

SMITH TO CASTRO.<sup>a</sup>SMITH TO GUIZOT.<sup>b</sup>SMITH TO JONES.<sup>c</sup>

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LEGATION OF TEXAS, FRANCE

*March 31, 1843*

HON. ANSON JONES,  
*Secretary of State.*

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 4th Instant of despatches from your Department of the 23d and 26th December, and subsequently, of your despatches of the 7th<sup>a</sup> and 10th of the same month brought by Mr Barnard.

An attack of fever commencing on the 6th Instant, has confined me to my bed most of the present month. I am now firmly convalescent and able to attend to my duties.

I communicated to Mr Guizot the revocation by His Excellency the President of the Proclamation of the 11th of February 1840, abolishing temporarily the duties on French Wines; and I mentioned in conversation the reasons which rendered this step proper, and showed that it originated in no degree from an unfriendly spirit on the part of Texas to the interests of French commerce, as had been intimated. I was informed by Mr Bourgeois who derived his information through the Department of Commerce that the despatches received from Mr de Cramayel had produced an unfavorable influence on the French Govt. in relation to Texas. He said Mr de Cramayel had spoken with asperity—"avec aigreur"—and had particularly mentioned the restoration of duties on French wines as evidence of an unfriendly and exacting spirit existing among us toward France. A Note from Mr Guizot acknowledging one received from me communicating the revocation of the Proclamation of the 11th February, induces me to believe this information is correct. In a private letter which was communicated to me, Mr de Cramayel expresses the same views, and also an opinion decidedly hostile to the negotiation of any Loan for Texas, in France. I anticipate however that when he shall become really acquainted with our country and the members of our Govt. his opinion of our condition and prospects will be more favorable. I am informed that he has requested permission to return to Europe—and it was added that Mr de Saligny will probably resume

<sup>a</sup> March 23, 1843. See Smith to Jones, April 27, 1843.

<sup>b</sup> March 30, 1843. See Smith to Jones, April 11, 1843.

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

<sup>d</sup> Terrell to Smith of that date in Correspondence with Great Britain.

his post in Texas. Any misapprehension that may exist on the part of the French Govt. in regard to the motives for withdrawing the Proclamation of the 11th February, I trust to be able to remove.

I am rejoiced at the decision of His Excellency in relation to the Loan. My former despatches state very explicitly my belief at an early day, that Mr Bourgeois' loan would prove an utter failure. I have deemed it however my duty to communicate heretofore to your Department the terms on which it was believed a Loan could be negotiated—without approving those terms. Since the receipt of the despatches of Mr. de Cramayel—to which I should add that Mr de Saligny has declared to the Govt. an opinion adverse to any guarantee of a Texian Loan—money could not be obtained here by Texas on any conditions. Touching a Loan, I have the satisfaction to assure your Department, that every thing has been conducted so *discreetly* and *quietly* that the subject has had *no publicity whatever*. The guarantee of this Govt. or any other means of obtaining a Loan here being in my opinion now impracticable, I shall let the subject die as quietly as possible. Letters from London inform me of the extreme plenty of money in that market, and suggest the possibility of our negotiating a Loan there. I have replied that the only way of accomplishing any thing is to go to Texas with full powers to conclude a contract and authority to draw for the money.

Being confident the French Govt. would not now guarantee a Loan, as I have already mentioned, and not being yet aware of any advantages they have to offer us which appear to me equivalent to the free introduction of their wines and the "right of transit" of their products, I presume any attempt to establish new commercial relations would have no important results. I have informed Mr Guizot of the receipt of my powers, and shall see what they may have to propose; my opinion at this time is that we shall do best to let our relations remain for the present as they are. I think the free introduction of French wines and the "right of transit" of their merchandise may be reserved by us with more advantage for future negotiation, than conceded for any thing they are likely now to offer us in exchange.

In reference to the revocation of the Proclamation of the 11th February, I feel sure His Excellency will not deem it advisable to retrace the course he has pursued in this matter, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction it has occasioned; except in return for the concession of full equivalents by France.

Our relations with this Government so far as I can judge, are on a good footing with the exception of the dissatisfaction felt at the revocation of the Proen. of the 11th Feby 1840—but this dissatisfaction it is believed will be only temporary. Our national character it must be confessed does not stand high in Europe, but this we must at-

tribute to ourselves. The series of misfortunes commencing with the ill advised Santa Fe Expedition, and of which the capture of the men who abandoned Gen Somervell<sup>a</sup> forms a part have done our national standing infinite harm. They have seriously impaired the high reputation we enjoyed for valor, and of course the confidence at one time universal here, in our ample ability to maintain our independence. These sinister events have prevented the flow of emigration and capital to our country, which would otherwise have been immense. To these causes I should add the denunciation of the opposition newspapers of Texas, which represent our Govt. as a failure etc., etc. But for these reasons we might have been recognized by every power in Europe—a circumstance which would have brought us trade and emigration.

A highly influential gentleman here and a warm friend of Texas is urging the French Govt. to interfere promptly and efficiently to put an end to the contest between us and Mexico. I still entertain however the opinion that we have nothing to look for from the mediation of France or England further than the expression of friendly wishes for the termination of hostilities;—unless perhaps, as I formerly suggested, the United States should take the initiative and make a proposal to France to interfere jointly.

I shall proceed to London in a short time to attend to such matters as concern our relations at that Court. If the Mexican Steamers shall be again adverted to I shall act in strict conformity to the opinion of His Excellency the President in regard to the faithfulness of the British Govt. in their efforts to procure peace between Texas and Mexico. On a perusal however of my communications to Lord Aberdeen, I think it will not appear that I have intimated any distrust of my own or of my Govt. as to the sincerity of Great Britain in this matter. My wish was to use a conciliatory tone, as this course did not appear to me inconsistent with manly firmness in maintaining our rights. This subject will have my careful attention in this respect.

I have taken no steps with the "Commissions" transmitted to me. Before delivering any I shall act with the most *scrupulous caution*.

I would again invite the recollection of the Department to the Congressional Documents for the Library of the British House of Commons in exchange for those sent to Texas. Might they not be delivered to Captain Elliott to be forwarded?

