

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES TREAT

JUNE 9, 1836-APRIL 19-1839

THESIS

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PREFACE

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Board of Directors and staff of the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Texas, for making available the James Morgan papers from which the letters in this thesis were extracted. But very special thanks are due to Dr. B. R. Brunson, Dr. Frank B. Josserand, and Dr. Thomas L. Brasher for their patience and kind assistance.

I have attempted to identify every person, place, or thing mentioned in the Treat letters. Therefore, I will comment no further on anything that I have been unable to identify.

Errors in spelling, capitalization, syntax, and punctuation are found repeatedly in the Treat letters. But to preserve the originality of these letters, I have chosen not to comment on most of these errors. I have simply offered the letters as they appear in their original form.

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CHAPTER I

THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF TEXAS DURING JAMES TREAT'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE AFFAIRS OF TEXAS

The diplomatic relations of Texas actually began on November 12, 1835, when the Consultation of 1835 appointed Branch T. Archer, William H. Wharton, and Stephen F. Austin as commissioners to the United States to negotiate a loan of \$1,000,000 to help carry on the revolution.¹ The provisional government that was set up at this time by the Consultation of 1835 consisted of Henry Smith as Provisional Governor, James W. Robinson as Lieutenant Governor, Charles B. Stewart as Secretary of State, and John Rice Jones as Postmaster General.²

As a result of the Convention of 1836, which met at Washington-on-the-Brazos, the Republic of Texas formally came into being. Richard Ellis was elected as presiding officer of the Convention. On March 2, the Declaration of Independence was drawn up and unanimously signed by the members present. On March 4, General Sam Houston was

¹Joseph William Schmitz, Texan Statecraft 1836-1845 (San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1941), p. 24. (Hereinafter cited as Schmitz, Texan Statecraft.)

²Walter Prescott Webb, ed., The Handbook of Texas (2 vols.; Austin: The Texas State Historical Association, 1952), II, 461. (Hereinafter cited as Handbook of Texas.)

confirmed as commander of all the military forces. Based on the constitution of the United States, a judicial system was established.

By March 17, the delegates had drafted a new constitution which provided for a president, a vice-president, and a congress of two houses.³ Elected to serve in the ad interim government which had been established by the Convention were David G. Burnet, President; the Mexican liberal Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice-President; Samuel Carson, Secretary of State; Bailey Hardeman, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Rusk, Secretary of War; Robert Potter, Secretary of the Navy; and David Thomas, Attorney General. Provision was made for ratifying the Constitution by the people and electing the permanent officers on September 1, 1836.⁴ In regard to loans for the new Republic, there was much disagreement among the delegates as to how these loans should be handled. The delegates debated the issue of pledging Texas lands as security for loans floated in the United States. After a long argument, a law was passed which prohibited the sale of public lands in Texas until the end of the war.⁵

³Stanley Siegel, A Political History of the Texas Republic 1836-1845 (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1956), p. 32. (Hereinafter cited as Siegel, A Political History.)

⁴Ibid., p. 34.

⁵Ibid., p. 32.

After General Houston and the Texas Army defeated Santa Anna and the Mexican Army in the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, the government was faced with two major problems: the disposition of Santa Anna and the recognition of Texas independence by the United States.

In the hope of gaining some concessions from the Mexican government in exchange for their dictator, President Burnet decided to spare the life of Santa Anna. On May 14, even though Secretary of the Navy Potter and Secretary of War Mirabeau B. Lamar were opposed to it, Burnet signed the Treaty of Velasco which consisted of two treaties--one public, one secret with Santa Anna.⁶

Archer, Wharton, and Austin were in the United States trying to negotiate for a \$1,000,000 loan for Texas. Although the Texan commissioners failed to borrow \$500,000 from Nicholas Biddle, President of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, they were successful in securing a \$100,000 loan from a group of New York financiers who were interested in the affairs of Texas. It is interesting to note that James Treat was one of the New York group. This, perhaps, was Treat's entry into the diplomatic scene of Texas.⁷ In addition to the \$100,000 loan, the commissioners acquired three other loans totaling \$75,000. They were also successful

⁶Siegel, A Political History, p. 40.

⁷Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 17.

in recruiting volunteers for Texas and in stirring enthusiasm for recognition of Texas independence.⁸ When news of the victory at San Jacinto reached the Texan commissioners, they pressed for the official recognition of Texas by the United States.

Soon after San Jacinto, Burnet commissioned George C. Childress, along with Robert Hamilton and Samuel Carson, to open negotiations with Washington, D. C.⁹ Thus, two sets of commissioners now moved between Washington, D. C., and New York. Since neither group was able to keep up with the actions of the other, the common cause of both groups was greatly hindered.¹⁰

On May 26, 1836, two months after Burnet appointed Childress, Hamilton, and Carson, the government recalled all previous commissioners¹¹ and sent in their place Peter W. Grayson and James Collingsworth.¹² Needless to say, this act greatly embarrassed Hamilton and Carson, who had been attending meetings in New York with men such as

⁸Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 40.

⁹Ibid., p. 25.

¹⁰Siegel, A Political History, p. 43.

¹¹Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 26.

¹²Siegel, A Political History, p. 44.

Samuel Swartwout¹³ and James Treat, who had helped them make important contacts and assisted them in trying to raise money in New York.¹⁴ In regard to this matter Treat wrote to Morgan:

Pray what does your President mean by his proclamations, revoking [sic] all powers previously given.--&c at a moment when Col. Robt. Hamilton, was about making up (or trying to) a loan for a million under Special authority conferred. upon him. It is all queer enough and folks here criticize, the matter, with great--Severity. Particularly S. S. who has written you & you can judge from his Letters. . . . On Monday we have a grand Dinner given by the friends of Texas in New York to Strangers in the City, Members of Congress Senators &c &c who are also friends of Texas in & out of Congress.¹⁵

The Texas government felt that Grayson and Collingsworth would be more effective since they had witnessed the Treaty of Velasco and the Battle of San Jacinto.¹⁶ Also, these men had received their instructions from the ad interim government after Mexico was defeated and thereby represented the final opinions of the government.¹⁷ The new agents were instructed to solicit the aid of the United

¹³Samuel Swartwout was a New York financier who headed The New Washington Association which was to develop and sell lands that had been acquired in Texas. He also served as Collector of Customs at the Port of New York.

¹⁴Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, pp. 19, 27.

¹⁵Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, July 16, 1836, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

¹⁶Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 19.

¹⁷Ibid., p. 30.

States to stop the war on the basis of recognition of independence and annexation of Texas to the United States. However, when Collingsworth and Grayson arrived in Washington, D. C., on July 8, 1836, Congress had already adjourned. In reference to this matter, Treat wrote James Morgan, "Collingsworth and Grayson arrived at Washington, a week since, & we have nothing from them since. They may come here I suppose they will. They lingered too long on the Road to arrive before the Session closed."¹⁸ Treat had returned to New York on July 8 from Washington after having been there for ten days trying to aid in obtaining the recognition of Texas.¹⁹ Collingsworth was able to have an informal interview with President Jackson, who told him that he had sent a secret agent, Henry R. Morfit, to Texas to study and report on matters "relative to the civil, military, and political conditions of Texas"²⁰ and that nothing could be done until Morfit's return. Therefore, in September, 1836, Burnet recalled Collingsworth and Grayson.²¹ Elections were held on September 5, 1836, and Sam Houston, who was the successful candidate for President,

¹⁸Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, July 16, 1836, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 30.

²¹Ibid., p. 31.

and Mirabeau B. Lamar, who was the successful candidate for Vice-President, were inaugurated on October 22, 1836.²²

In regard to Santa Anna, whom the Texans captured at San Jacinto, the Texas Congress passed a resolution which made Houston solely responsible for him. Immediately, Houston commissioned Barnard E. Bee, George Hockley, and William H. Patton to accompany Santa Anna and Colonel Juan Almonte to Washington, D. C. Upon their arrival on January 17, 1837, Santa Anna and President Jackson talked of transferring Texas to the United States. However, Jackson realized that Santa Anna's proposal to sell Texas to the United States was worthless, since neither Santa Anna nor the Mexican government controlled any part of Texas to sell. Upon Jackson's order, Santa Anna was carried to Vera Cruz aboard the United States frigate Pioneer.²³

Since Texans, in a special election, voted by a large majority to seek annexation to the United States,²⁴ Houston named William H. Wharton as minister and agent to the United States to seek recognition and annexation of Texas.²⁵ It was felt that if recognition were gained, then

²²Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 30.

²³Rupert Noval Richardson, Texas: The Lone Star State (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1956), p. 150. (Hereinafter cited as Richardson, Texas.)

²⁴Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 24.

²⁵Siegel, A Political History, p. 61.

membership in the Union would follow more easily. Therefore, recognition of independence and annexation were dealt with separately. Memucan Hunt was sent to assist Wharton and Secretary of State Stephen F. Austin in drawing up the official instructions. Since March 4, 1837, was the date of adjournment of the United States Congress, the Texas Congress felt that it should have a decision on annexation at that time.²⁶ After many conferences and meetings with U. S. Congressmen, U. S. Secretary of State John Forsyth, and President Jackson, Wharton secured recognition of Texas independence on March 3, 1837. Alcee La Branche was appointed chargé d'affaires to the Republic of Texas. Having accomplished his mission, Wharton withdrew from Washington, leaving Memucan Hunt to carry on.²⁷ Hunt initiated the second Texas objective on August 4, 1837, by formally asking the United States to consider the annexation of Texas.²⁸

By the time the United States Congress convened in December, there was considerable public opinion expressed in petitions and memorials which favored annexation. On January 4, 1838, Senator William C. Preston of South Carolina introduced a resolution for a tripartite treaty between the

²⁶Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 35.

²⁷Siegel, A Political History, p. 61.

²⁸Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 57.

United States, Mexico, and Texas, hoping to effect annexation.²⁹ However, most politicians declined to take action, and finally, on June 5, 1838, Hunt resigned and Anson Jones took his place as Texas minister. When the matter came up again, John Quincy Adams effectively delayed the action by speaking against annexation in his famous "Texas Speech," which lasted from June 16 to July 7. When the session closed in the summer of 1838 without acting on the annexation of Texas, Houston instructed Jones to withdraw the Texas offer. On October 2, 1838, Jones announced the formal and absolute withdrawal of the annexation of Texas to the United States. On January 23, 1839, the Texas Senate approved of the withdrawal. In the meantime, Mirabeau B. Lamar, who opposed annexation, had been elected President of Texas in November, 1838.³⁰

Discouraged by the prospects of annexation, the Texas authorities decided to establish commercial relations with European powers so as to strengthen their position. Accordingly, in October, 1837, James Pinckney Henderson, Secretary of State, was sent as agent and minister plentipotentary to Great Britain and France to secure recognition of Texas and conduct negotiations for a commercial treaty.³¹

²⁹Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 57.

³⁰Ibid., p. 62.

³¹Ibid., p. 63.

Although Britain declined to enter into formal relations, she officially consented on July 4, 1838, to admit Texas commerce to British ports.³² In France, Henderson dealt with Count Molé, Marshal Soult, and Baron Pointois in arranging a treaty whereby France recognized the independence of Texas and admitted her commerce on a most-favored-nation basis.³³ The treaty, signed on September 29, 1839, made France the first European country to recognize the independence of Texas. Count Alphonse de Saligny was appointed chargé to the Republic of Texas in October, 1839.³⁴

James Hamilton and Albert T. Burnley were commissioned during the Houston administration to negotiate a \$5,000,000 loan. Under Lamar, Hamilton was given broad diplomatic powers to work for recognition of Texas independence as well as to place the loan in Europe. While Hamilton enjoyed some success in his diplomatic endeavors (he helped Henderson in getting France to recognize Texas independence), he was never able to negotiate the loan.³⁵

When Lamar became President in November, 1838, annexation, to which he had always been opposed, was no longer an issue. He wanted Texas to become a strong, independent

³²Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 66.

³³Ibid., p. 78.

³⁴Ibid., p. 72.

³⁵Ibid., p. 83.

nation. It was felt that European countries did not want to enter into diplomatic or commercial relations with Texas so long as Mexico still asserted legal claims to her region. Therefore, Lamar's foreign policy centered around making peace with Mexico.³⁶

As a result of the French intervention in Mexico, Lamar sent Barnard B. Bee, in February, 1839, to Mexico to negotiate a formal peace. Moreover, Bee was authorized to spend up to \$5,000,000 to get the boundary of Texas established at the Rio Grande. But Bee did not even get an official interview and returned with nothing to show for his endeavors with Mexico.³⁷ But Lamar tried again. This time, he sent a man who had broad acquaintances in Mexico--James Treat--as confidential agent. Treat worked some nine months, but accomplished nothing. Convinced that his mission was a failure, Treat sailed for Texas, a broken man.

³⁶Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 78.

³⁷Ibid.

