deemed best to allow things to remain as they found them and not do any act which would weaken the strength of the revolutionary party—that the Government of Texas had remedied the evil as far as it safely could under the circumstances in which it found itself placed at the commencement of the Revolution,—that it had done away with the *greatest* evil which existed, whilst we were under the Government of Mexico in regard to

slavery in Texas, which was the introduction of *African* slaves, an evil which Mexico permitted, if she did not also encourage^a—that our constitution forbid the introduction of slaves from any other part of the world except the United States of North America and that by a law of Congress passed at the first session of the first Congress of Texas, the penalty of death was imposed upon any person who should introduce a slave from any other country than the United States, and that in all cases where slaves were brought even from the United States to Texas, they must have been slaves according to the laws of the State from which they were brought, that notwithstanding a few slaves had been taken into Texas from Africa, through Cuba whilst we were under the Mexican Government, yet none had been taken in since the people of Texas had taken the Government into their own hands, that Mexico never had the ability or the disposition to put a stop to the African slave trade in Texas—that even regarding the situation of Texas alone on this subject the philanthropic mind would find more abundant reasons to favour the continuance of the present authorities, than encourage the re-establishment of the dominion of Mexico over us—that we had requested the Government of the United States to guard the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, whilst our navy was otherwise engaged so as to prevent the possibility of the introduction of African slaves into Texas.

His Lordship then observed that this would be a serious question to be considered in her Majesty's Cabinet in passing upon the application which I was making to be recognized and that he supposed that I was aware that this question had already been agitated in Parliament.^b To this I answered that I was informed of that fact and that I hoped if the question was again brought up in either house his Lordship would cause to be laid before the house the above statement of facts. To which he replied "that it would be considered of". He then stated that Mexico had emancipated all slaves in Texas by a late decree. I replied that I was not aware of that; at least if I had been informed of it,^c it had escaped my memory and further observed that the Government of Mexico would be doing more for its National Character if it would release, or attempt to release their Citizens who were now in captivity as prisoners of war in Texas. He smilingly rejoined that I appeared to have a great contempt for the Mexicans. I answered that I thought their Character warranted my opinions. He then enquired closely of their habits, physical ability etc etc. His Lordship then remarked that he had within a few days past received a communication from some citizen of London complaining that a

^a Cf.—*Political Science Quarterly*, XIII, 408 ff.

^b See *Niles' Register*, LI, 38-40.

^c For the decree, see Dublán y Lozano, *Legislación Mexicana*, III, 352.

vessel belonging to English citizens, had recently been captured on the coast of Mexico by some Texian Cruisers^a and asked me if I knew anything of the fact. I replied that I had previous to my departure from New York, seen such a statement in a newspaper of the United States opposed to the cause of Texas, but that I had received no intelligence which I could rely on concerning the same, that I doubted the truth of the publication and that if a vessel claimed by English citizens had been captured, I could only say, that I supposed it had on board contraband goods; but if upon investigation it appeared, that any injustice had been done to the rights of British subjects, I could assure his Lordship from my knowledge of the disposition of the people and Government of Texas to cultivate and secure friendly relations with England that the most ample and speedy reparation would be made either to the individuals interested, or to the Government if it should involve a point of national honor. His Lordship again observed that the application which I had made, was one of importance and one which he could not take upon himself to answer, but that he would as speedily as possible lay it before the Cabinet—that such matters required consideration and he must ask me to have patience with him. I then asked his Lordship to say what was the earliest period at which I might expect an answer to my application. He answered that inasmuch as most of the Ministers of State were still absent in different parts of the Kingdom, it would be delayed until the 1st. of November, but that he would in the meantime acquaint them of my arrival and the nature of my business. I then observed that perhaps it was proper at that time to inform his Lordship that I was also the bearer of Credentials from his Excellency the President of Texas, constituting me Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic to the Court of St. James, which I would at the proper time ask leave to deliver. After some conversation upon the general subjects touching Texas, his Lordship asked me what could be said in favour of the ability of Texas to maintain her declaration of independence when he laid her claims before the Cabinet—that it might be urged against her that notwithstanding she now had the possession of the Government de facto, yet inasmuch as Mexico was so much the most powerful nation, she might reconquer Texas. To which I replied, that in addition to the reasons which I had already given, I would mention, that the people of Texas under their present organization had defeated the whole Mexican Army which had been marched into their Country, consisting of between Eight and Nine thousand men—their choice troops, by capturing their president and commander in chief together with the whole of that division which he commanded in person at the Battle of San

^a See Irlon to Henderson, August 23, 1837.

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^c See Irton to Henderson, August 23, 1837.