The unfavorable aspect which in the eyes of Europeans, the affairs of Texas seem now to wear, is not auspicious to the extension of our international relations at this time. I am induced however to believe after several conversations with the Chargé d' Affaires of Belgium

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<sup>a</sup> Known as the "Mier prisoners."

that a Treaty may now be concluded with that Power. I have accordingly determined in pursuance of the opinion of the Belgian Chargé, to take Brussels in my way to London. You are aware that a Treaty negotiated between Belgium and Mexico but not ratified was the motive of the Belgian Govt. for deferring to enter at an earlier day on the consideration of this subject. This obstacle no longer exists. I regard the establishment of relations with Belgium as of much importance. The country it is true is small; but, manufactured articles are not only cheap—much cheaper than in France—but the overflowing abundance of them induces that people to extend their commerce in every direction, and we shall then find another market for our cotton. Moreover that Govt. favors the emigration of its subjects, and they are among the best of emigrants being sober, industrious, enterprising and peaceful. All the other continental Govts. are I believe hostile to the emigration of their subjects. Indeed for immediate practical results touching commerce and emigration, Belgium may be as important to us as England or France. If I find that Govt. favorably disposed I shall endeavor at once to enter on negotiations on the strength of my instructions.

Mr Castro despatched a vessel of emigrants, the Louis Philippe about a month since, from Dunkirk. He informs me he has suspended further operations until the autumn. I have written somewhat at length on the subject of emigration from France in a letter sent a few days since to Wm. D. Miller Esqr His Excellency's Private Secretary. I have taken an opportunity to show Monsiur Castro that his complaints in regard to the contract made our Govt. with Messrs Bourgeois and Lucos were unfounded and untenable. I believe he takes the same view of them after reflection.

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I shall try to find some safe private hand to convey as far as the United States a confidential letter to the Department and a private one to His Excellency, without sending through the French and English Post Offices.

My visit to London will not be longer than two or three weeks—whence I shall return to my post at Paris.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your most obedient servant

ASHBEL SMITH.

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SMITH TO GUIZOT.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The omitted paragraph refers to Smith's salary.

<sup>b</sup> April —, 1843; probably written on April 4. See Smith to Jones, April 11, 1843.

GUIZOT TO SMITH.<sup>a</sup>SMITH TO JONES.<sup>b</sup>

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LEGATION OF TEXAS, PARIS

*April 11, 1843*

The Hon ANSON JONES  
*Secretary of State*

SIR.

I have the honor to acknowledged the receipt of despatches from your Department, dated Jany 23d—Jany 31st<sup>c</sup>—Feby 16th and Feby 26th, with the enclosed documents. They were all brought by the same ship from New York received by me at the same time. The dispatches of the 26th Decr and 19th Jany<sup>d</sup> came to hand a few days previously; as did those of Decr 7th<sup>e</sup> and 10th brought by Mr. Barnard. The regular receipt of your despatches for some time past is highly satisfactory to me as I am thus put in possession of the views of the Government, and enabled to execute my duties without hesitation.

I communicated the circular Letter of the 15th October<sup>f</sup> to this Government some time since with a note explanatory of the wishes of the Texian Government; I have also communicated a copy of the Despatch of Jany 31st together with an extract from Despatch of Jany 23d touching the Mexican emissaries among the Indian tribes. I accompanied these documents with a note setting forth more explicitly than I had done in the former one on the same subject the object of Texas in presenting these matters to the consideration of other Powers. In an interview I had with Monsieur Guizot. I entered into some details, the same nearly as have been since furnished in the Despatch of Jany 31st, concerning the manner in which Mexico has prosecuted hostilities. He listened with much apparent interest, and assured me that the King's Government would write immediately to their Minister at Mexico to make proper representations to the Mexican Government 'against the cruelty practised towards the Texians,' etc. etc. The despatch of the 31st January, received the 8th Instant, as I have already stated, was communicated to this Government yesterday, the 10th Instant. No reply has of course yet been received.

<sup>a</sup> April 8, 1843. See Smith to Jones, April 11, 1843.

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

<sup>c</sup> See Calendar of Correspondence with Great Britain.

<sup>d</sup> In Correspondence with Great Britain.

<sup>e</sup> See note <sup>d</sup>, p. 1427.

<sup>f</sup> See Calendar of Correspondence with the United States in Part I.

The revocation of the Proclamation of Feby 11, 1840 abolishing temporarily the duties on French wines, created at first some little dissatisfaction here. The subject has not been recently mentioned, which disposes me to think the revocation is now viewed in a more favorable light. I send herewith my correspondence on this subject.

I send also copies of a note informing Mr Guizot of my having been furnished with powers to negotiate a treaty etc., and of his reply designating Mr Saligny as authorized to act on behalf of the French Government. For the reasons, however, mentioned in a former despatch, I do not imagine that an attempt to negotiate a new treaty will have important results. Cotton, our principal article for export, is subject to a duty of 20 francs the hundred Kilogrammes (about 200 lbs.) and with the addition of 1/10th according to their customs regulations, it pays in fact 22 francs the 100 kilo. This is the duty on *foreign* cotton generally. An exception of one half is made in favor of the cotton of thé Levant which therefore pays 11 francs the 100 kilo; and an exception in favor of cotton the growth of French colonies is made, so that the latter pays 6 francs and 60 centimes the 100 kilo. In Great Britain, Foreign Cotton pays a duty of 2s 11d the cwt—which reduced into French currency and weight, is 7 francs and 37 centimes the 100 kilos. We cannot expect France will reduce the duty on our cotton so that it shall pay less or even as small a duty as the cotton of their own colonies. But, provided this Govt. were willing to place our cotton on a footing with that of their colonies—which is very improbable—ought we to make any important concession, for the same, seeing that our cotton is now received in Gt Britain at a rate very little higher and without any concession to the commerce of that country? Is it not advisable to reserve the right of transit and the free introduction of French wines into Texas for more important negotiations? The guarantee of a Loan by the French Govt I regard now as utterly hopeless; they consider the revocation of the Proclamation of 11th Feby 1840 as having been occasioned by their refusal to guarantee the Texian Loan which General Hamilton was charged to negotiate.