CHAPTER II

BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES TREAT

An entry for the Wethersfield Village, Connecticut, Cemetery shows that James Treat was born in 1792, although the month and day of his birth are not known.¹ It is assumed from various sources available that James Treat was a member of the Treat family of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was the fifth of six children born to John Treat and John's second wife, Prudence. Although it is known that John Treat was married twice, his first wife's name remains unknown. There were no children from that marriage.²

John Treat was born on April 14, 1759, and died at the age of forty-six on October 6, 1805. Prudence Treat was born in 1760, and died at the age of eighty-four on December 5, 1844. There is no record of the date of their marriage although it probably took place in 1782 or 1783.³

Even though there is little information available pertaining to James Treat's early life, it is known that he

¹Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions.

²John Harvey Treat, The Treat Family (Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Publishing & Printing Co., 1893), p. 505. (Hereinafter cited at Treat, The Treat Family.)

³Ibid.

served in the War of 1812 as a member of Captain Strickland's Company from Wethersfield, Connecticut.⁴ After having taught school in South America for some time, he moved to Mexico.⁵ During the time that he spent in Latin America Treat became quite proficient in the Spanish language. While in Mexico, he became personally acquainted with such notables as Santa Anna, John Vitalba, and Lorenzo de Zavala.⁶ It is not certain just when he returned to the United States to open a mercantile business in Virginia.⁷

On August 20, 1820, James Treat married Mary Bennet Fortune, the daughter of James and Betsey (Riley) Fortune. Mary Bennet was twenty-one at the time of their marriage. James and Mary Treat had three children, two daughters and one son. The eldest child, Mary E. Treat, was born about 1821. She died August 2, 1841.⁸ In writing of her death to James Morgan in Texas, Samuel Swartwout said that if at all possible he would take Treat's son, who was about nine at the time, and rear and educate him,⁹ since both James and his wife had died just prior to this. James Porter

⁴Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions.

⁵Treat, The Treat Family, p. 505.

⁶Siegel, A Political History, p. 127.

⁷Treat, The Treat Family, p. 505.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Letter, Samuel Swartwout to James Morgan, August 8, 1841, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

Treat was born about 1832, and died at the age of nineteen, on July 19, 1851.¹⁰ Treat's youngest child, Janet Riley Treat, was born about 1851.¹¹ The date of her death is unknown. Janet was the only child of the Treats to marry. It is recorded that she married a Mr. Kimball.¹²

James Treat became a prominent merchant and financier with offices in New York and became very much interested in affairs of Texas.¹³ In 1834 and 1835, Treat was among the land speculators who acquired some Texas lands at six and one-quarter cents per acre.¹⁴ But it seemed that the real mania for speculation in Texas was not in the promotion of land sales but in the promotion of towns. No doubt it was the successes of M. B. Menard in Galveston and the Allen brothers in Houston that inspired such promotions. There were certain factors in the development of Galveston and Houston, however, that were not present in other towns.¹⁵

Among the most ambitious in the promotion of towns

¹⁰Treat, The Treat Family, p. 505.

¹¹Letter, Samuel Swartwout to James Morgan, August 8, 1841, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

¹²Treat, The Treat Family, p. 505.

¹³Siegel, A Political History, p. 127.

¹⁴William Ransom Hogan, The Texas Republic: A Social and Economic History (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1969), p. 85. (Hereinafter cited as Hogan, The Texas Republic.)

¹⁵Ibid., p. 91.

was the New Washington Association, headed by Samuel Swartwout. The articles of association of the New Washington Association were executed on October 25, 1834, by Samuel Swartwout, John S. Bartlett, and James W. Webb. On October 23, 1835, they were revised to include other New York and Mexican capitalists. Those men brought into the Association in 1835, in addition to Swartwout, Bartlett, and Webb, were Thomas E. Davis, John P. Austin, Stephen Sicard, Walter Mead, and James Treat, all of New York City, and Lorenzo de Zavala, Joseph Avenzana, and William Dall, of Mexico City, and James Morgan of Texas.¹⁶

The business of the Association was to acquire titles to land and other property in Texas by clearing, purchasing, settling, and/or improving the land. It was to procure laborers from such places as Bermuda and employ them upon the lands purchased. Moreover, hotels, stores, warehouses, and houses were to be erected in a town that had been laid out and named New Washington. This new town was to be located on the upper portion of Galveston Bay.¹⁷ Whatever vessels, goods, and provisions needed to carry on this operation were to be purchased by the Association.

The stock of the New Washington Association was

¹⁶The Articles of Association of the New Washington Association, The University of Texas Library, Archives, The Swartwout Papers. (Hereinafter cited as Articles of Association.)

¹⁷Ibid.

divided into 610 shares of \$100 for each share. The following stockholders held certain stated proportions: Samuel Swartwout, 150 shares; John L. Bartlett, 100 shares; Thomas E. Davis, 50 shares; James Morgan, 50 shares; James Treat, 50 shares; Lorenzo de Zavala, 25 shares; Joseph Avezanda, 25 shares; William Dall, 25 shares; Walter Mead, 25 shares; John P. Austin, 10 shares.¹⁸

The Articles of Association of the New Washington Association stated that each subscriber was liable to pay whatever sum the managers of the Association deemed necessary for the purpose of the Association in direct proportion to their respective shares. The amount was not to exceed \$16,000, and each shareholder was obligated only for his own proportional liability.¹⁹

For the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the Association, Samuel Swartwout, John P. Austin, and James Treat were appointed to the Board of Managers. In addition to managing and conducting the affairs and operations of the Association, the Board had the full authority to give instructions to its General Agent in Texas, James Morgan, and all other agents appointed by the Association. Furthermore, the Board could enlarge or restrict the authority of the agent (or agents) as it deemed necessary, and this

¹⁸Articles of Association.

¹⁹Ibid.

authority was subject to its direction in all present and future operations. The Board of Managers was responsible to the shareholders only for the faithful application of the funds and management of the affairs of the company according to its best judgment. For the purpose of keeping the records James Treat was made Acting Manager, Secretary, and Treasurer of the New Washington Association.²⁰

In April, 1836, Santa Anna and the Mexican Army marched into New Washington and devastated the town. James Morgan was planning a trip to New York, but Treat advised him to stay in Texas to see that New Washington was rebuilt as quickly as possible. To these men it was imperative that Texas be recognized as an independent nation and annexed to the United States, for they felt this would help in getting people to settle in Texas and thereby make their towns into prosperous ones. However, the city never developed as planned due to the intervening financial Panic of 1837 in the United States and to Swartwout's being accused of embezzling over \$1,000,000 while Collector of Customs at the Port of New York.²¹

As early as 1836 the Association participated in developing another townsite--Swartwout. The village,

²⁰Articles of Association.

²¹Samuel Elliot Morrison and Henry Steele Commager, The Growth of the American Republic (2 vols.; New York: Oxford University Press, 1962), I, 472. Hereinafter cited as Morrison, American Republic.)

located on the Trinity River, was named for Samuel Swartwout. In 1838 the town was laid out by James Morgan, Arthur Garner, and Thomas Bradley, promoters of the Association.²² About the town of Swartwout, Treat wrote to Morgan:

. . . It will be lucky for the Town if you succeed in dividing the county, and making Swartwout the seat of Govmt. I have written Sam, about it already. I do not think any Shares will sell here now, but the time may come, when some, can be disposed of here.²³

By 1838, the New Washington Association had located about 100,000 acres of land on the Trinity, San Jacinto, Neches, and Sabine Rivers, and on Galveston Bay. In the main, however, the chief purpose of the Association was the development of the town of New Washington. Although funds continued to be sent to James Morgan in the hope of rebuilding New Washington, the dream was finally abandoned in 1840.²⁴

From almost the very outset of the Texas Revolution James Treat labored for the recognition of Texas independence and her annexation to the United States. Treat kept up his interest in Texas through his correspondence with Morgan, his land partner in Texas, and John Vitalba, his close friend in Mexico and secret agent of Santa Anna.²⁵

²²Handbook of Texas, II, 694.

²³Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, January 6, 1839, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

²⁴Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 90.

²⁵Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 97.

In May, 1836, Treat, along with Swartwout and other interested New Yorkers, advanced the Texan loan commissioners ten per cent of a \$100,000 loan. This perhaps marked the entry for Treat into the diplomatic life of Texas.²⁶ In July, 1836, Treat spent ten days in Washington, D. C., trying to aid in obtaining recognition for Texas.²⁷ Then, on July 18, 1836, he helped sponsor a dinner in New York for friends of Texas and "Members of Congress Senators &c who are also friends of Texas in and out of Congress."²⁸ In addition, Treat helped raise nearly \$4,000 to help pay the cost of repairs made to the Brutus, one of the ships of the Texas Navy, while she was in New York, as the Texan government was without funds.²⁹ It is also interesting to note that most of the Texan agents who came to New York called on Treat. They depended on his assistance not only in making important contacts but also often in giving his advice.³⁰

As Treat viewed the events in Texas and in Mexico,

²⁶Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, pp. 17-18.

²⁷Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, June 18, 1836, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

²⁸Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, July 16, 1836, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

²⁹Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, October 20, 1836, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

³⁰Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 27.

he became even more convinced that an agreement could be reached with Mexico regarding recognition of Texas independence. But he was certain that the proposals made had to be "secret."³¹

In his correspondence with Morgan, Treat expressed his views for a secret proposal. Much impressed with Treat's plan, Morgan, in discussing the subject with President Lamar, suggested that Treat be sent to Mexico as a secret agent to work for recognition of Texas independence. But Lamar at that time was not particularly impressed.

In any event, Treat continued his correspondence with Vitalba, and as the months passed became even more convinced that his plan was the right one. On March 16, 1839, he wrote to Morgan:

. . . 1st has any body gone to Mexico, on this, or any similar errant? who when, & with what views--do they go Govmt, direct, or to Santa Anna, or to Urréa or Mexiá 2d If no one has gone, or about going--will any measures be taken by your Cabinet, to send anyone, and, how, when, who & for what.--For if they will, rest easy, & not act prematurely or inadvisedly, they, may find They can obtain all they want, or perhaps more than they anticipate. . . .³²

Treat felt sure that a secret agent well acquainted with the mechanics of Mexican politics and authorized to pay a sum to the right contacts in Mexico could meet with success.

³¹Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 27; Siegel, A Political History, p. 127.

³²Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, March 16, 1839, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

In the meanwhile, Lamar, in February, 1839, sent Colonel Barnard E. Bee to Mexico to negotiate a peaceful settlement. Bee received instructions on February 20, 1839, to negotiate for the recognition of Texas independence, and for a treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation. The boundary was to be the Rio Grande from the Gulf of Mexico to its source, and then due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude. In the event Mexico would not yield to the proposed boundary, Bee could offer up to \$5,000,000 for the Rio Grande boundary.³³ When Treat learned of Bee's effort, he predicted that the mission would fail because it was a public one and particularly because it was attempted by a high ranking official.³⁴ In regard to this, he wrote to Morgan:

. . . I also see that Muldoon is to accompany Col Bee--This is all wrong. . . . If I managed it, I would send the Padre ahead, and let him prepare the way--& then follow. . . . I do not say that you may not succeed in some arrangement, in this case but I do say, to send a Minister to break the ice, is, not good policy--other measures would be more likely to succeed which I have before indicated. . . .³⁵

³³George Pierce Garrison, ed., Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, The Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1908 (2 vols.; Vol. II in two parts, Washington, D. C., 1911), II, 432-437. (Hereinafter cited as Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence.)

³⁴Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 97.

³⁵Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, March 27, 1839, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

. . . all I can say is if your brave General L. had adopted the course I pointed out to him, I would have had ere this--something to go upon--Know Exactly, what was what--as if is Col Bee must creep along, slowly, perchance he is allowed to communicate with the Mexican Govmt and, drag along uphill as it were, instead of going at once, to headquarters. . . .³⁶

Needless to say, Bee did not even get an official interview. He returned home with nothing to show for his endeavors.

In June, 1839, on his way to obtain British and French recognition of Texas independence, General James Hamilton met Treat in New York and gave him letters of introduction to Lamar and Bee.³⁷ Being much impressed with Treat and after having the assurances of his friends of Treat's high character, Hamilton wrote to Lamar suggesting that Treat could be of great assistance to Texas. Hamilton also wrote to Bee that Treat was on his way to New Orleans to confer with Vitalba and that it would be to Bee's advantage to meet with them.³⁸ Hamilton also felt that Treat's plan of being heard in Mexico was the proper one.³⁹

Treat arrived in New Orleans on July 9, 1839, and at once presented his proposal to Vitalba and Bee. Bee, convinced that Treat's plan to deal secretly with the

³⁶Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, June 8, 1839, The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, Morgan Papers.

³⁷Ibid.

³⁸Siegel, A Political History, p. 127.

³⁹Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 98.

Mexican government should be adopted, urged him to go to Austin to explain the matter fully to the Texas authorities.⁴⁰ Aware that the negotiations would involve spending from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, Bee felt that there would be no problem in taking the money out of the \$5,000,000 already authorized by the Texas government for fixing the boundary at the Rio Grande and there would still remain a sufficient balance to settle the dispute.⁴¹

Evidently the plan of James Treat impressed President Lamar, because he proceeded to commission Treat as a confidential agent of the Texas government, August 9, 1839, with instructions similar to those given to Colonel Bee. Recognition of Texas independence and the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary were the sine qua non of any treaty.⁴² Treat was authorized to propose a new boundary line--one following the Rio Grande to El Paso and from that point running due west to the Gulf of California. Vice-President David G. Burnet, who was Acting Secretary of State, informed Treat that "This boundary will not be strenuously insisted upon, . . . but may be intimated . . . as a premonition . . . of the ultimate destination of that

⁴⁰Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 99; Siegel, A Political History, p. 128.