Jacinto, and driving the balance of their force before them entirely without the limits of Texas—that the whole Army of Texas at that time, under the command of Genl. Houston the commander in chief did not exceed eight hundred men—that in the Battle of San Jacinto the Mexican Genl's. force outnumbered the force under Genl. Houston more than two to one—that there the loss of the former was exceeding seven hundred killed and the balance taken prisoners—that the loss of the latter was seven killed and fourteen wounded—that it was true as stated by his Lordship, that Mexico far exceeded Texas in numerical strength, but that every combat between the two parties proved the entire superiority of the Texians in arms,—that we had fought them in the open field, in the woods, and in their strongest fortifications—that on every occasion they had outnumbered us from two to ten to one—that in every engagement we had been successful either in repelling or capturing the enemy except in the single case of the fall of the Alamo and that on this occasion the Texian force was 186 men, who were attacked by between four and six thousand Mexicans and held out against them for near two weeks—that the loss of the Mexicans in that seige was about 1300 men ^a—that since the capture of Genl. Santa Anna on the 21st. March ^b 1836 and the retreat of the Balance of the Mexican Army under Genl. Filisola, there had not been a hostile Mexican within the limits of Texas—that the constitutional Government of Texas was and had been in successful operation for twelve months, with every department perfectly organized—that if Texas was able to defeat the whole army of Mexico, consisting of 8000 of her chosen troops, capture and hold as a prisoner of war her President, and commander in chief for more than 6 months, and that too in the neighbourhood of his own dominions, where it might be said that nothing more than an imaginary line seperated the two republics, and with a force of only 800 men I presumed no one would doubt her ability to defend herself now when she could call into the field at any moment ten thousand soldiers—that the reason why Texas had not again been invaded by Mexico, was not because no efforts had since been made by the authorities of that country to effect that object, but because they could neither command the men nor money—that for more than 12 months they had been exerting their utmost efforts to concentrate a force at Matamoros sufficient for that purpose, but that they never had been able to collect and keep together more than 3000 men at any one time and that the fear with which they had been stricken by the Texians during the last invasion was spread throughout all Mexico, and operated upon officers as well as men,—that they were aware of our increased and increasing strength, that they were a weak, ignorant

^a Cf. figures given by R. M. Potter in *Magazine of American History*, 11, 15-16.

^b Inadvertently written for April.

and degraded race, and heretofore had no proper conception of their own weakness, because notwithstanding they had been involved in wars for many years, yet their contests were confined to battling with each other—that the history of that country ever since its separation from Spain proved that it was doomed to perpetual revolutions and that at this moment the contest between the two individuals Santa Anna and Bustamante^a would involve the country in a revolution for years to come and which would in itself be a sufficient obstacle to prevent another invasion of Texas by that power,—that these were some of the many reasons, which might be urged in favor of the application which I had the honor of making, and which I hoped his Lordship would do the government which I represented the justice of laying before that of her Majesty on the occasion above alluded to, and inform me at the earliest possible period, of the result of the conference; to which he politely consented.

The Right Honble. Secretary honoured me with a conference of two hours. The above statement contains all the conversation of importance that passed between us, and I have been thus particular in relating it to your honour, as well to enable you to draw your own conclusions with regard to the prospects of my success here, as to place it in the power of his Excellency the President to judge of the manner in which I discharged the duties of my station, that he may instruct me in whatever he would have me say in addition.

During the interview much other conversation passed between his Lordship and myself in relation to Texas, which I thought clearly evinced the interest which had been excited in his mind by an investigation of her situation.

Since the meeting of his Lordship and myself, I have concluded to address a letter to him setting forth all the arguments I can bring forward, in favour of the application which I have made and request him to lay it before the Cabinet on the occasion of their meeting, and will in due time despatch to your honor a copy of the same.

Having been informed previous to my departure from N. York that by a decree of the Mexican Government of April last, she had proposed to settle the claims of the British Stockholders of the various loans obtained in England by paying a part of the same in Land to be located in Texas and having seen in the newspapers of this city, that these terms had been partly accepted by the persons interested in England, and that the 16th. instant was the day fixed upon for all such as were willing to accept these terms to come forward and make the same known, I asked Lord Palmerston if the Government of England had any *direct* interest in these claims, or had given her sanction to these proceedings. To which he replied

^a Bustamante.

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that she had not. I will this day address a letter to F. De Lizardi & Co who are the Agents appointed here on behalf of the Mexican Government informing them of the destruction of the sovereignty of Mexico over Texas and protest on the part of Texas against the proceeding, so far as she is concerned and request them to lay it before the Stockholders; this will I hope at least embarrass the negotiations of Mexico here for a new loan, which I am informed will be attempted shortly upon the faith of this *satisfactory* Settlement of their former loans. In this communication I will be as mild and conciliatory as possible towards the citizens of England who are concerned, in order to prevent any excitement being raised against Texas at this critical time, and I presume my communication will not be published here out of the circle of those concerned.^a

His Lordship not having mentioned anything of Mr. Crawford or his mission to Texas I deemed it best not to allude to it during the interview; having thought he might regard it as betraying too much intimacy with a matter that was supposed to be a secret^b

I have the honor to subscribe myself
with sentiments of the highest
consideration

Yours etc etc

J PINCKNEY HENDERSON

HENDERSON TO LIZARDI & Co.^c

HENDERSON TO PALMERSTON.^d

HENDERSON TO PALMERSTON.^e

PALMERSTON TO HENDERSON.^f

PALMERSTON TO HENDERSON.^g

^a Cf. Catlett to Henderson May 7 and May 25, 1837, in Correspondence with the United States in Part I.

^b Mr. Crawford reached Texas in April, 1837, presumably for the purpose of investigating the civil and political conditions in Texas and of reporting upon them to the British Government. See the *Telegraph and Texas Register*, May 2, 1837.

^c October 16, 1837. See Henderson to Irton, November 5, 1837.

^d October 26, 1837. See Henderson to Irton, November 5, 1837.

^e October [26], 1837. See Calendar.

^f October 31, 1837. See Henderson to Irton, November 5, 1837.

^g October 31, 1837. See Calendar.