In consequence of the generally unfavorable character of the news circulated in Europe about Texas, based in a good degree on the defeat of Col. Fisher,<sup>a</sup> and still more on the atrocious statements of the condition of our country copied from the opposition newspapers of Texas. I have abstained from any endeavors recently to extend our international relations with the single exception of Belgium. The conversations I have held with the Belgian Chargé d' Affaires at this Court induce me to believe we could now negotiate successfully with that Power. He proposed some time since to ask for me an

<sup>a</sup> The leader of that portion of Somervell's men who refused to abandon the campaign against Mexico in 1842 and were captured at Mier.

audience in relation to this matter with King Leopold who is expected to arrive in Paris tomorrow or the day after. He comes to France to be present at the nuptials of the Princess Clementine which are to take place on the 19th Instant.

It is to be regretted that General Cass has resigned his post here. His dispositions were very friendly towards our country, and his long residence and personal character gave much weight to his representations.

I shall leave for London in 8 or 10 days where I intend to spend a month. Mr Bourgeois will meet me there. He thinks that the Loan may be negotiated there conformably to my last instructions, a portion of which have been communicated to him. I take the liberty of assuring you that I shall not transcend my instructions by positive arrangements except where *fully* authorized, nor permit our credit to attain any disagreeable notoriety, nor the negotiations to run into interminable delays.

In London my attention will be given to the establishment of relations with Spain; in which I hope to have the aid of the English Government. Without their countenance I deem success at this time quite improbable.

I am pleased to learn the appointment of Mr Daingerfield. The residence of a gentleman as representative of a country in any of the European Capitals exerts a very decidedly favorable influence—in regard to the minor states it is at least an evidence of their existence.

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Our relations on the whole are on a good footing. Our worst enemy in Europe is the calumnies of our own newspapers. These will after a while cease to have any effect—indeed I can already perceive they are beginning to be properly appreciated.

I have the honor to be  
very respectfully  
Your most obedient  
Servant

ASHBEL SMITH.

Ashbel Smith to His Exy Monsieur Gulzot.

LEGATION OF TEXAS PARIS

February 19. 1843.

SIR,

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Texas has issued a Proclamation revoking the Proclamation of February 11th 1840, which abolished temporarily the duties on French wines imported into Texas. This is to take effect on the 15th Instant, after which

\* The paragraph omitted refers to Smith's salary.

time the duties imposed by Law and the Treaty between Texas and France are to be demanded by the Collectors of the Customs on French wines imported into Texas.

The facts which I had the honor to mention in conversation with Your Excellency show that the Government of Texas in taking this step have not been influenced by any feeling unfriendly to the interests of the Commerce of France

I avail myself of this opportunity

etc., etc.,

ASHBEL SMITH.

His Excellency Monsieur Guizot to Ashbel Smith.

PARIS, le 28 février, 1843.

MONSIEUR,

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 19 de ce mois pour m'annoncer que le Gouvernement Texien a révoqué la proclamation du 11 Février 1840, en vertu de laquelle les vins de France importés directement, par navires Français ou Texiens étaient affranchis de tout droit dans les ports de la République, et qu'à partir du 15 février 1843, ces vins ont dû payer les droits résultant de l'action combinée de la loi de douanes et du traité du 25 Septembre 1839 entre la France et le Texas.

Pour juger, Monsieur, jusqu'à quel point cette mesure inattendue, qui est au moins empreinte d'un caractère fâcheux de rétroactivité, peut affecter les intérêts du Commerce français et motiver de justes réclamations je me vois forcé d'attendre que M. le Vte. de Cramayel m'ait fait part des explications qu'il a dû recevoir à ce sujet du Gouvernement Texien.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, avec une considération très distinguée, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur

Signé GUIZOT

(Copy.)

LEGATION OF TEXAS, PARIS

March 6. 1843

SIR,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received from my Government full powers to conclude a Treaty with any person similarly empowered on the part of His Majesty's Government, of and concerning, Amity, Commerce, Navigation, Commercial Privileges or National Guarantees.

Should Your Excellency think the interests or relations of the two Countries could be improved by this means, I shall be happy to enter



upon a consideration of this subject at such time and in such manner as Your Excellency may deem best.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency assurances of the very distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your very obedient  
and humble servant

ASHBEL SMITH

His Excellency Mr GUIZOT, *Minister of Foreign Affairs, etc. etc. etc.*

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Ashbel Smith to His Excellency Monsieur Guizot.

LEGATION OF TEXAS, PARIS

*30th March 1843*

The Undersigned Chargé d Affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Note, dated the 28th of February, from His Excellency, Monsieur Guizot Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to a recent Proclamation of His Excellency the President of Texas, revoking the Proclamation of the 11th of February 1840 which abolished temporarily the duties on French Wines imported into Texas.

The Undersigned regrets that the act of revocation in question should be viewed by His Majesty's Government as partaking of an unfavorable character of retroactivity, such as to require further explanations; he trusts however that a consideration of all the circumstances will lead His Majesty's Ministers to regard the revocation as dictated by the immediate interests of Texas, and as being in no degree inconsistent with the very friendly feelings which animate the Government of that country and its citizens for the Government and Citizens of His Majesty the King of the French.

The Undersigned would respectfully submit to His Excellency Mons Guizot that the Proclamation of the 11th February 1840, was on the part of Texas wholly gratuitous, and not in consideration of any advantage or equivalent whatsoever conceded by France to Texas; and therefore that it was entirely competent to Texas to revoke the same whenever the interests of the country should require such a measure; and consequently, that, due notice being given of such revocation for the guidance of shippers of French Wines, His Majesty's Government cannot justly take umbrage thereat.

It is believed that it will appear to His Majesty's Government that adequate motives for the revocation of the free introduction of wines exist in the financial system of Texas which derives nearly all of its revenues through the Customs, and in the circumstances of the country engaged in a war and compelled to render available every source of revenue which is just legitimate and honorable.

The Undersigned would also state that the exemption of French Wines without the concession of any equivalent by France to Texas gave rise to reclamations on the part of other Powers, which by treaty with Texas were placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

The wines of France, as stipulated by Treaty are admitted into Texas subject to a duty two fifths less than that paid by wines imported from other countries. During most of the time that the Proclamation of the 11th February abolishing the duties on French Wines, was in vigor, the duties of Texas were receivable in Promissory Notes, a currency which at length became so greatly depreciated, that the exemption on some wines was practically very little more than nominal. By an act of Congress passed last year, the Customs are collected in Gold and Silver or their equivalent; whereby, French Wines though now paying three fifths duties, agreeably to the treaty stipulations, enjoy really a greater immunity in view of the duties paid by other wines, than they did previously under the Proclamation of the 11th Feby while duties were payable in the depreciated Promissory Notes.