⁴¹Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 100.

⁴²Ibid.

remote territory."⁴³ The Texas government allowed Treat to spend \$5,000,000. Any money to be used for bribery must be taken from that sum. Also he was permitted to spend an additional \$1,000 for an assistant after his arrival in Mexico.⁴⁴ Since the United States had offered her offices for mediation, Treat was authorized to call upon the United States Minister in Mexico City, Powhatan Ellis. Finally, if he were successful in settling the question of the boundary and of independence, Treat was instructed to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce.⁴⁵

For reasons of secrecy, Treat decided to go to Vera Cruz from New York. First, he had to apply to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania for the money for his expenses. He was to pick up 750 pounds sterling to start on. But he was delayed in his departure by a number of things. First, he was unable to get the necessary funds from the bank until General Richard Dunlap came to his assistance. Second, he had to wait until he heard of Vitalba's departure from New Orleans to Mexico, as he did not want to precede him there. Third, he wanted to confer with General James Hamilton, who was returning from Europe. Treat felt that

⁴³Herbert Pickens Gambrell, Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, Troubadour and Crusader (Dallas: Southwest Press, 1934), p. 284. (Hereinafter cited as Gambrell, Lamar.)

⁴⁴Siegel, A Political History, p. 129.

⁴⁵Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 100.

any news Hamilton had concerning the European attitude might prove helpful to him. Finally, on October 24, 1839, a month later than originally planned, Treat sailed for Vera Cruz and arrived on November 28, 1839.⁴⁶

From the outset, Treat chose to deal secretly through the intervention of influential friends. If that method proved unsuccessful, he was authorized to negotiate through Powhatan Ellis, United States Minister to Mexico, and Richard Pakenham, England's Minister to Mexico.⁴⁷

In the meanwhile, there was a Federalist uprising against the Centralist government of Mexico along the Rio Grande. This uneasiness was aggravated when a force of Texans, without the consent of the Texas government, volunteered to support the Federalists.⁴⁸ When Lamar realized that Treat's mission was being endangered because of the aid being given the Federalists, he issued an official notice of neutrality and asked all Texans to refrain from engaging in hostile acts against the Mexican government. But the damage had been done, and Mexico resumed her hostile attitude toward Texas.⁴⁹

⁴⁶Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 101.

⁴⁷Siegel, A Political History, p. 129; Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 511.

⁴⁸Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 501f.

⁴⁹Siegel, A Political History, pp. 129-130.

To deal with the Federalist uprising, there were two procedures under consideration in the Mexican Congress. One request asked Congress for special powers to levy taxes for a war against Texas. The other act was a proposal by the Secretary of War Juan N. Almonte, making it treasonable for anyone to write or speak in favor of Texas.⁵⁰ As the session lingered on and nothing was accomplished, Treat felt certain that most of the government officials and congressmen really favored a negotiated treaty although they were afraid to discuss their views.⁵¹

After much delay, on February 1, 1840, Treat secured an interview with Juan de Dios Canedo, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was advised that he would have to be presented by Pakenham, who had offered the offices of his government.⁵² Even though the meeting was friendly and informal, Canedo objected to the irregularity of Treat's credentials. Although Treat had been given an official, signed set of instructions, he had not been given separate credentials independent of the instructions. Canedo explained that since President Anastasia Bustamante and others would

⁵⁰Siegel, A Political History, pp. 129-130; Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 507-512.

⁵¹Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 523-526; Siegel, A Political History, p. 130.

⁵²Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 538.

object to the irregularity, the talks could not be carried on without some document to establish his power to negotiate. Thus, Pakenham guaranteed the validity of Treat's credentials so that the negotiations could proceed. Then, Canedo declared that negotiations could not begin unless Pakenham gave "a formal and official guarantee that his government would acknowledge any stipulations Mexico and Texas might enter into in the course of the negotiations."⁵³ After some discussion, Pakenham offered to represent Treat and to present all communications and to guarantee their authenticity.

On February 13, 1840, Treat submitted a report to Canedo, stating the aims for a prompt and peaceful settlement. Canedo replied that his government would not grant recognition but implied that it might consider an armistice. Through Pakenham, Treat decided to submit the definite propositions.⁵⁴

On May 5, 1840, Canedo submitted the propositions to the Cabinet. After being favorably received by the Cabinet, the proposals were brought before the Executive Council of the government. A committee appointed by the Council favored the proposals. After much deliberation, the Council submitted the complete papers to Congress in

⁵³Siegel, A Political History, p. 131.

⁵⁴Ibid., p. 132.

July, 1840. As the secret negotiations were now a matter of public concern, Congress demanded the right to debate the issue. On the one hand, if Congress voted not to consider the proposals, Treat could start back to Texas. On the other hand, if Congress voted to consider the proposals, it would mean simply that Treat's propositions would be officially considered. Congress failed to act immediately, however, and by the middle of August it was too weak to consider the Texas propositions.⁵⁵

On August 13, 1840, Treat received new instructions. Abner Lipscomb, Lamar's Acting Secretary of State, stated that if negotiations for a peace treaty were useless--then an armistice would be acceptable.⁵⁶ Although new instructions authorized a truce, Treat continued negotiations for recognition.⁵⁷ On September 5, 1840, Treat sent a memorandum to the Mexican government, stating that in the past nine months he had not received any kind of a statement favorable to Texas and that unless he received some official assurance of a decision from the Mexican government by September 18, he would ask for his passport.⁵⁸ When no word came, Treat asked for his passport and received it on September 29, 1840.

⁵⁵Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 675-677.

⁵⁶Ibid., II, 643-645.

⁵⁷Ibid., II, 684-687.

⁵⁸Ibid., II, 702.

Treat's negotiations had failed.

Because of his experience and personal acquaintance with the public officials of Mexico, Treat was thoroughly convinced that the unpopular Texas propositions would never be presented to the Mexican Congress unless some private gain was to be had for doing so. He sincerely believed that by using his personal influence he would succeed in gaining Mexican recognition of Texas independence.

Desperately ill with consumption, James Treat set out for Texas, accompanied by his good and faithful friend, John Vitalba. He died while at sea on board the war schooner San Antonio on November 30, 1840.⁵⁹ He was buried at Galveston, Texas.⁶⁰

⁵⁹Handbook of Texas, II, 798.

⁶⁰Telegraph & Texas Register, December 16, 1840.

CHAPTER III

JAMES TREAT LETTERS

31-0911

1

New York June 9th 1836

James Morgan Esqr^e

My dear Sir.

Your welcome favor of the 8th to 12th ult^o (No. 5) I received yesterday; that p^r the Flash¹ (no. 4) has not come to hand & has probably been lost in some of the missing mails. I inclose herein Duplicate of the 15th ult^o & also a letter written under dates of 3^d & 4th ins^t to which refer you.

The news contained in your last was truly welcome, for although we had rec^d acct^s of the Battle of the 21st,² yet they were accompanied by so many contradictory Statemt^s & reports which were difficult to reconcile, that room was

¹The Flash was a privateer fitted out for the Texas Navy in the spring of 1836. The vessel was lost in May, 1837, when her pilot Luke A. Falvel mistook San Luis pass for the entrance to Galveston harbor (Handbook of Texas, I, 609).

²The Battle of San Jacinto occurred on April 21, 1836, when General Sam Houston, commander-in-chief of the Texan Army, defeated the Mexican general Antonio López de Santa Anna. This battle demonstrated the Texans' ability to maintain their declared independence on March 2, 1836 (Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, pp. 3-4).

given to such as were not disposed to believe, or to acknowledge their belief, to declare the whole Story a fabrication; & full confirmation had become very necessary. This your letters contained, & the material parts of them have been published, as well as St^a Anna^s Oficio³ to Gen^l Filisola,⁴ both in Spanish & English. I think they will be Sufficient to Satisfy the most sceptical. I regret much to learn there is so much dissatisfaction & difference of opinion existing among the Texians. The idea of Setting Santa Anna⁵ free & allowing him to go to Vera Cruz & Mexico, is madness itself, & I most sincerely hope your Govm^t will not Suffer itself to be humbugged & imposed upon by his promises, which do not merit a moments consideration & ought not to be relied upon in the least. I note what you say about annexation,

³Santa Anna's Oficio to General Vincente Filisola charged Filisola to instruct the Mexican commanders not to permit any harm to the inhabitants of Texas. He also directed Filisola to order the military commandant of Goliad to set all the prisoners free who were taken at Copano and send them to San Felipe de Austin (Henderson K. Yoakum, History of Texas from Its Settlement in 1685 to Annexation to the United States in 1846 [2 vols.; New York: Redfield, 1855], II, 15). (Hereinafter cited as Yoakum, History.)

⁴General Vincente Filisola was second in command to the Mexican General Santa Anna (Handbook of Texas, I, 598).

⁵Antonio López de Santa Anna was the President of Mexico and the Commander-in-Chief of the invading Mexican Army (Handbook of Texas, II, 567).

& will do all in my power to promote it. Swartwout⁶ & myself will visit Washington⁷ in a few days for that purpose, & will do all in our power to effect our object. In any opinion this point will be carried before Congress adjourns. Swarthwout writes you also today & I hope more fully than I can. I am overwhelmed with business & the greater part of it relating to your Country.⁸

Excuse haste

Yours very truly

James Treat

P. S. I am too unwell to write myself; but will do so in a few days.

Treat

Inclosed is a Slip from the Courier & Enquirer.⁹

Address:

⁶Samuel Swartwout was a New York financier who headed The New Washington Association which was to develop and sell lands that had been acquired in Texas (Articles of Association).

⁷Washington, D. C., and not Washington on the Brazos.

⁸Texas was part of the State of Coahuila and Texas under Mexican domination.

⁹The Morning Courier and New York Enquirer was a New York newspaper which favored the annexation of Texas to the United States (Garrison, Texas Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 263).

James Morgan Esqr^e10

New Washington¹¹

Galveston Bay

Texas

Endorsement:

James Treat June 3rd & June 9th 1836

31-0912

2

New York June 11th 1836

James Morgan Esqr^e

Dear Sir.

I wrote you fully on the 3^d & 4th ins^t, which with a few lines of the 9th were inclosed to Messr^s Reed & C^o12 to be forwarded--the latter acknowledged receipt of 8/12th ult^o, contents of which were duly noted. Your favors p^r Flash have not yet come to hand, & I fear are irretrievably [sic] lost in some of the mails destroyed by the Indians.

The uncertainty we are in as to the present state of your country, & as to your own situation, puts it out

¹⁰James Morgan was appointed Texas agent for the New Washington Association in 1835. From March 20, 1836, to April 1, 1837, he served as commandant of Galveston Island (Handbook of Texas, II, 234).

¹¹New Washington was located at the northwestern end of Galveston Bay. It was laid out as a townsite in the 1830's by James Morgan. The settlement was burned by the Mexicans during the Texas Revolution (Handbook of Texas, II, 274).

¹²Messrs. Reed and Company were merchants and collectors in New Orleans (Handbook of Texas, II, 234).

of our power to give any definite instructions about what ought to be first done to promote the interest of our Association, & replace the property destroyed by St^a Anna. We however must leave you, as we have done heretofore, to take such measures as in your judgment are most adviseable [sic], feeling confident that the concerns of New Washⁿ can & will be better advanced by being left, for the time being at least, in your discretion, than by any suggestion of our own.

With respect to your coming here you must also do as you think best, though I think it adviseable [sic] that you should not leave until you hear further from me on this point. We have, some plans under consideration which if carried out, may render your presence there very desirable [sic].

I this morning rec^d a letter from M^r Patrick¹³ dated on board the Flash at the mouth of the Mississippi, 22^d ult^o on his return to Galveston.¹⁴ He was not, he

¹³George Moffit Patrick was commander of the schooner Flash in 1836. The Texas Army camped at his home, and it was also the scene of David G. Burnet's cabinet meetings. In 1837, Patrick became surveyor of Harris County. Later, he moved to Grimes County where he was Chief Justice (Hand-book of Texas, II, 345).

¹⁴Galveston is located on the east end of Galveston Island. It was organized in December, 1836, by M. B. Menard. A post office and customs house were opened in 1836, and the town was made a port of entry in 1837 (Hand-book of Texas, I, 662).

states, obliged to land the goods belonging to the concern, which was fortunate, as much expense & perhaps loss was thus avoided. M^r P. adverts to the enormous price of Lumber in N. Orleans, but for which he says he would have purchased & taken down a Deck load, for the purpose of erecting temporary building. We perceive the importance of that at once, & only wonder that you say nothing about it in any of your letters; or rather that you gave no orders for House frames & lumber, a large quantity of which we suppose will be wanted to rebuild Harrisburg¹⁵ & other places. Your next letters will probably contain something more explicit.

