

Exhibit 84

in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas
and the
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**

v.

**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of:

A Preliminary Treaty With Mexico, May 19, 1845. United States 29th Congress, First Session, House, Executive Document, No. II, from: Ernest Wallace, David M. Vigness, and George B Ward, *Documents of Texas History*, (State House Press, Texas, 1994).

This attestation is made on August 10, 1998.

Attest: D. A. West

Ed: Brannum

Witness to scan and above signature

Helen Brannum

Witness to above signatures

68. A PRELIMINARY TREATY WITH MEXICO

May 19, 1845

From United States, Twenty-ninth Congress, First Session, *House, Executive Document*, No. 11 (Washington, 1845), 72-73. The official British translation is slightly different.

Upon learning that the United States had adopted a resolution to annex Texas, the British and French governments sent their ministers, Captain Charles Elliot and Count de Saligny respectively, in haste from Galveston to Washington-on-the-Brazos with an alternate proposal. Elliot and Saligny formally offered President Jones the good offices of their governments in obtaining an early and honorable settlement with Mexico on the basis of independence. After a conference with his cabinet President Jones accepted the offer of intervention, and instructed Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State, to draft conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace. Having secured Jones' promise not to accept any proposal, or to enter into any negotiations to annex Texas to any other country for a period of ninety days, Elliot hurried on a secret mission to Mexico to obtain the consent of that government to the conditions drafted by Texas. After the Mexican Congress had granted its approval, Luis G. Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, consented to the Texas proposal "as the preliminaries of a formal and definitive treaty," with the reservation that it would be void should Texas accept the offer made by the United States. His document follows.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Government of the Mexican Republic has received the preliminary propositions of Texas for an arrangement or definitive treaty between Mexico and Texas, which are of the following tenor: "*Conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace between Mexico and Texas.*"

"1st. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

"2nd. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself or become subject to any country whatever.

"3rd. Limits and other conditions to be matter of arrangement in the final treaty.

"4th. Texas will be willing to remit disputed points respecting territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

"Done at Washington (on the Brazos) the 29th of March, 1845.

ASHBLE SMITH, [L. S.]
Secretary of State"

The government of the republic has asked, in consequence, of the national Congress, the authority which it has granted, and which is of the following tenor:

"The government is authorized to hear the propositions which Texas has made, and to proceed to the arrangement or celebration of the treaty, that may be fit and honorable to the republic, giving an account to Congress for its examination and approval."

In consequence of the preceding authority of the Congress of the Mexican republic, the undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Government, declares: That the supreme government receives the four articles above mentioned as the preliminaries of a formal and definitive treaty; and further, that it is disposed to commence the negotiations as Texas may desire, and to receive the commissioners which she may name for this purpose.

LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]

Mexico, May 19, 1845.

Additional Declaration.

It is understood that besides the four preliminary articles proposed by Texas, there are other essential and important points which ought also to be included in the negotiation, and that if this negotiation is not realized on account of circumstances, or because Texas, influenced by the law passed in the United States on annexation, should consent thereto, either directly or indirectly, then the answer which under this date is given to Texas, by the undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs, shall be considered as null and void.

LUIS G. CUEVAS, [L. S.]

Mexico, May 19, 1845.