The Undersigned would also advert to the fact that authority has been transmitted to him to make a commercial arrangement whereby French Wines may be introduced into Texas free of duty in exchange for equivalent advantages on the part of His Majesty's Government, as evidence that the act in question was not dictated by a spirit unfriendly to the interests of French Commerce, but chiefly by the present circumstances of Texas which render it impossible to dispense with any proper source of revenue except in return for equivalent concessions. And he flatters himself that on a review of the facts, His Majesty's Government will discover in the course herein pursued by Texas nothing inconsistent with the just claims of France nor incompatible with that sincere regard which Texas has invariably and so justly intertained for the first European Power which recognized its National existence.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs etc. etc.

ASHBEL SMITH.

His Excellency Mr. Gulzot to Ashbel Smith.

PARIS le 8 Avril 1843

MONSIEUR,

Vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'annoncer que vous vous trouviez autorisé par votre Gouvernement à négocier avec le Gouvernement du Roi un nouveau traité d'amitié, de commerce, et de Navigation, dans le but d'étendre et de développer les rapports existants entre les deux Pays.

Ce but est trop conforme aux sentiments dont le Gouvernement du Roi est lui-même animé à l'égard du Texas, pour que je ne sois pas très disposé, Monsieur, à m'entendre avec vous sur les moyens les plus propres à y parvenir. Je craindrais toutefois de ne pouvoir en ce moment, m'en occuper avec toute l'assiduité qu'exige l'importance du sujet. J'ai autorisé en conséquence, M. Dubois de Saligny, Chargé d'Affaires du Roi au Texas, qui se trouve momentanément à Paris, à recevoir vos propositions et à conférer avec vous. Je me plais à croire, Monsieur, que ce choix vous sera agréable.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, avec une considération très distinguée

Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur  
 signé Guizot.

Ashbel Smith to His Excellency Mr Guizot.

LEGATION OF TEXAS, PARIS

April —<sup>a</sup> 1843.

SIR

Since my note of the fourth February I have received further despatches from my Government touching the manner in which Mexico continues to wage war against Texas; extracts from which despatches I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency.

The first extract presents a succinct outline of the principal events in the war between Texas and Mexico. From this it will be manifest that Texas has conducted hostilities conformably to the usages of civilized warfare, treating the vanquished with good faith, mercy and even kindness and invariably restoring them to liberty; while on the other hand the Mexicans have treated the prisoners made by them with the most wanton barbarity, stripped them of their clothing, tied them to the tails of horses, chained them together and forced them to perform the most degrading offices elsewhere imposed only on abandoned felons, thrown them into dungeons suffered them to perish from exposure, starvation, and cruelty, and murdered them in cold blood.

Not only have these things been done to prisoners who capitulated on written conditions of being treated according to the humane usage of modern warfare; but the Mexicans have sent bands of marauders upon the frontier of Texas who have seized defenceless citizens engaged in peaceful occupations, whom they have treated in the same brutal and atrocious manner.

I have the honor to subjoin also another extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State of Texas, dated January 23d which will

<sup>a</sup>This is probably the letter referred to in Guizot to Smith inclosed with Smith to Jones as of April 4.

inform Your Excellency that the Mexican Government are now endeavoring to stir up against the citizens of Texas, the Indian Tribes whose merciless warfare and indiscriminate butchery of women and children are of universal notoriety.

In confirmation of the manner in which the war has been waged by Texas and Mexico respectively, I have been furnished with documents by my Government, consisting of orders from His Excellency the President to General Somervell commanding on the Western Frontier of Texas, of the reports of General Somervell and of the Adjutant General, and of Mr. Andrew Neill one of the citizens seized at Bexar and who subsequently escaped.<sup>a</sup>

From the present communication and the one I had the honor to make formerly on this subject, Your Excellency will perceive that it is not against the prosecution of hostilities by Mexico that Texas protests, but against the wanton and unauthorized cruelties and disregard of the plighted faith of its officers which have hitherto characterized the conduct of Mexico in its contest with Texas.

I avail myself etc. etc.

ASHBEL SMITH.

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SMITH TO JONES.<sup>b</sup>

[Concerns Smith's salary.]

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GUIZOT TO SMITH.<sup>c</sup>

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SMITH TO JONES.<sup>d</sup>

No 37

LEGATION OF TEXAS PARIS

*April 15. 1843.*

HON ANSON JONES  
*Secretary of State.*

SIR,

In a communication made to your Department a few days since, I acknowledged the receipt of your despatches up to the 26th February inclusive. I wrote at the same time to His Excellency the President. My despatches were sent through England to be thence forwarded by the Great Western to the United States. I have since

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<sup>a</sup> Neill's report has not been found.

<sup>b</sup> April 15, 1843.

<sup>c</sup> Undated but written between the 10th and 27th of April, 1843. See Smith to Jones, April 27, 1843.

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

learned that the Western will not sail from England until the 29th of this month. I shall therefore briefly allude to some matters contained in my last communications.

Our relations with this Court appear to me to be quite satisfactory. A prompt and very friendly attention is given to every subject I have submitted to their consideration. I am persuaded their good offices are sincerely and actively exerted to effect a peace between our country and Mexico; and Mr Guizot assured me, as mentioned in my former despatches, that their Minister at Mexico would be promptly instructed to make the proper representations to the Mexican Government to induce them to abstain from their cruel treatment of Texian Prisoners and henceforth to conduct hostilities agreeably to the more humane usages of civilized nations.