I send you inclosed a Statement of a Shipment of Bread, sent for the relief of the sufferers among you. By it you will perceive who were the Contributors. It went p^r Sch^{nr} Urchin, Cap^t Bridges¹⁶ about the 24th of last month & I hope has reached its destination in safety. Copies of the same are also sent herewith to Pre^s Burnet¹⁷ &

¹⁵Harrisburg was established before 1825 on the right bank of Buffalo Bayou. On December 30, 1835, it was designated as the seat of the provisional government of Texas. After the Texas Revolution, it again became the seat of government for awhile (Handbook of Texas, I, 778-779).

¹⁶Bridges, Captain of the Urchin.

¹⁷David G. Burnet was elected president of the ad interim government of Texas on March 16, 1836, until October 22, 1836. He was elected vice-president on November 10, 1838.

Zavala.¹⁸ With respect to the funds which the C^o¹⁹ intended to have invested in some such way as had been suggested in some of your former letters nothing has as yet been done; owing part to the want of a proper understanding with the Commiss^{rs} to the manner of investing them, & in part to the favorable result of the Texas Struggle²⁰ & the operations in New Orleans, which together would, we supposed supercede the necessity of our sending anything until we were better informed of your situation & wants.

I shall have an opp^{ty} to write you again in a few days, when I shall be able to inform you what our reasons are for requesting you not to leave until you receive our further advices.

I inclose a letter for Miss Wackerhagen who resides in the family of G. L. Thompson. It is from her Brother, & I wish you to forward it to her as soon & by as safe

¹⁸Lorenzo de Zavala, Sr. represented Harrisburg Municipality at the Consultation in 1835, and in the Convention of 1836, at Washington-on-the-Brazos, where he signed the Declaration of Independence. On March 17, 1836, he was elected ad interim vice-president of the government of Texas. He died on November 15, 1836.

¹⁹The company Treat was referring to was the New Washington Association. It was an organization of Mexican and New York capitalists set up to develop and sell lands that had been acquired in Texas. It had also undertaken the task of developing the town of New Washington. The officers of the association included Samuel Swartwout, the company's president, James Treat, acting manager, secretary and treasurer, and James Morgan, the association's Texas agent (Articles of Association).

²⁰Treat is referring to the "Texas Revolution."

opp^{ty} as you can. I feel an interest in obliging her & her friends here, & therefore beg your attention to it.

Mr^s Morgan²¹ left here yesterday morning, having missed your letters by the Flora,²² which had been forwarded to N. Haven, not knowing of her intention to visit this city. I shewed her mine from you & gave her all the news I had; have also paid her the interest due. I am happy to say that She was in good health & Spirits, & particularly your daughter who has gained much in health & whom I have never Seen look so well.

I remain

Yours truly

James Treat

31-0913

3

New York July 9th 1836

Co¹ James Morgan
Galveston Island.

Mr dear Sir

Your letter of the 2^d 3^d & 4th April was rec^d 13th, and answ^d 15th May. That of the 25th/29th May rec^d 23^d & acknowledged 25th June, --previous to this I had written on

²¹Mrs. Celia Morgan was the wife of James Morgan (Handbook of Texas, II, 234).

²²The Flora was the schooner that carried Sam Houston to New Orleans for treatment of wounds he received in the Battle of San Jacinto (Handbook of Texas, I, 749).

the 11th June. And yesterday your^s of 7th to 12th Ult^o came to hand, & were handed to me on my return from Washington last evening where I had been for the last ten days attending to & aiding all in my power to obtain the recognition of Texas.

Your letter confirmed what we had previously been advised of by Messr^s Reed & C^o of N. Orleans, in relation to the contemplated departure of St^a Anna & Suite for Mexico, with the consent of your Cabinet, & to be accompanied by Zavala & a M^r Hardiman;²³ and of the interposition of the people which prevented it. This Step on the part of your Cabinet has excited considerable excitement among the friends of Texas here & is highly disapproved of. No matter what inducements there might have been in the opinion of your Cabinet,--to attempt to carry a measure in opposition to the Known wishes of the people, was, to say the least, very injudicious, & might have been the cause of serious consequences to the Cabinet individually, & to the cause of Texas generally. I don^t mean to question the intentions of the principal actors in this affair, for I am inclined to

²³Bailey Hardeman became secretary of the treasury of the ad interim government. He signed the Treaty of Velasco. On May 17, Hardeman was one of the Texas ministers appointed to accompany Santa Anna to Mexico to help negotiate the final recognition of Texas independence, although this commission was never realized, as Santa Anna did not return to Mexico directly from Texas (Handbook of Texas, I, 766).

believe they thought they were promoting the interest of their Country, but will wait for details & explanations, particularly from Zavala, for he must have had motives & objects which as yet have not been given to the public.

With regard to what has been done at Washington I will be brief; as you will have it announced through various channels. A Report, (after considerable exertions on the part of the friends of Texas) was made by the Chairman of the Comm^r of foreign Relations recommending the acknowledgement, whenever satisfactory evidence was obtained of a regularly organized Govm^t in Texas, & it^s ability to sustain itself. This, with an amendment giving the President powers to act when such evidence was rec^d, was acted upon in the Senate on the 1st, & unanimously carried & in the House on the 4th & carried by a vote of 128 to 22. Thus the matter now Stands, & further action now depends upon Texas herself. You want more firmness & stability in your Cabinet, fewer changes & fewer Commissioners.

In your last letter you do not advert to your coming home, & I suppose you have given up that idea for the present. The lateness of the Season & the State of the Country, I suppose make your presence there necessary, & important to the interest of the concern.

I regret to hear of the conduct of Bridges (of the Urchin) You must ere this have rec^d all the papers & Documents relating to the Shipment by that Vessel, all of

which were duly forwarded to the Texian Agent at N. Orleans, with the necessary instructions, & should have been sent on by him without delay. You will have rec^d also my letters, &, I hope, have made proper representations to the Govm^t as to the origin & nature of the Shipment.

The letters you inclosed me with your last, I have in safe Keeping & will make such use of as you request. I shall be glad to receive some more of these precious relics.

Strictly confidential. You will ere this comes to hand, have heard of or seen a Mr. Morfit,²⁴ now about 7 days on his way from Washⁿ to Texas; having been sent by the Executive or the Cabinet to inquire, look into & report the present State & prospects of your country &c &c. Upon his reports will mainly depend the further action of the President in relation to Texas, & the character & tenor of his next Message to Congress. M^r M.²⁵ carries letters of

²⁴Henry Mason Morfit was sent by President Andrew Jackson to investigate the conditions of the new Republic of Texas. He reported favorably on Texas but advised against immediate recognition of the Republic mainly because of the threat of a new Mexican invasion (Handbook of Texas, II, 233).

²⁵Mr. Morfit.

introduction to Houston²⁶ & Burnett,--²⁷he may attempt to conceal his real objects, as his departure on this mission is Kept Secret--it will be well for you to see him, & to ascertain as far as practicable the nature of the reports he may from time to time make, & report to me. This information may be important. It is needless for me to say how very important it is to the interest of Texas that M^r M^s²⁸ representations to his Govm^t should be favorable.

Without time for more today

I remain

Very truly

Yours &c

James Treat

Address etc. continued.

31-0914

4

via Charleston²⁹

New York July 16, 1836

²⁶Sam Houston was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. He was elected commander-in-chief of the Texas Army and defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. On September 5, 1836, and again on September 6, 1841, he was elected President of the Republic of Texas (Handbook of Texas, I, 846).

²⁷David G. Burnet, president of the ad interim government of Texas.

²⁸Mr. Morfit.

²⁹Charleston was a 500-ton steam packet ship which was purchased for \$60,000 by General Thomas Jefferson Green in 1837 to sail between New Orleans and the Brazos River, touching at Galveston (Letter, Samuel Swartwout to James Morgan, March 31, 1837, The University of Texas Library, Archives, Swartwout Papers).

&

N. Orleans

James Morgan Esquire:

My dear Sir:

My last was 9th Ins^t (hastily written as usual, having just returned from Washington) acknowledging, your much valued favours, of 7th to 12 June with two others, enclosing Treaty³⁰ & Private letter &c &c; which have been duly noted, and attended to, so far as I could. The Treaty we had seen before in print--the Letter from our old friend

³⁰Treaty of Velasco. Actually, there were two treaties signed by ad interim President David G. Burnet and General Santa Anna at Velasco on May 14, 1836, following the defeat of the Mexican forces at San Jacinto. The public treaty was to be published immediately, and the secret agreement was to be carried into execution when the public treaty had been fulfilled. The public treaty provided for the following: that hostilities would cease, that Santa Anna would not take up arms against Texas again, that the Mexican forces would withdraw beyond the Rio Grande, that restoration would be made of property confiscated by Mexicans, that prisoners would be exchanged on an equal basis, that Santa Anna would be sent to Mexico as soon as possible, and that the Texas Army would not approach closer than five leagues to the retreating Mexicans. In the secret agreement, the treaty provided for the following: immediate liberation of Santa Anna on condition that he use his influence to secure from Mexico acknowledgement of Texas independence, Santa Anna was not to take up arms against Texas, Santa Anna was to have the Mexican cabinet receive a Texas mission favorably, he was to work for a treaty of commerce, and the limits of the Texas boundary were not to extend south of the Rio Grande. However, the Texas Army refused to let Santa Anna return to Mexico; thus, this prevented the Texas government from carrying out the secret treaty. On May 20, 1836, the Mexican government declared void all of Santa Anna's acts done while he was a prisoner (Handbook of Texas, II, 836).

Gutierrrer, is Singular enough. Webb³¹ was to have published it, but made an article out of it, and concluded to let it rest, in the hope of receiving more, from the Same Source. I had intended giving it to Bennett,³² but upon the thought I would wait also, for your next, which might contain other letters, with Something, more important, against that Gentleman, as this was his first to Co¹ Almonte,³³ he only told him Some dozⁿ (or so) lies. Please send such other letters as may come to your hands, from any one, as it all goes into the Scale of information, and we will make such use of them, as circumstances may warrant. I hold the letter sent, and will give you the translation of it in my next. They will be very gratifying to many of our friends, therefore Send such, others as you please. The letter from Cos,³⁴ to yourself (complimentary) I have translated, and

³¹James Watson Webb was the publisher of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer (Samuel Flagg Bemis, John Quincy Adams and the Union [New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946], p. 450). (Hereinafter cited as Bemis, John Quincy Adams.) He was also a shareholder in the New Washington Association (Articles of Association).

³²James Gordon Bennett began the publication of the New York Herald in 1835 (John D. Hicks, The Federal Union [Cambridge: The Riverside Press, 1957], p. 423). (Hereinafter cited as Hicks, The Federal Union.)

³³Juan N. Almonte, who had been educated in the United States, was a general in the Mexican Army and later became Secretary of War of Mexico (Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 110).

³⁴Martin Perfecto de Cos was Santa Anna's brother-in-law and served as a commander in the Mexican Army (Handbook of Texas, I, 419).

Horkins will publish it. He has not had room, yet, to give it an insertion. I will send, the original to Kosciusko,³⁵ for his amusement, as you request.--I have sent Mr^s Morgan the last quarters interest on the C^o purchase, as I think I have already told you before. But I have not sent her the quarters Interest on the 2000\$ note, 1st because Mr^s M.³⁶ told me she did not want it--2^d because I have been twice absent to Washington--& 3^d because I had some business in New Haven, to call me there & intended its payment, when there. I will however on Monday send her that Money. I shall see her, within a week or two. Now for your little orders, which I confess I have delayed much longer than I ought, from various causes. You must Excuse me--let that pass. On Monday I will take up the order, Telescope & all & send them, together with Somethings for Zavala, to N. Orleans, where M^r Reed & C^o will forward to you--& you can dispose of Zavala's part, as he may direct. So much for these little Items, which I hurry over, & just glance at to Shew you that I have not forgotten your requests. But I assure you I have had so much to do, and all for Texas Independence, &c &c &c. I have already stated to you, as

³⁵Kosciusko Morgan was the son of James Morgan.

³⁶Mrs. James Morgan (Celia).

the opinion of our particular friend, Swartwout--D^r B.³⁷
 Stone &c &c that you could not well, & therefore should
not, leave that country, at its present Juncture--and the
 contents of your last letter, detailing a Singular State of
 things, Shews,--that we were right, in supposing that your
 interests and our own (which in fact is one & the same thing)
 require your Constant, attention. I therefore, even from
 your own letters, judge that you have made up your mind to
 remain during the Summer, and of this, I am very happy,
 because Independent of our own & the Company's Interests,
 The cause, and the coming Elections, require. I Should
think, your presence, during; the remainder of the Summer
 & autumn.--In fact, we all here apprehend, that your want
 of union & Harmony will cause more evil, than all the threats
 of the Enemy, in their Second Campaign--Still we hope for
 the best. I thought, that Zavala, Senior; was the man,
 that had arrived at N. Orleans--Until today, when, I received,
 a line from the Major himself. But nothing from the Father,
 nor, do you give me anything, Satisfactory; as to Zavala^s
 course.--Whether he had resigned, or not, or whether the
 Plan of sending S^t Anna, Home, was his or not, & whether
that is the cause of his retirement.

I could Say many things, in reply to your last

³⁷Dr. John S. Bartlett was a partner in the New
 Washington Association, a business associate of James Treat
 and Samuel Swartwout (Articles of Association).

letters, but I have not time today.--I have constantly been interrupted, during the whole morning, until it is now near three ^o clk. So I must crowd into my letter, Such items of interest, as, occur to me and omit all the rest, at least, for this opp^{ty} from necessity. Now, in reference to, your business, and, our operations, and what you shall do, & how & when you do it &c &c. All this, you must manage, as in your judgement [sic], will promote best our interests. We from here, cannot dictate, Even if we wished to do so, (which we ne er did, nor do we now), nor can we pretend, to recommend, any course. You must in the present State of things, and being on the Spot as under your own judgment.-- So much for This branch--Now, I note what you say about old Bridges of the Urchin. It is curious enough that the "agency of Texas" who knew full well, all about the bread, Should permit the Urchin to go down, with out giving full, information. There was no Room for doubt. I inform^d you afterwards, who, the Bread Came from, & you will have inform^d the Govm^t.

It is well enough, that the Govm^t Should Know who its friends &c--you understand it: I have seen Co^l Carson,³⁸ a week at Washington, & several days here. He Seems to be

³⁸Samuel P. Carson was elected Secretary of State of the Texas Republic by the Convention of 1836. On April 1, 1836, he was sent to Washington, D. C., to represent Texas interests in the United States (Handbook of Texas, I, 301).

an honest good fellow--and has the Good of the Country at Heart. His health is however very miserable, indeed, He was here Some 5 days, and not once in the Street I believe, or but once. He left this, this [sic] morning, with M^r Hamilton,³⁹ for Phil^a & will then go thro' Washington, to the Sulphur Springs,⁴⁰ where the Doctors have recommended him to go.--I hope he will find benefit from his, trip, with all my Heart.

He wished me Specially to inform you of his ill health,--& that he was totally unfit, at present, for any thing writing, or any thing else. Co^l I. R. Lewis⁴¹ is here--leaves in a few days for Texas via the West. I shall write by him. Collingsworth & Grayson⁴² arrived at Washington,

³⁹Robert Hamilton was appointed, along with George C. Childress, on March 19, 1836, to go to Washington, D. C., to seek recognition of the independence of Texas and to establish commercial relations with the United States (Handbook of Texas, I, 760).

⁴⁰White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, was and still is a famous health resort (John Kieran, ed., Information Please Almanac 1949 [New York, Farrar, Straus and Co., 1949], p. 178). (Hereinafter cited as Almanac.)

⁴¹Colonel Ira Randolph Lewis had been sent to the United States to raise funds and men for Texas during the revolution (Handbook of Texas, II, 52).

⁴²James Collingsworth and Peter W. Grayson were Texan Commissioners to the United States with the mission of obtaining support in the Texan attempt to obtain recognition of their independence from Mexico. They were also to work toward getting the United States interested in the annexation of Texas (Yoakum, History, II, 176).

a week since, & we have nothing from them since. They may come here I suppose they will. They lingered too long on the Road to arrive before the Session closed. No direct recognition, but resolutions pass^d the House and Senate, Stating that Texas ought to be acknowledged, whenever the Govm^t had received official & satisfactory information that It had established a Govm^t & could fulfill its obligations to other nations.--You will see the detail by the papers, I sent you from Washington. I will by Ship to N. O. send you a Host of Papers for yourself & for Zavala--which I have not done of late so often, as I could wish--In fact it does not Seem to me, that half I do send, do not reach you. I translated Almontes private Journal at full length.-- & Bennet [sic]⁴³ Inserted it in 6 different numbers, which he has sent You & which I will duplicate, next week--It was doubted for a long time, whether it was an original bonafide document, or not. But they had to Swallow it as Such notwithstanding Gutierrez & all--Tell Zavala how Gutierrez Stands on the Texas question that he Zavala may not expose himself, to G.,⁴⁴ I think I have already put him on his guard, but am not quite sure. I hold the original Journal & order Book in my Hands Subject to your orders.

⁴³James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald.

⁴⁴Gutierrez.

The order Book being purely military has not been translated. Horkins has promised to write you by this boat. Webb⁴⁵ has lamed his right Hand badly.--& cannot write. No further Sales of our Stock Doctor B.⁴⁶ has been quite ill. But is now very well.--again--Pray what does your President⁴⁷ mean by his proclamations, revoking [sic] all powers previously given.--&c at a moment when Co^l Rob^t Hamilton, was about making up (or trying to) a Loan for of a million under Special authority conferr^d upon him. It is all queer enough and folks here criticize, the matter, with great--Severity. Particularly S. S.⁴⁸ who has written you, & you can judge from his Letters.--I suppose D^r B has also written you. I yesterday Rec^d a letter from I. H. Richardson--giving me the news &c--for which I am obliged--let this be the answer so far, as regards himself.--and thank him. Reed & C^o write me about Insurance On flash by the year--but I have not been able to effect it, yet. It is a risk which all wish to avoid, in the present State of things. I have told him he must provide for Insurance there under your directions. Until I can Effect Insurance here,

⁴⁵James Watson Webb, publisher of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer.

⁴⁶Dr. John S. Bartlett.

⁴⁷David G. Burnet, President of the ad interim government of Texas.

⁴⁸Samuel Swartwout.

of which I will advise you & him. Excuse all very truly &
 great Haste Treat.

P. S. On Monday we have a grand Dinner given by the friends
 of Texas in New York to Strangers in the City, Members of
 Congress Senators &c &c who are also friends of Texas in &
 out of Congress.--I will in my next give you an a/c of it.

Truly &c

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^o clk

T^r

Address: Co^l James Morgan

via Texas

N. O.

Endorsement:

James Treat

July 16, 1836

31-0915

P^r mail.

5

New York October 20th 1836.

Thursday.--

Co^l James Morgan:

D^r Sir.

I had this pleasure at full length, by last Charleston
 Boat, and repeated by of late, to all which as to such of
 them as, may reach you, I now refer. I, yesterday received
 your valued & late favour of 25th ult^o at Klasco, written
 in Haste, and this morning your preceding official No. 14
 of 20th same month.--I need say nothing in relation to their
general contents, but merely to thank you for the information

they convey.--It is a pity the Invincible⁴⁹ & Brutus⁵⁰ were not at their ports, So as to have joined Hawkins⁵¹ and made a dash at the Squadron.--I should have expected, then a triumphant issue--as it is, the mexicans will have the masters, and that, they never should be permitted to have-- It will be a sad day for Texas when the Enemy afloat will close your ports. They can then send an army in tho' small with much effect.--The Govm^t of Texas should bestow all their means & attention to the navy until she can destroy or drive into Port the Enemy^s fleet: or at [least] Keep them off your coasts--I fear they will neglect this important matter & if they do, your cause will be, on the decline: & I shall fear the Result, In fact, the new Schooners should

⁴⁹Invincible was purchased for the Texas Navy on January 18, 1836, for about \$13,000. On April 3, the schooner engaged and destroyed the Mexican warship Bravo and captured the American brig Pocket. On August 27, 1837, the Invincible was grounded on the Galveston bar after an all-day battle and was broken by the sea that night (Handbook of Texas, I, 891).

⁵⁰Brutus schooner was purchased by the Texas Navy from John K. and Augustus C. Allen on January 25, 1836, and served the Texas Navy until October, 1837, when it was wrecked. During the summer of 1837, the Brutus and the Invincible, the only remaining ships in the Texas Navy, cruised off the Mexican coast making several captures of Mexican ships (Handbook of Texas, I, 232).

⁵¹Charles Edward Hawkins took command of the schooner Ingram in January, 1836. In March, the Convention of 1836 renamed the Ingram the Independence. In December, 1836, Hawkins was appointed post captain by Sam Houston. Upon his death in February, 1837, George W. Wheelwright took over the command of the Independence (Handbook of Texas, I, 785).

never have come here at all--as regards the Invincible. When has her friends gone to fit her out? Or rather why have they not come? Williams (S. M.)⁵² has not arrived and it seems uncertain if he comes here altho' he is at Phil^a--
So much for this: Hurd⁵³ is sick: and Cap^t Brown⁵⁴ almost tired out waiting. Nothing more can be done for them than what has been done--If Williams comes and will draw on Toby⁵⁵

⁵²Samuel May Williams had acquired extensive speculations in Texas land in 1834. In that same year, he entered a mercantile partnership with Thomas F. McKinney, at Quintana. Although McKinney had opposed the break with Mexico, the firm, McKinney, Williams and Company, helped finance the Texas Revolution. In 1837, the firm transferred their business to Galveston. By April 30, 1835, Williams had obtained a charter for a commercial and agricultural bank. He was also appointed to contract six ships for Texas' Second Navy (Handbook of Texas, I, 915).

⁵³William A. Hurd was made captain of the San Felipe. Later, he commanded the William Robbins, which captured the Mexican vessel Bravo. In December, he was placed in command of the Brutus, which convoyed vessels from New Orleans to Galveston during the summer of 1836 and participated in the blockade of Matamoros. Upon his return from New York in April, 1837, he was relieved from duty and was succeeded by James D. Boylan (Handbook of Texas, I, 868).

⁵⁴Jeremiah Brown was captain of the Texas Navy vessel Invincible, when it captured the American brig Pocket. In April, 1838, he was relieved of duty and was succeeded by H. L. Thompson (Handbook of Texas, I, 225).

⁵⁵Toby and Brother Company was composed of Thomas and Samuel Toby, businessmen at New Orleans who were made the purchasing agents for the Republic of Texas in May, 1836, to obtain money for meeting certain obligations, purchasing supplies, and making advances to the government. The agency was commissioned to sell 500,000 acres of Texas land at a maximum of fifty cents an acre. The firm accepted the appointment on June 30, 1836, and maintained sub-agents in eastern cities to sell the land script. In December,

& leave the script⁵⁶ as collateral perhaps they may get the vessels off--among five of us we raised \$4225 nearly until Williams⁵⁷ arrived, to relieve the Brutus--this money is to be paid by us, and we shall have to wait for our reimbursement. Heaven Know, how long--So much for this--now for your expected visit here--I am pleased to learn you are coming because I suppose you have some object in view, no doubt important to the Govm^t and perhaps also to your & our interests. We shall see--I write this to care of Reed & C^o as it may find you there--If not they will be directed to retain it.--I wish you had hinted at the objects of the Govm^t in sending you here, for the reason that, we are here concocting something to aid this Govm^t of Texas, in their financing; or rather trying to, and should like to know, even in anticipation of your arrival what it is may have some bearing on our own movements or recommendations--as it is we must watch Events; remain noncommitted until you

1836, the land script was reduced to fifteen cents per acre. On December 14, 1837, the Congress prohibited the future sale of script. During the period of its agency, the firm disposed of 940,761 acres for cash or credit in addition to furnishing transportation and supplies for the Texas Army and serving in an advisory and diplomatic capacity (Handbook of Texas, II, 784).

⁵⁶Script referred to a certificate of indebtedness to be exchanged for land. By the sale of script, the Texan government hoped to receive either cash or credit from the script (Handbook of Texas, II, 784).

⁵⁷Samuel May Williams.

arrive, & then See what is what. We think the Govm^t acts
very unwisely in not raising their credit and employing
 their means to increase their naval strength--This they can
 only do by selling their lands at what they can get, and
 keeping up their Credit--With a $\frac{1}{2}$ million of dollars, they
 could go on till March, probably. As it is I fear their
 Credit is done [sic] down so low, that a reaction, and
 backing out will be the consequence--I really think things
 look equally ahead, if some measures are not adopted soon
 to change the state of things--Williams can do but little
 I fear with his Script unless he comes here himself--perhaps
but little if he does come. Were Toby & Brothers offer &
 promise to forw^d-me-the-appointment of agent for Texas in
 this Port: against any wish on my part, which I shall
 advise them, I cannot accept. Confidential: They wish me
 to go to Texas and I have it under consideration whether I
 can do myself & friends any good, and at same time serve
 the Govm^t cause. I say, they, I mean Swartwout, D. Jackson,⁵⁸
 Mason,⁵⁹ Hunt⁶⁰ &c--of course I shall not now decide until

⁵⁸Daniel Jackson.

⁵⁹General John T. Mason had bought twenty-eight certificates of land in Texas from the State of Coahuila and Texas on June 19, 1834, and had sold these grants to Samuel Swartwout, Thomas E. David, James Treat, John S. Bartlett and the J. L. and T. Joseph Company (Contract, dated February 12, 1835, The University of Texas Library, Archives, The Swartwout Papers).

⁶⁰Memucan Hunt was appointed agent to the United States by Sam Houston to assist William H. Wharton in

I see you, which I hope will be soon--I don^t know that I can do anything--but they insist upon it that I can & must go--Write the moment you arrive & tell us your objects. If they are secret let me know confidentially--Pardon my scrawl & believe me

Ever Yours cordially & truly

J. Treat

31-0917

6

New Orleans 25th July 1837

Colⁿ James Morgan

D^r Sir

Since you left us nothing of consequence has transpired. There has been one or two arrivals from Texas, but nothing new by them. The Kos⁶¹ arrived last week & is now loading for Galveston but will be compelled to clear for the Sabine,⁶² as she is without any Register, Cap^t Burns⁶³

securing the recognition of Texas. After this task was accomplished in March, 1837, he became Texan minister at Washington, D. C. He also served as Secretary of the Navy under President Lamar (Handbook of Texas, I, 864).