Some unpleasant feeling was created by the restoration of the duties on French Wines conformably to the Treaty; and a remark of Mr Guizot's in a note to me leads me to think that the Vte. de Cramayel has been instructed to ask of our Government the reasons for revoking the temporary abolition of the duties on Wines. In a note to Mr Guizot I explained the very obvious policy of this step, and I trust the dissatisfaction created by it has subsided. Copies of these notes have been forwarded to your Department. I have also sent copies of my note to Mr Guizot informing him of my having been furnished with powers to negotiate etc.; and of his reply thereto, couched in very friendly terms, and informing me of the appointment of a gentleman to conduct his business, on the part of the French Government. No important results however are anticipated; the guarantee of our Loan I am confidently assured will not be accorded. Nor does it appear to me practicable to obtain the entry of our cotton into France on such terms as would render it an object for us to make any concessions. French colonial cotton pays a duty of 6 60/100 francs, the 100 kilo: Mediterranean cotton pays 11 francs, all other cottons including Texian pays 20 francs, added the 10th that is, 22 francs the 100 kilos. A discriminating duty will always be maintained in favor of their Colonial cotton. The best we can do will be to get the cotton of Texas placed on the same footing as the Mediterranean, that is, subject to a duty of 11 francs the 100 kilos. I do not however deem this by any means as an equivalent for the free introduction of French wines into Texas. In Great Britain, foreign cottons embracing Texian; pay 2s 10d the cwt—very nearly 7 35/100 francs, being very little more than colonial cotton pays in France. I have represented that the high tax on raw cotton augments the price which the manufacturer must ask for his goods. It is replied that it affords a large and legitimate revenue to the Government.

Mr. Bourgeois has thought it advisable to visit London to try to effect his Loan there. Private letters inform me of the very great

abundance of money in that market. Mr. Bourgeois and I are to meet there in 10 days. The Texian Loan of Mr Bourgeois has had no *publicity* in Paris; the same care will be used to avoid the *disagreeable notoriety* which our Bonds formerly had, in London. Although our standing is *decidedly better* than it was several months since, I am not very sanguine in relation to the Loan, especially as it has to encounter the depressed state of American Credit. Otherwise it would, by the great advantages offered, commend itself strongly to Capitalists. I shall keep *most strictly* within the limits of my instructions.

In London, I shall ascertain with care and exactness, the ability of the Company consisting of Messrs Carroll, Converse, Mercer, Mawe and Stukely to carry out the provisions of their contract, and the manner of their conducting the enterprise; and I shall inform your department accordingly.

I shall renew in London also my relations with General Sancho Minister of Spain. The respective relations of the French and English Govts. towards that of Espartero, which are well known to you, point out London as decidedly preferable to Paris for negotiating with Spain. I hope too to receive some aid now from the British Government in this matter since the satisfactory intelligence in relation to Texas which they have received from Mr. Elliott and Mr Kennedy.

I shall also communicate personally with the Earl of Aberdeen in relation to the manner in which hostilities are conducted by Mexico, and to the prospects of the establishment of peace between Texas and Mexico through the good offices of the friendly Powers.

News was brought a few days since that the Mexican Congress had adjourned to Xalapa where they had passed resolutions to discontinue hostile operations against Texas and Yucatan. This intelligence has appeared to me so important, that with other reasons, I have been induced to take no steps in relation to the Letters of Marque sent me, until more certain information shall be received concerning the proceedings in Mexico. The issuing of these commissions has moreover been deemed by me as an act requiring very great prudence—and I have concluded to defer, until a personal interview with Lord Aberdeen shall apprise me of the prospects of peace through mediation. In France I shall have the counsels of Admiral Baudin in this matter; a very sincere and efficient friend of Texas and standing very well with this Government.

I have appointed *ad interim* Monsieur Pierre Brunet, Consular Agent for Paris. He is the head of a very respectable Banking House formerly of Toulouse—and now a Banker of Paris. My inquiries concerning him were minute and the answers satisfactory.

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He appears to be acceptable to this Govt. which has granted him the provisory permission etc. I think he would make a good Consul General—if one be deemed necessary for France.

I have also appointed provisorily, Monsieur Maly E. Dumon, Consular Agent of Cette a brisk commercial town on the Mediterranean. He is *well* recommended, a nephew of the Deputy a very influential member of the Chamber, and connected with the house at Bordeaux now freighting a ship for Galveston. I think he would be a good Consul.

With great respect  
Your very obedient servant

ASHBEL SMITH.

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SMITH TO GUIZOT.<sup>a</sup>

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SMITH TO JONES.<sup>b</sup>

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LEGATION OF TEXAS,  
*Paris, April 27, 1843.*

HON ANSON JONES  
*Secretary of State*

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to your department a copy of Monsieur Guizot's note in answer to my communications to him concerning the manner in which hostilities are waged by Mexico against Texas. My preceding despatches contain full details on this subject.

My attention was attracted a few days since to a Circular from the Prefect of the Department of Doubs concerning emigration to Texas. The gravity of the matters therein alleged and the official character of the Circular appeared to me to entitle it to notice. I accordingly write to Mons Guizot on this subject. Copies of the Prefect's Circular and of my note to Monsieur Guizot are herewith transmitted.

I also send copies of a letter of Mr H. Castro and of my answer thereto, in relation to the laws of Texas concerning the descent of property belonging to persons emigrating from Europe and dying in Texas. I was informed that the Grand Duchy of Baden would oppose the emigration of its subjects, until satisfied on this point. The same inquiry was formerly made by that Government of Mr. Gallatin the American Minister here, in relation to the laws of the United States.

A long report has been made to the French Chambers by the Duke de Broglie adverse to Slavery generally, and proposing its abolition

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<sup>a</sup>April 25, 1843. See Smith to Jones, April 27, 1843.

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

in the French Colonies. I need not enter into the details of the plan proposed by the report of the Duke de Broglie as the subject will not be taken up at the present session; and it is moreover the opinion of the best informed here that this plan will not be adopted eventually. I regard however the abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies as certain at no distant period. The abolition party in Europe is numerous, powerful and very active; and is determined ere long to attack the institutions of slavery in America by every means it can employ. This subject is fraught with much importance to Texas.

I find no reason to change any thing in the favorable accounts given in my recent despatches of our relations with France and Great Britain.

I had a very full consultation some days since with Admiral Baudin concerning the granting of Letters of Marque. He says public sentiment in France is so universally hostile to privateering, that for the *honor of Texas* he would advise not to deliver any commissions. I have accordingly determined to do nothing in this matter until I shall have consulted with Col Daingerfield whose arrival I am expecting daily. It has moreover appeared to me that His Excellency the President consented to the issuing of Letters of Marque very reluctantly.

I have the honor to be  
with great respect  
Your very obedient servant.