⁶¹Kos vessel: was owned by the New Washington Association.

⁶²Sabine River as set forth by the Congress of the Republic of Texas on December 19, 1836, was the established western boundary of Louisiana and the eastern boundary of Texas beginning at the Gulf and extending north to the thirty-second parallel. During the Republic, the Sabine furnished transportation facilities for lumber and cotton from the southeast (Handbook of Texas, II, 526).

⁶³Burns, Captain of the Kos.

having left his register with the collector & came off without it. I produced a copy of the Texas Tariff from John K. Allen⁶⁴ & had it published in the paper of the Bee⁶⁵ of which I send you one in the care of M^r James Treat and by perusing it, you will perceive in which headed: caution to the friends of Texas; intended to opperate [sic] somewhat against the projections of the Texas Rail Road Navigation & Banking Company,⁶⁶ the author of which is

⁶⁴Allen, John K., and his brother Augustus rendered valuable service to Texas by furnishing a privateer, the Brutus, to the Texas Navy. They also served on committees to raise loans on Texas lands and became receivers and dispensers of supplies and funds without charge to the Texas Republic. In September, 1836, John K. Allen was elected representative to the Texas Congress. At about the same time, he and his brother founded the town of Houston. He was also in partnership with James P. Henderson in the shipping business (Handbook of Texas, I, 30).

⁶⁵Bee was a New Orleans newspaper. In July, 1836, it was purchased by a group from Mexico to be used for propaganda purposes (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 109).

⁶⁶Texas Railroad Navigation & Banking Company was created by Stephen F. Austin, Branch T. Archer, James Collinsworth, Thomas F. McKinney, and James Pinckney Henderson. They formed a corporation and secured a charter from the First Congress of the Republic of Texas. The charter stipulated that the company should have a capital of \$5,000,000, extensive banking privileges, and the right to connect the Rio Grande and Sabine Rivers by canals and railroads. Capital stock was to be divided into fifty thousand shares at one hundred dollars each. A bank was to be created with a specie capital of one million dollars. At the beginning of the bank's operations, the company would have to pay into the treasury of the Republic \$25,000 in gold or silver, and thereafter $1\frac{10}{2}\%$ of the annual profits of the canals and railroads and 1% of the bank dividends. The charter granted the right of eminent domain and stated that the company might occupy a one-mile wide strip through public lands.

M^r G. L. Hammeken⁶⁷ who says he will endeavor to put them down at all hazards.

Mr. Hammeken brought a letter of introduction to me from our friend M^r James F. Perry⁶⁸ & from what I can learn he is a very respectable Gentleman--M^r Ufford⁶⁹ arrived a few days since & has left for New York. He has the newspaper which contains the correspondence between Com^r Dallas⁷⁰

Also, the charter asserted that the President of the Republic should annually appoint a commissioner to examine the company and report on the bonus due the government. The first bonus had to be paid within eighteen months from passage of the act, or the charter would be forfeited. Sam Houston signed the bill incorporating the company on December 19, 1836, and Congress adjourned shortly thereafter (Siegel, A Political History, pp. 63-65).

⁶⁷G. L. Hammeken came to Texas from Mexico in 1835 as the agent of English bankers. During the Texas Revolution, he moved to New Orleans, but returned to Texas in December, 1836. At Brazoria, in 1837, he translated Fiolola's Evacuation of Texas. On March 12, 1839, he was appointed secretary to Barnard E. Bee, Texas Agent in Mexico, and continued as secretary to Bee's successor, James Webb (Handbook of Texas, I, 762).

⁶⁸James F. Perry, brother-in-law of Stephen F. Austin, owned Peach Point Plantation on Galveston Bay. During the Texas Revolution, he drew up a plan for a line of forts on Galveston Island, the mouth of the Brazos, and Matagorda Bay. In 1839, he declined to become secretary of the treasury of the Texas Republic but was active in town and railroad building (Handbook of Texas, II, 364).

⁶⁹A. P. Ufford was Collector at the port of Galveston.

⁷⁰Alexander J. Dallas was commander of the United States Naval Forces in the Gulf of Mexico since May, 1836 (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, I, (1), 87-88).

& Gen^l Filisola etc. all of which ended where it began-- John K. Allen, Gen^l Henderson⁷¹ & Doc^t Archer⁷² left here a few days since for the north and from all I can understand as to the object of their movements, is as follows: Gen^l Henderson is on his way to the Court of S^t James as Minister, whether he will embark from Charleston or New York is uncertain.

M^r J. K. Allen^s business, the most important of all is to see Gen^l Hambliton [sic]⁷³ & M^r Biddle⁷⁴ for the purpose of negotiating a sufficient loan to start the gret [sic] Bank.⁷⁵ Can^t you think if the U. S. Bank should be

⁷¹James Pinckney Henderson, as Secretary of State under President Houston, arranged a treaty with France whereby she recognized Texas' independence and admitted her commerce on a most-favored-nation basis (Handbook of Texas, I, 505).

⁷²Branch T. Archer was President of the Consultation of 1835, which organized the Provisional Government of Texas. He was elected, along with Stephen F. Austin and William H. Wharton, to go to the United States to secure men and money for the Army. Archer was a member of the First Texas Congress and served as Speaker of the House during its second session (Handbook of Texas, I, 63).

⁷³Robert Hamilton.

⁷⁴Nicholas Biddle was President of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was approached on a \$5,000,000 loan for the Republic of Texas (Garrison, Texas Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 1284).

⁷⁵Although several banking projects were authorized, there were no chartered banks in Texas during the Republic, for want of the necessary funds. Banking activities for private business and for the government were carried on largely through mercantile and commission merchants (Handbook of Texas, I, 107).

so liberal as to loan Texas all this money, that they would^t send their own officers to control it; I think so; if however it should be otherwise the dividend must be very great.

As the Doc^t is somewhat indiffered, his principle object is dignified retirement & I think his summer retreat will be in the old dominion--The great Ex Texas agent has accompanied these Gen^t to New York and the object of his visit you can as well conjecture as I could tell you. There is a magnet in New York that attracts every needle that has ever touch^d [sic] it--I have been trying to start for the north but cannot as yet get off. I am waiting for the Brig Sam Huston which vessel has been due some time since-- Should she arrive in Ala this week I will break ground the next--

Very Respectfully

Yours Truly

James Treat

31-0918

7

Monday Evening 7^o clk

D^r [Morgan] hi

Yours of last evening, was at hand at 5 P. M. and I am obliged to you for its contents, which have been

carefully noted.--I have just been to see Bradley⁷⁶ who advertises the Elbe to find out where she goes, and if Burnett [?] is still here--Bradley says: Burnett [?] is going out himself--taking 15 persons with him--His freight machinery &c is expected to night in a Sloop, and that the Brig will have 40 passengers, and at latest on Wednesday. I went on board the Brig, saw the Cap^t--says Burnett [?] was here Saturday & believes he went up this morning or yesterday & expects him back tomorrow--Arranged for frt. & 12 passengers with Burnett [?] but don^t know if B. himself goes out, or not. Said he stops at Holta (where I now write)--Could not find Burnett [?] had been on the Books & they knew nothing about him--The Brig seems to have a full lumber load & the Cap^t says they will not get away before Thursday next. Thinks they will then if the weather is good. This, you perceive is all I can do towards either, seeing him, myself, today: or getting you & him together--I will look out for him tomorrow, & if he comes will try to throw myself in his way and follow up your game. Should you miss him at N. Haven or Brittain,⁷⁷ I think you had better run down Wednesday morn^g & see him & clinch him here--

⁷⁶Thomas Bradley, along with James Morgan and Arthur Garner, were the promoters who laid out the town of Swartwout in 1838, with Sam Houston as one of the shareholders (Handbook of Texas, II, 694).

⁷⁷New Britain, Connecticut.

It is without doubt highly important to our interests that you should see him yourself and have time to talk up matters & things with him fully.--Smith⁷⁸ will wait here till you come, whenever that may be on this score, you can take you own time--Jones⁷⁹ left today for Phil^a. Lamar⁸⁰ left Augusta [sic]⁸¹ for Charleston 10th ins^t--Henderson⁸² was at Charleston Monday last--Rhoades [sic] Fisher⁸³ left Charleston for Norfolk, on or before Monday last--so we shall have them all

⁷⁸Morgan L. Smith was U. S. Consul at Velasco, Texas (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 171).

⁷⁹Anson Jones was a surgeon for the Second Regiment and judge advocate during the San Jacinto campaign. He was elected as representative to the Second Congress. At the end of his term, President Houston appointed him minister to the United States and authorized him to withdraw the annexation proposal. In May, 1839, he was elected to fill out William H. Wharton's term in the senate of the Fifth Congress (Handbook of Texas, I, 922).

⁸⁰Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar served as Secretary of War under David G. Burnet. In October, 1836, he became Vice-President and in December, 1838, he became President of the Republic of Texas (Handbook of Texas, I, 922).

⁸¹Augusta, Georgia.

⁸²James Pinckney Henderson.

⁸³Samuel Rhoads Fisher was a representative at the Convention of 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos, where he signed the Declaration of Independence. His appointment as Secretary of the Navy by President Houston was confirmed by the Senate on October 28, 1836. In October, 1837, Houston suspended him from office, but the Senate reinstated him later that month (Handbook of Texas, I, 603).

here soon--Nothing new from Washington, or elsewhere--Kos,
cleared from N. O. 4th ins^t--an arrival at N. O. from V.
Cruz to 23rd July, says nothing about S^t Anna^s assist &c
by the Govm^t--All quiet there & at Tampico⁸⁴--An arrival at
N. O. from Matagorda⁸⁵ nothing new--left Steamer Convoy
there.--Reeds⁸⁶ Df^t on you as advised, is at hand today for
\$1000. 60 D/S--I pledged your acceptance when you came to
the city, which seemed satisfactory. I heard that Reed was
coming here soon with full powers to buy or build a first
Rate Steam boat--expected Soon [illegible]. Is there no
mistake about this?--You will have received the papers sent
Ere this--If not I have another Tariff, at your Service--I
note all you say & thank you will shew your letter to
S. S.⁸⁷ & the D^r⁸⁸ tomorrow--I may be ready to leave Thurs-
day, but I am afraid not before--Hard times--money scarce
& I fear we can borrow no money, but shall pull all the
strings I can. Compt^s to the ladies & hope this will find

⁸⁴Tampico was and is an important Mexican seaport located on the Gulf of Mexico.

⁸⁵Matagorda, Texas, was established in the late 1820's. It was the county seat from 1837 to 1894. Located at the mouth of the Colorado River on Matagorda Bay, off the Gulf of Mexico, it served as an important port city until a destructive storm in 1894 caused the county seat to be moved (Handbook of Texas, II, 157).

⁸⁶James Reed.

⁸⁷Samuel Swartwout.

⁸⁸Dr. John S. Bartlett.

you better & well

I remain Very Truly Yours &c J. Treat

31-0919

8

New York December [torn] 1837

Saturday

Co^l Ja^s Morgan, Agent:

My dear Sir.

I have before me your favour of 10th ult^o at Key West,⁸⁹ which only came to hand on the 28th.--This letter requires nothing special in reply, except it be to say, that I have call^d on Mapes & Waldron,⁹⁰ and find the Box of clothes, for Gen^l Houston, all ready, and I will send them forward by a vessel to sail for Galveston Bay, next week. It was very fortunate that you had smooth weather, while on shore, on the Florida Reef; otherwise your Boat would have suffered, and perhaps your lives jeopardized, somewhat.--I note what you say about Mitchell and his friend Nangle &c &c all which has been submitted to friend Swartwout.#

Your past favour 21/22^d ult^o reached me on the evening of the 30th (which, we had been anxiously looking for, Ever since the receipt of your few lines announcing

⁸⁹Key West, Florida.

⁹⁰Mapes and Waldron were probably New York merchants.

your arrival at N. O.) contents duly noted & submitted to friend Swartwout, D^r B. Sicard⁹¹ &c for perusal. It appears my letters had all reached you up to that of 11th Nov^r through J. Reed & C^o. I have only written once since that time say 26 July ult^o which was rather a personal than an official communication, & I retained therefore no copy of it, I gave it to M^r Geo. R. Robertson Ex-Consul at Tampico who left here for No. O. with Mr. Auchincloss on the 27th ult^o and would have said letter (with one from S Sw. T. J. Rusk⁹² as he passed by your place, and if practicable see you as he went up.) He proceeds as rapidly as possible to the seat of Govm^t. In this letter tho' semi private, I mentioned several things relating to our company to all which I refer you. I now propose to reply, so far as may be necessary to your last, first promising that I will pass over (for the present) all that part of it which relates to the misapprehension, which seems to exist, between us in reference to the accounts &c &c, making this, a subject of

⁹¹Stephen Sicard was a charter member of the New Washington Association and owner of 50 shares in the association (Articles of Association).

⁹²Thomas Jefferson Rusk served as commanding general of the Texas Army after the Battle of San Jacinto and as Secretary of War for a few weeks under Sam Houston. In 1837, he was elected to the Second Congress of the Texas Republic, and on December 12, 1838, he was elected Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court, resigning that office on June 20, 1840 (Handbook of Texas, II, 517).

separate communication at an early day, for notwithstanding I consider it a misapprehension for the most part, yet perhaps it is better to dispose of it at once, rather than let it lay over, and this I am disposed to do, more on your account, than my own. I had noticed the Mobile being off Key West in a Short, passage hence and true she has arrived all safe ###

My letter, [torn] Mr. Preston⁹³ will enable him to do the needful until your arrival there.--I have really been afraid she would lose her deck load from the bad weather, we have had along the coast.--I have already apprised you that no more stock of the G Bay,⁹⁴ had been disposed of, and am now happy to find you will not be disappointed--We shall however have to sell it sooner or later, unless we realize from some other of the companys property in Texas--of this we shall be advised after your arrival out, and when you see how matters & things stand there, prospects ahead &c &c &c. Nothing from Henderson yet, except his arrival out. White⁹⁵

⁹³William C. Preston was a U. S. Senator from South Carolina who called for Congressional acknowledgement of Texas independence, denunciation of Mexican military methods, and suggested that the U. S. buy Texas. On January 4, 1838, he introduced a resolution for a tripartite treaty between the U. S., Mexico, and Texas trying to bring about annexation of Texas (Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, pp. 27-59).

⁹⁴Galveston Bay.

⁹⁵Colonel Joseph M. White had been suggested as a candidate for the Texan mission to France (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 417).

follow^d him, and will confer with him, on arriving in London⁹⁶--It appears from our news, as well as yours, that no Invasion can take place from Mex^o at present, and as regards the Mexican fleet, altho' laid up by your account, yet when they hear that all the Texian fleet are destroyed, I, apprehend that they will make an effort and sent one or more vessels on your coast forthwith #

They may not, but it is evidently their policy to do so, if they can, and you should be prepared for and anticipate such an event. Of the Trunk of your Miss S.⁹⁷ I have heard nothing, and as the person who inquired about it, of M^r Radcliff⁹⁸ was referr^d to the Mobile, which remained here for several days afterwards, I presume the trunk went on board that vessel.--Unless indeed the Cap^t refused to take it, in which case it has no doubt been sent thro' some other Channel, as I have heard nothing further about it.--If If [sic] I knew where to inquire, I would do so, but hope it has already gone forward in safety.--I note your remarks about the Consulate General &c tho' I do not exactly understand your allusion--if it has any reference to myself, I will remark that M^r Hunt asked me if I would

⁹⁶London, England.

⁹⁷Miss S. was one of the daughters of James and Celia Morgan.

⁹⁸August W. Radcliff was the Texan Vice-Consul at the port of New York in 1836 (Handbook of Texas, I, 403).

accept of the situation and if I would he, & Co¹ Grayson, would reccommend [sic] the change &c--to which I replied that I could not now engage to accept of it, as I might be called away, in another quarter--I also intimated to Gen¹ H.⁹⁹ That, if the appointment came I might then be in a situation to accept of it, but during the winter I must hold myself, in readiness, for some other service abroad, if pending events, should render it necessary--I further said to him (Hunt) that I was too poor, and had already made too many pecuniary sacrifices, in behalf of Texas to be able or willing to accept, & so the matter ended. Now if they will attach a salary to it, the matter may be acceptable perhaps, we shall see--I took it for granted that Galveston City was broken up and am only surprized that Velasco¹⁰⁰ has been even partly saved. I agree with you that this Gale will not effect unfavourably our interests in Texas & particularly not at N. W.¹⁰¹ I don^t agree with you that the seat of Govm^t will not be removed at present, on the contrary I think it will--& be placed somewhere West.--I am not surprized that you have suspended your opinions, of what we ought to do with N. Washington, until you get down there and see how

⁹⁹General James P. Henderson.

¹⁰⁰Velasco was and is a small town located at the mouth of the Brazos River in Texas (Handbook of Texas, II, 835).

¹⁰¹New Washington, Texas.

things, present & prospectively, may stand. We shall then know what the "Scheme" you refer to is--I thank you for the promised attention to my letter to Fortune.¹⁰² I have nothing yet from young Zavala.¹⁰³--I will give you as early as possible, and possibly in my next, the N. W. accounts, new Series, as full as practicable.--I am sorry for poor Burns¹⁰⁴ & hope you can put him in a way of doing something, as you have kindly suggested.--You know the interests of the Company & I have no doubt you will do, what those interests require, & I have no wish that Cap^t B.¹⁰⁵ should be employed, any longer than is proper, & he can be useful--I think it well that the Kos¹⁰⁶ should be employed in the Bay¹⁰⁷--You

¹⁰²James Fortune was the father of James Treat's wife, Mary Bennett Fortune Treat (Treat, The Treat Family, p. 505).

¹⁰³Lorenzo de Zavala, Jr., was the son of Lorenzo de Zavala, Sr., who was vice-president of the ad interim government of Texas. Zavala, Jr., led a small company of Mexicans in the San Jacinto campaign. He served as interpreter when Santa Anna was captured and brought to Sam Houston (James Marquis, The Raven, A Biography of Sam Houston [New York: Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., 1929], pp. 253-254).

¹⁰⁴Burns, Captain of the Kos.

¹⁰⁵Captain Burns.

¹⁰⁶Kos (vessel) which at one time was partly owned by the New Washington Association.

¹⁰⁷Galveston Bay.

of course know best.--I am not surprized that Gen¹ Green¹⁰⁸ should be rejected by Congress--I note what you say of Gen¹ Houstons sickness &c &c--I hope he may yet recover, but that may be doubtful, as he seems to be very much worn down. The changes that may result from his decease or resignation may be important & produce a change in the cabinet, and perhaps in the policy of the present Govm^t--You must look to that, as you doubtless will do #

I notice the death of Thompson¹⁰⁹ & the suspension of R. S. Fisher. It is a great pity the Cabinet, could not be united for the Good of the country and the welfare of its people require Union & Harmony, in the Councils of the Nation, especially at the present time--As for your Navy it is gone--But will you not have another? I think it is necessary, and through its operations, well conducted, you would be more likely, to effect an acknowledgement on the part of Mexico, than in any other way. Tho a navy will cost money & until you can get that, you can do nothing--it is in my opinion worth a sacrifice. I note the emigration, as much from the Western papers, as from your remarks.--We may

¹⁰⁸General Thomas Jefferson Green organized the Texas Land Company and moved to Texas in 1836. However, he abandoned this project to serve in the Texas Army. He was sent to the United States to raise volunteers. He also served in the Texas House of Representatives and the Senate (Hand-book of Texas, I, 728).

¹⁰⁹G. L. Thompson.

then, cut in for a part of Hamilton?¹¹⁰ Or at any rate, reap some advantage, from being so near its site--I notice the loss of the B. J. Archer,¹¹¹ and from the papers, I should think the passengers, had a narrow escape of their baggage if not their lives--I was not aware that there was not any formidable snages in the Bay--As for the Texas Banks, I think it will be corrective ere they get underweigh [sic]--I have heard nothing of Williams,¹¹² or the Allens,¹¹³ Archer¹¹⁴ not indeed any of the Texians who are lingering at the South & West--I notice I notice [sic] Co¹ Wharton¹¹⁵

¹¹⁰James Hamilton was Texan consul at the port of Charleston, S. C., in 1838. He was appointed by Lamar to negotiate a five million dollar loan for Texas. He also assisted James Treat in Mexico in his diplomatic endeavors (Handbook of Texas, I, 760).

¹¹¹Branch T. Archer was a schooner which ran between Galveston and Houston (Hogan, The Texas Republic, A Social and Economic History [Austin: University of Texas Press, 1969], p. 72). (Hereinafter cited as Hogan, The Texas Republic.)

¹¹²Samuel M. Williams.

¹¹³Augustus Allen and John K. Allen.

¹¹⁴Branch T. Archer.

¹¹⁵Colonel William Harris Wharton was appointed by Sam Houston as first minister to the United States to secure recognition by and annexation to the United States. He succeeded in winning recognition on March 3, 1837. In 1838, he was elected to the Texas senate. He was killed in 1839 (Handbook of Texas, II, 889-890).

is figuring in the Senate again, and spouting with LaBranche¹¹⁶
 our chargé &c &c I think your Congress is improving in
 character & intelligence--The Mexican fleet is only laid up
 for the hurricane or blowing months of Oct^r, Nov^r. You
 will have them out again soon--The withdrawals of Sonora¹¹⁷
 is another severe blow to the Mexican consolidation System--
 If you are not again attached, it will be from the distracted
 Note of things in Mexico--The great man here who makes
Presidents in Texas will be there in time your next one--I
 am sorry Lorenzo¹¹⁸ does not go out with you--Myself &
 Mr^s Treat as well as all your friends reciprocate the kind
 remembrances of yourself & all your family--The Whigs¹¹⁹
 certainly have a great time of it all over the country. So
 much, a servant at home--With all sorts of pens, ink &c &c
 you can^t read it so I will try to copy. It is hardly worth
 the trouble # [This letter was incomplete.]

¹¹⁶Alcée La Branche served as the first chargé d'affaires to the Republic of Texas from March 3, 1837, to April 2, 1840 (Handbook of Texas, II, 3).

¹¹⁷Sonora was and is a state in Mexico where in 1838 General José Urrea declared for a constitution (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), p. 320).

¹¹⁸Lorenzo de Zavala, Jr.

¹¹⁹The Whigs were a political party formed in opposition to Andrew Jackson.

31-0920

9

P^r₁ Ex. MailNew York December 7th 1837Co^l James Morgan

My dear Sir:

The Packet Ship Ann Eliza¹²⁰ arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz bringing dates from that place to the 9th ult^o & from the city of Mexico to the 7th same M^o. I have considered the information, I have received, thro' my various correspondents in that quarter, of sufficient importance not only to you individually, but also to your Govm^t that I hasten to transmit you, through the shortest Channel, and notwithstanding the Expense, several extracts from my letters, herein enclosed--These letters or extracts, are from, respectable sources & old residents, as well as close observers, of events in that country--I think when you put all the information together and add it to our previous stock, of knowledge of men & things in that country; it will, go far, to shew an utter inability on the part of Mexico, at present, to prosecute the war against Texas, so far, as hostility by land, is concerned, and, it is most likely, That The existing state of things, together with their want

¹²⁰Eliza Russell was an English brig owned by Captain Joseph Russell that was captured by Texan vessels off the coast of Campeache on August 3, 1837, and was sent to Galveston (John Henry Brown, History of Texas from 1685 to 1892 [2 vols.; St. Louis: Beckett & Co., 1893], II, 127). (Hereinafter cited as Brown, History of Texas.)

of means, will prevent also, any very extensive or active operations by sea, tho' it is apparent that the latter, is, of the two, by far the most probable. That part of my extracts, which relate to the application of the Mexican minister, to the British Govm^t is, if true, very important; and, will, in my opinion account for the resignation of the Entire Mexican Cabinet, and the awkward position in which it seems, Bustamante,¹²¹ is now placed.--I cannot, of course vouch for the correctness of this information but you have it as I received it, and I am much inclined to think there is something in it, and that in substance, & effect, it is more or less true.--You are at liberty to use it as you think proper but not for publication under any circumstances, as it would be seen sooner or later, in Mexico, and the writers of the letters there, would at once recognize respectively their own remarks which would not do ## #

What I mean therefore, when I say use it as you think proper, Is that if you think it worth communicating to your Govm^t directly or indirectly, you can do so. In this case you had better perhaps copy it, if you should have leisure and inclination, or if not you may use the copy of extracts, herewith, and use any part of this letter you please & think worth the while--You may send it to Sec^y of

¹²¹Anastacio Bustamante was President of Mexico following the Texas Revolution (Handbook of Texas, I, 257).

State¹²² or Lamar¹²³--The object of avoiding publicity is obvious, it would, where [sic] it known I used the infor-
mation, in this way, close up my channels of communication--
Hence I do not wish my name used, at least not publicly,
nor is it necessary for you to state the source unless you
think proper, in which case you do so confidentially. I
think it will set you at ease as regards another invasion
and perhaps, also, in part, may operate against any further
molestation from the Mexican fleet--I find on inquiry of
the Captain and some of the passengers in this Packet:
that the fleet, was inactive up to the 10th ult^o one of the
new, Brigs having a few days before arrived from Campeachy,¹²⁴
where she had been sent to procure sailors, and returned
with only one--The officers were displeased and dissatisfied,
and many of them disposed to resign--The men of course
don^t like the service & much less to come in contact with
the Texians after the manner of the Invincible--They may
however, as I have stated in a former letter, when they
know that the gale has destroyed the balance of your navy

¹²²Robert Anderson Irion was Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas from June 13, 1837, to November 11, 1837 (Handbook of Texas, I, 462).