ASHBEL SMITH.

His Excellency Monsieur Guizot to Ashbel Smith.

“MONSIEUR, J'ai reçu avec les documens y annexés, les lettres que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 4<sup>e</sup> et le 10 de ce mois pour signaler au Gouvernement du Roi les actes de cruauté commis par les Mexicains dans la guerre engagée depuis plusieurs années entre le Mexique et le Texas.

Le Gouvernement de sa Majesté ne pouvait apprendre qu'avec peine un état de choses si contraire aux principes du droit des gens et aux lois de la guerre parmi les nations civilisées. Il en désire vivement la cessation, et je viens d'écrire au Ministre du roi à Mexico, pour lui recommander d'appeler la sérieuse attention du Gouvernement Mexicain sur les motifs qui doivent l'engager à user de son autorité afin d'y mettre un terme. En transmettant ces instructions à M. le Baron Alleye de Cyprey, j'ai saisi avec plaisir l'occasion d'accomplir un devoir d'humanité et de donner une nouvelle preuve de la sympathie du Gouvernement du Roi pour le Texas. Je ne puis

<sup>a</sup> Possibly the letter referred to here is Smith's of the 11th. None of the 10th has been found.



d'ailleurs que féliciter cette République d'avoir compris ce qu'il y avait d'honorable pour elle à ne point imiter des actes de barbarie que rien ne saurait excuser, et d'avoir laissé jusqu'à présent à ses adversaires toute la responsabilité d'une telle manière d'agir.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de la considération très distinguée avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

GUIZOT”

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Ashbel Smith to His Excellency Mr Guizot.

LEGATION OF TEXAS, PARIS

*April 25. 1843.*

SIR,

My attention has been directed to a circular dated the 12th April addressed by the Prefet of Doubs to the Sous-prefets and Maires concerning emigration to Texas. The official character of this communication and the gravity of the matters alleged require notice.

The Prefet in his circular states:—“ Les premiers émigrans qui appartiennent à la Lorraine, ont eu l'imprudance d'échanger leur argent contre des traites payables au Texas. Mais ils ont été dupés de leur simplicité et de leur bonne foi; arrivés dans ce pays lointain ils n'ont trouvé personne pour payer ces traites, et se sont vus sans ressources comme sans appui.”

It is very probably known to Your Excellency that two Concessions have been made by the Government of Texas to French citizens for the introduction of colonists into that country. I have made inquiry of these parties and have received assurances that they have drawn no drafts on Texas; much less in the manner stated above. If however any act of fraud or bad faith has been in any manner practiced upon French citizens going to Texas, by persons any of whose acts are recognized by the Government of Texas, I beg Your Excellency will cause the same to be made known to me. I shall immediately communicate such facts to my Government which I am sure will take prompt steps to signify its decided disapprobation and to prevent so far as in its power, the possibility of any improper conduct for the future.

For the acts of individuals or companies in Europe, fraudulently pretending to sell lands in Texas, who are unknown to and unauthorized by the Government of that country, Texas is not responsible, nor can it exert any control over the conduct of such individuals in Europe.

It appears from the first paragraph of the Préfet's circular, that he has been incorrectly informed in relation to Texas; but it does

not come within the scope of my communication to point out inaccuracies of this nature.

I have the honor to renew to your Excellency assurances of the very distinguished consideration with which I am

Your most obedient and very humble servant.

ASHBEL SMITH.

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Monsieur Henry Castro to Ashbel Smith.

D'après la demande réitérée de Mess. Hulz & Ce. de (Neufreistadt<sup>a</sup>), Grand Duché de Bade, agents de ma colonization au Texas, Je viens vous prier de me faire connaître si les héritages des Etrangers décédés au Texas sont sujets à aucune Taxe autre que celles qui atteignent les citoyens du pays. Il paraît que l'autorité du Grand Duché a besoin de cette Justification avant de délivrer des passeports aux cultivateurs disposés à emigrer.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec considération

Votre très humble serviteur

Signé Hr. CASTRO

Mars 5 1843

Paris.

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Ashbel Smith to Henri Castro.

LEGATION OF TEXAS, PARIS

23 March 1843

SIR,

In reply to inquiries contained in your letter of the 5th Instant I have the honor to state; that,

Emigrants from any country whatever to Texas may dispose by will both of their real and personal property, subject to no other tax or charges than such as are paid by the native born citizens of the country; and, that,

Under the existing Laws of Texas any property devolving to a foreigner by will or as heir at law is paid over to him or his heirs, subject to no other charges or deduction than such as are paid in similar circumstances by native born citizens of Texas.

With assurances of the highest consideration I am

Very respectfully

Your most obed. servant

ASHBEL SMITH.

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GUIZOT TO SMITH<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Neufreistett.

<sup>b</sup> April 28, 1843. See Smith to Jones, June 16, 1843.

HOUSTON TO CRAMAYEL.<sup>a</sup>

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, [Texas] May 6th., 1843,

To Viscount de CRAMAYEL,  
*Etc. etc. etc.*

DEAR COUNT—Out of the routine of regular diplomatic correspondence, and in the absence of the Secretary of State, I take pleasure in communicating to you the accompanying documents.<sup>b</sup> This is designed to place in your possession such information as will be proper to enable you to take such measures as you may deem advisable in the present emergency of our country, and to exonerate the nation from the shameful charge of duplicity.

The maintenance of good faith and the execution of the law are so essential to the interchange of national transactions, that I feel peculiarly solicitous to present the very complexion of facts to the representative of those governments from whom we have ever received such kind manifestations as from His Majesty the King of the French.

I will offer no commentary on the acts which are submitted for your contemplation and action. You are most competent to judge of the measures which, under such circumstances, should be pursued. With salutations of esteem and regard,

I am very truly your friend,

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GUIZOT TO SMITH.<sup>c</sup>

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JONES TO CRAMAYEL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington [Texas] May 17th 1843

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledged the receipt of the note addressed him on the <sup>d</sup>March Ult by the Viscompte de Cramayel Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French, in relation to a complaint made by Mr. Guilbeau Consular Agent of France at San Antonio de Bexar of certain acts of violence committed upon him by the Texian volunteers under the orders of Gen. Sommerville.

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<sup>a</sup> See Records of Department of State (Texas), Book 40, p. 247.

<sup>b</sup> The documents that are referred to, if they have been found, have not been identified.

<sup>c</sup> May 8, 1843. See Smith to Jones, June 16, 1843.

<sup>d</sup> The day of the month was not given in Cramayel's letter.

Upon the receipt of Vicompte de Cramayel's communication enquiries were made in relation to the act complained of by Mr. Guilbeau which have resulted in establishing the fact that the property was taken from him as he stated for the use of the army then at Bexar and consequently this government holds itself bound to make him prompt compensation to the amount of one hundred and sixty four dollars.

The necessities of the army at the time imperiously requiring the articles which were taken for its use the undersigned will observe that Mr. Guilbeau having always exercised and enjoyed the rights privileges and immunities of a Citizen of Texas the undersigned conceives that he was properly liable in that capacity to the requisition which was made upon him for these articles

In relation to the manner in which the Consular Agent was treated by the soldiers and the insults offered him and the flag of France, the officer commanding those forces has been called upon for a report, and every means will be used by the government to inform itself as to who were the offenders and if the fault shall be found to attach to the General in command I am instructed to assure M. de Cramayel that he will be promptly dismissed from the service of the government, and if the errors and irregularities were committed without his knowledge or contrary to his orders every proper effort will be used to punish the offenders.

The undersigned has the honor to assure M. d'Cramayel that The government of Texas, will never sanction either directly or indirectly any departure by her citizens from the high principles of international law and the usages common among civilized nations and that no effort will be omitted to bring the offenders in the present case to justice and to inflict such punishment as our laws attach to the offences which may have been committed. And inasmuch as this government solemnly declares that she will observe all her national obligations towards the various powers in amity with her, and protests against their violation by any of her citizens She feels herself especially bound to observe them in respect to France, a power for whom she has ever entertained the highest respect, and the most friendly feelings induced by the many acts of generous magnanimity and kindness which France has extended to her.

The Undersigned embraces this occasion to renew to the Vicompte de Cramayel the assurances of his high consideration

Signed ANSON JONES.

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

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<sup>a</sup> June 10, 1843. See Calendar.

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

Légation de France  
au Texas

GALVESTON, le 10 Juin 1843

Monsieur le SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date du 17 mai dernier en réponse à la réclamation que je vous avais présentée pour les exactions et injures dont avait été victime l'Agent Consulaire à Bejar.

C'est avec plaisir que je vois le Gouvernement Texien par votre organe désavouer hautement la conduite illégale de quelques miliciens indisciplinés envers un agent français et surtout protester du désir constant de faire observer les droits internationaux en assurant en tout temps au Pavillon français le respect qui lui appartient. Je n'attendais pas moins des sentiments d'équité et de loyauté qui animent l'administration Texienne et en particulier des dispositions amicales dont elle a toujours fait preuve envers la France. J'espère donc en toute confiance qu'elle ne manquera pas, ainsi que vous me l'assurez, de poursuivre les coupables et de donner ainsi un exemple qui prévienne le retour de semblables désordres en même temps qu'elle indemniserà M. Guilbeau du tort qu'il a éprouvé.

Je regrette vivement Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, en vous remerciant de cette communication d'avoir à vous entretenir encore d'une nouvelle violence dont le même M. Guilbeau, comme individu privé, vient d'avoir à souffrir.

Le 3 mars dernier M. Guilbeau ayant expédié de San Antonio pour la Vaca un chariot attelé de boeufs, le conducteur de ce chariot a été attaqué et assassiné par des brigands qui ont ensuite volé les boeufs. Il résulterait de renseignements pris sur les lieux, que les animaux ont été volés par des individus appartenant à une famille nommé *Taylor* et se trouvent encore sur la ferme de cette même famille située à *Quero*<sup>b</sup> sur le Guadalupe-river à 30 miles au-dessus de Victoria. L'impossibilité de se faire rendre justice par les voies ordinaires a obligé le plaignant à s'adresser à la Légation Française et je viens encore vous prier, Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, de vouloir bien faire prendre des informations sur cette affaire afin de constater les faits indiqués et faire poursuivre les delinquants.

Je profite avec empressement de cette occasion, Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, pour vous renouveler l'assurance de ma haute considération

Le Chargé d'Affaires de France au Texas

Vte. J. DE CRAMAYEL

A l'Honorable Monsieur ANSON JONES, *Secrétaire d'Etat etc etc etc*

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

<sup>b</sup> Cuero.

DAINGERFIELD TO SMITH.<sup>a</sup>

PARIS HOTEL DE PARIS,  
12th June 1843

HON. ASHIBELL SMITH  
*Chargé d'Affaires etc etc*

DEAR SIR

I arrived here on the 5th. of June and was much disappointed at not finding you in Paris. Mr Brower (The Texan Consul) in New York was of opinion that you were here otherwise I should most probably have come to London. I did not see our Consul in Havre when I called upon him, but yesterday I received a most polite note from him giving me your address in London to which I hasten to direct this letter Mr Castro informs me this morning that you are *daily expected* here, and that you have ordered your letters to be detained; I shall consequently reserve for a personal interview my communications with regard to affairs at home; I have some papers and letters for you of no very great importance, and shall therefore retain them until I see you here which I hope will be as soon as your affairs at London will permit your departure. I remain most sincerely your friend.

(Signed) WM HENRY DAINGERFIELD  
*etc. etc. etc.*

## JONES TO CRAMAYEL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington [Texas] June 15th. 1843

The Undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has received the note which M. le Vicompte Cramayel Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the French did him the honor to address him on the 10th Inst, informing this Department of an alledged act of violence committed upon the servant and property of Mr. Guilbeau Consular agent of the French Govt. near Cuero on the Guadalupe River.

Immediate steps will be taken by this Government to cause an investigation into this matter and every effort will be made to cause justice to be done to Mr. Guilbeau; to punish the offenders in the premises whoever they may have been, and to restore any property illegally detained.

The undersigned avails himself of the present occasion to renew to the Vicompte de Cramayel assurances of the high consideration with which he has the honor to be

Your faithful  
and obt. Svt.

Signed ANSON JONES

<sup>a</sup> See Records of Department of State (Texas), Book 55, p. 12.

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

LEGATION OF TEXAS, LONDON

*June 16. 1843*

The Hon ANSON JONES  
*Secretary of State*

SIR,

Since my arrival in London some days since, I have received a letter from Monsieur Guizot dated the 8th of May in answer to mine of the 25th of April relative to the circular of the Prefect of Doubs addressed to persons proposing to emigrate to Texas. A copy of Mr Guizot's letter is herewith sent. You will perceive that the proceedings of the French Government are directed against the colonization operations chiefly of Mr. Castro. From the tenor of Mr. Guizot's letter and from some conversation with Monsieur Desages Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affaires at Paris, it appears that one of the principal causes of complaint against Mr. Castro is that he has not made adequate provision for the reception and comfort of the emigrants on their arrival in Texas. Monsieur Guizot's letter also intimates that this subject has been presented to the Government of Texas, through, it is presumed Monsieur de Cramayel, the French Chargé d'Affaires in our Country. Several of my former Despatches to your Department will show that I have urged on Mr Castro with much earnestness the necessity of making suitable preparations for receiving his colonists on their arrival in Texas. Of his course in this respect you possess already the requisite knowledge. In regard to his conduct in France, connected with this enterprise of colonization, no act of an improper character has yet come to my knowledge. I need not inform you again that he is personally unacceptable to the present administration of the French Government, nor advert to the controlling influence exerted by that Government over the enterprises of all its citizens.

When Mr Bourgeois was in London a few days since he endeavored to make some arrangements for carrying into effect his Contract for colonization. I have some reason to apprehend that so long as the present unfavorable accounts continue to be received from Texas, emigrants of a desirable character will with difficulty be persuaded to remove to our country. The same cause, to wit, the unfavorable reports contained in the newspapers of the condition of our affairs, has created a little hesitation in some members of the Red River Colonization company, of which Mr Converse is Agent.

I was presented to Leopold, King of the Belgians at Paris, when he intimated to me his belief that arrangements mutually advantageous to Texas and Belgium could be established between the two countries. He repeated the same opinion to me subsequently at Brus-

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

sels, through which town I passed on my way to London. At the same time, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Goblet d'Alviella distinctly assured me that the King was decided to make a Treaty with Texas, and that he delayed doing so for the moment only in consequence of some negotiations with Mexico not yet definitively settled. I suspect however that the generally unfavorable character of the late news from Texas may have had some influence in occasioning the delay.

The present mail will bring you letters from Monsieur Bourgeois concerning the Loan. Under ordinary circumstances, it could be negotiated without any difficulty. I am not now sanguine of success. I have impressed on Mr. Bourgeois the propriety of avoiding to give this subject any publicity. He has seemed fully to appreciate the judiciousness of so doing, and so far as I am informed, has acted with discretion. I do not enter into details as he has doubtless communicated them to your Department.

I send also a copy of a note from Mr Guizot enclosing six notices of Lights established on the coast of France, for the guidance of vessels. These notices will be carried out by Mr Barnard who expects to leave in a few days for Texas.

Further observation and inquiry confirm me fully in recommending Monsieur Pierre Brunet for the appointment of Consul General at Paris.

On my arrival here I had some conversation with Mr Addington, Under Secretary of State, who is understood to have the management of the Spanish relations, with this Court, for the purpose of engaging the aid of this Government towards the establishment of treaty relations between our Country and Spain. Mr Addington though intimating that this Govt is favorably disposed to aid us in this matter, thought the present moment inauspicious for renewing this subject; And the present extremely precarious position of Espartero confirms his sagacity. Our relations at this Court will be the subject of a separate despatch, to be forwarded at the same time as the present. I now have the honor to be with great respect your most obedient servant

ASHBEL SMITH

Monsieur Guizot to Ashbel Smith.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de transmettre à Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires du Texas à Paris 6 exemplaires d'un avis ayant pour objet d'annoncer la mise en activité, à partir du 1er Mai prochain, du nouveau phare de Dunquerque, et du phare de Gravelines, Dept. du Nord.

M. Guizot saisit avec empressement cette occasion de renouveler à Monsieur Ashbel Smith les assurances de sa considération la plus distinguée.

28 Avril 1843.



Monsieur Guizot to Ashbel Smith.

PARIS *le 8 Mai 1843*

MONSIEUR,

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 25 du mois dernier et par laquelle vous appelez mon intention sur une circulaire publiée par M. le Préfet du Doubs au sujet des manœuvres frauduleuses dont quelques Français émigrés pour le Texas, ont été victimes.

J'apprécie, Monsieur, le sentiment qui vous porte à offrir votre concours empressé pour signaler à la répression de votre Gouvernement les manœuvres de ce genre qui pourraient être attribuées à des agents d'émigration avoués par lui; mais je me félicite de pouvoir vous donner l'assurance qu'il n'est parvenu, quant à présent au Gouvernement du Roi aucune plainte contre les concessionnaires Français qui lui sont connus comme ayant été directement encouragés dans leurs tentatives de colonization par le gouvernement Texien. La publication que M. le Préfet du Doubs et quelques autres Préfets ont faite par ordre du Gouvernement du Roi, est devenue nécessaire pour mettre les émigrants Français en garde contre les intrigues et les fraudes d'individus sans mission et sans garantie, qui cherchent à exploiter la crédulité des émigrants disposé à se rendre au Texas, et qui malheureusement ont réussi à en réduire plusieurs à la misère la plus affreuse; je puis vous signaler au nombre de ces individus, le sieur Castro dont les menées doivent être connues maintenant du Gouvernement Texien et deviendront sans doute l'objet de quelque mesure répressive.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de la considération très distinguée avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur de'être votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

Signé            GUIZOT.

DAINGERFIELD TO SMITH.<sup>a</sup>HOTEL DE PARIS *17th June 1843*

MY DEAR SIR

Your letter of the 16th.<sup>b</sup> was handed to me this morning; as you intend returning at so early a date as the 1st. of July, I have determined to await your arrival here in Paris up to that date; I thank you for the wellcome you tender me to Europe, and have found nothing since my arrival to cause me regret and disappointment but your absence: Had I have known that you were in London I would have joined you there, but I was assured that you were in Paris.

<sup>a</sup> See Records of Department of State (Texas), Book 55, pp. 13-14.

<sup>b</sup> In Correspondence with Great Britain.