¹²³Mirabeau B. Lamar.

¹²⁴Campeachy [Campeche] is an important Mexican seaport located on the west coast of the Yucatan Peninsula on the Gulf of Mexico (Rand McNally Road Atlas and Travel Guide, United States, Canada, and Mexico, p. 86). (Herein-after cited as Rand McNally Road Atlas.)

go down again upon your coasts without fear of being compelled^d to fight, and I think they will do so very soon--The new Corvette¹²⁵ will be in Vera Cruz before this reaches you, and then their strength will be so much increased, that they will commence their long threatned [sic] & formal Blockade--My informants all agree that, one--10--or 12 Gun Brig would take both the Mexican Brigs, as they are now mann^d ##

So much for this Special matter of politics, for, your own benefit, and for that of your Cabinet if worth the using--It has given me some trouble, and our N. W.¹²⁶ pays the postage--so that if it is worth nothing on the score of public service, it may serve to induce you to feel confidence & go ahead &c &c. I will, however just mention, that, I have thought this matter of sufficient moment to send the extracts to Gen^l Henderson, by the Packet of tomorrow. The Gen^l, by the Bye, has just arrived in time to find, that the affair of the Eliza Russell, on his hands--it appears that the matter of the capture of this vessel, correspondence of the Admiral of the West India Station &c, was laid before the Admiralty, and very strong measures recommended in relation thereto--This will stand

¹²⁵Corvette was a Mexican ship purchased new in 1837.

¹²⁶New Washington, Texas.

very much in Gen^l H^s 127 way, of favourable reception & all that. The gov^t of Texas, should at once forward to Gen^l H. such instructions to make explanations as will meet this emergency and thus remove the difficulty at once. If indeed, it has not already been done as it doubtless should have been--Swartwout is absent for several days--will not be back until day after tomorrow--I saw your letter to him before your departure from N. O.--It is all very well--we shall let things rest until we hear from you at, or in Texas--I commenced a letter to you on the 2^d ins^t which from various causes, still remains in hand--It is not important, being in general reply to yours from Key West & last from N. O.--It will go p^r Steammail tomorrow when I shall write Reed & C^o of acceptance of their Dft^s for 15,000 & 10,000\$--also giving them Austins¹²⁸ Power of attorney, for sale of Schooner Kos, \$25000: which R & C^o 129 advised me of, by Express mail of yesterday--Message out--not a word about Texas--Very strange. I have requested Stone to send you a copy from N. O. first conveyance after it is printed there--It is strong against Mexico--something must be done by Congress--Yours Very Cordially & Truly J. T^r

¹²⁷General James Pinckney Henderson.

¹²⁸John P. Austin was owner of ten shares in the New Washington Association (Articles of Association).

¹²⁹Reed and Company.

P. S. The message is pretty severe on Mexico--But M^r
 Forsyths¹³⁰ communication to the President, is infinitely
more so. I will send it to you when I can get hold of
 it--As regards money for Texas say a loan &c I had a long
 conversation with a leading man here Daniel J¹³¹--who says
 Texas can have money here, if she wants it & he will pledge
 himself of that if They will go the the right way to work#
 make a proper Law authorizing the Executive to make said
 Loan.

Note in margin: Rec^d 8 [illegible] I am half sick & cannot
 copy it

Yours &c J. Treat.

31-0921

10

Via N. Orleans #

New York, December 11th 1837 #

Co^l James Morgan

Monday morning #

My dear Sir

I enclose you a scrawl of a full sheet written some
 days since, in reply to your last from N. O. & which I had
 intended to copy, but finally hand it to you as it is, &
 not being worth postage, send it by sea hoping you will be
 able to figure it out, little more or less.--I have already
 said I had rec^d your long letter to M^r Swartwout, and was

¹³⁰John Forsyth was U. S. Secretary of State under
 Martin Van Buren (Brown, History of Texas, II, 124).

¹³¹Daniel Jackson.

pleased with its contents. I believe he is to reply to it today, but being much hurried; it is doubtful. It however requires no action, on this end of the Route, as we shall wait for your first advices from Texas, which will point out to us some course to be pursued, generally in relation to our interests in Texas and especially as regards any movement in relation to our N. W. Town, building up Town and your projected Scheme. I trust we shall hear from you on the return of the Columbia¹³² which will not now be long--But you will probably require some little time to look about you & see, & learn, how things are and are going to be hereafter &c &c: Please inform M^r Brigham (A. Brigham)¹³³ that I received his letter Nov^r 3rd on the 5th ins^t and found the letter address^d to Cap^t N. B. Howe still remaining in our Post Office, and had it forwarded the same day address^d to "Readfield Maine" It was not address^d to my care otherwise it would have had due attention at the time. This will be a sufficient answer to his letter to me, which only contained

¹³²Columbia was the first well-equipped steamboat to run between New Orleans and Galveston in 1837. It was owned by Charles Morgan of the Morgan Lines (Handbook of Texas, II, 234-235). James Morgan had an interest in the Columbia until December, 1837 (Letter, James Treat to James Morgan, December 11, 1837, The Morgan Papers; Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 7).

¹³³Asa Brigham was born in Massachusetts and lived in Louisiana before coming to Texas. He was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence (Yoakum, History, II, 512).

the above request, on your recommendation, as M^r B.¹³⁴ says--I have a line from young Zavala of 23^d who says he will go p^r first vessel after, the steamboat, but does not refer to anything between himself & Cap^t Wright.¹³⁵--I hand you herewith M^r Forsyth^s Report on the State of affairs between us & Mexico--It is addressed to the President; and accompanied the message & documents therewith. It is very severe--The message you will receive from Stone p^r first conveyance, after its publication in N. Orleans--This I have specially requested him to do by Express letter of the 4th December ins^t. I was advised by Reed & C^o p^r Ex Mail, that the Kos had been sold under your directions for \$2500 Cash, and requested a power of Attorney to make good the sale &c altho' M^r Austin had given you a power of attorney, to sell & transfer &c some time since, yet, furnished another, to James Reed which I sent him on Saturday last informing him at same time that you had one, as above--If he used the power I sent him, last you will please cancel yours--If he requires the one you have to execute the sale you can send it to him & he will then cancel, the one he holds--I think upon the whole, the sale is a good one considering the circumstances, and, am glad she is so well

¹³⁴Mr. Brigham.

¹³⁵Captain Wright was captain of the New York, which ran from Galveston to New York (Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 8).

off our hands as I suppose she would not hereafter be of much advantage to the C^o or yourself. The 27\$ Brewster & Solomon is endorsed on my acceptance & thus that matter is settled--The silence of the message with regard to Texas is now interpreted into an understanding between the Cabinet, and the friends of Texas in favour of annexation ultimately thro' negotiation of some kind, with Mexico--An effort will be made by Adams¹³⁶ & the abolitionists to get the petition on the subject of slavery in the district of Columbia, and against annexation of Texas, to a committee--The south will be for laying them on the table to sleep forever--Here will be a grand struggle--Preston¹³⁷ of the Senate will it is believed (according to his intimation during the Extra Session) bring forward some measure in reference to the Texas Question--at what time is uncertain--perhaps, he will wait to see what the committee's on foreign Relations recommend, with regard to our relations with Mexico before this session closes. It will probably be a long one, at least until May or perhaps June, as is supposed by many members# December 12th#

The ship which conveys this is off and I must close my scrawl, which is already too long, and, I much fear you

¹³⁶John Quincy Adams had served as President of the United States. As a senator, he was against the annexation of Texas because Texas had slavery (Hicks, The Federal Union, p. 338).

¹³⁷William C. Preston.

never can, or never will get through with it--nor am I sure it is worth the pains. Reed & C^o have asked me for a power to represent your share in the Steam Boat Columbia at N. O. To which I have replied, that, there was, I believed no subscription here, (it being omitted until your arrival at N. Orleans) or if there was you had subscribed in your own name at least such was the determination--Therefore he could obtain the power from you as I could not give it:--I have paid the 250 and given notes for the bal. @ 3: 6 & 9 Mos--
I suppose this is all right--Please inform me--I understand That if the earnings of the boat will meet the Notes as they come to maturity, we shall not be called upon. D^r B.¹³⁸ is busy with the Canadian Revolution¹³⁹ & full of loyalty of course--His office is now thronged to see his Bulletin, and he takes great interest in the movements in that direction--He thinks it will be put down: I doubt it--It appears by the news this morning, that upper Canada has caught the infection, and there has been an attack upon Toronto and other meditated upon Niagra--3000 strong their numbers are reported at, and but very few regulars, in the upper province & the militia, move slowly in favour of Royal

¹³⁸Dr. John S. Bartlett.

¹³⁹Canadian Revolution consisted of two small rebellions in 1837. Louis J. Popeneau led a rebellion in Lower Canada, and William L. Mackenzie led a similar uprising in Upper Canada (Hicks, The Federal Union, p. 417).

authority--I should not much wonder to see the whole of the country in the possession of the Rebels, during the winter except Quebec & perhaps Montreal, this the latter cannot be easily defended against numbers--This will exercise an influence on the Texas question, no doubt & may bring us into collision with Great Britain, when taken in connection with the pending and important question with regard to the Eastern Boundary--I send you a letter from Washington in the Comercial [sic] Advertiser¹⁴⁰ of last evening which will perhaps Elucidate the Three Points. Mexico. Texas & the U. States: & the N. Eastern Boundary. Compt^s to the family & believe me truly Yours &c J. T^r

P. S. I cannot find a single number of the Commercial Advertiser anywhere, they have all been taken up. I will fetch one somewhere & send it to you, hereafter--I regret I cannot do it now Treat

31-0922

11

New York December 23^d 1837.--

^r
p Warsaw

My dear Sir.

The Warsaw,¹⁴¹ is off today, and I hand you enclosed

¹⁴⁰Commercial Advertiser was a New York newspaper.

¹⁴¹Warsaw was a schooner captained by Burdock. The vessel ran from New York to New Orleans. It was probably owned by a Mr. McGaw.

my former letter p^r Herald,¹⁴² a few additional & hasty lines of yesterday with Bill Lading for cement Gen^l Houstons clothes; and the papers referred to before.--I now add, Forsyth's report to the president, accompanying the message, on Mexican affairs, which you may not have seen before, tho' It may have been forwarded from N. Orleans by Stone at my request--This is an important document & will shew you how the Government stood at the opening of Congress with the great republic--I also hand you herewith a letter for Lorenzo,¹⁴³ which is important, as it contains some documents & matters in relation to the Estate which he will desire to receive soon please forward them to him, safely & promptly--Cap^t Hotchkiss¹⁴⁴ is here with his sister, mother & Brother & his wife, and also his daughter--all go via N. Orleans, Red River &c to Nacogdoches¹⁴⁵--a whole team, when taken all together, and all very pretty. The abolition question is fairly up in the House and put down--It is to come up in the Senate on next Tuesday, and if there put at rest also & in like manner, there will then, be something done during

¹⁴²New York Herald was a newspaper which favored the annexation of Texas (Garrison, Texas Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 263).

¹⁴³Lorenzo de Zavala, Jr.

¹⁴⁴Captain Archibald Hotchkiss was agent of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company and attorney-in-fact of John Thomson Mason (Handbook of Texas, I, 841).

¹⁴⁵Nacogdoches was and still is a town in East Texas.

the balance of the session, and this will, I think, strengthen the question of annexation, if, as Preston has promised he brings the matter up, in some, fair & good shape.

Saturday morning--The preceding was written last evening, tho' dated today--We have this morning an arrival from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to 1^d December: I have not yet received my papers, or letters--It is said however that everything, was very unsettled in Mexico: and no mail had arrived at Vera Cruz from the Capital for a week, which is sufficient to show that there was something on the carpet of an unusual kind, at least something anticipated. M^r Preston it is now said will introduce his measures for the annexation of Texas, about the middle of Jan^y. It is only necessary to know whether his measures, will meet with the cooperation of the administration or not, to form an opinion of the result--without the South & the Vanburen [sic] party, unite, the measure will be defeated. I have no means of judging what M^r Preston is to propose, or whether, it will be, such as the administration party, will accede to & support--The abolitionists, will oppose it of course, & now more strongly than ever since they have been checked, on the question of abolition within district of Columbia, as above referr^d to.--We shall see by & bye--Meantime, make our respects to all the Ladies & your family: and wish them all together wish your good self a Merry Christmas and happy New Year--Friends well as usual & the Canada

Revolution rather on the decline at present--May flare up again soon if the Canadians can get men & means from this country

Very truly &c Your friend

James Treat #

P. S. M^r McGaw¹⁴⁶ has requested a letter of introduction to you for his Cap^t Burdock¹⁴⁷ of the Warsaw which I have given him--I don^t know Cap^t B.¹⁴⁸ but M^r Radcliff who has seen him, says he appears a very decent fellow.--So, I thought I would not refuse McGaw the letter, & that will perhaps insure the safe delivery of the parcel of news-papers, as well as my letter, which is a pretty large package, & containing letter for Zavala--No letters yet from Vera Cruz vessel not being up--I am very busy today, and will try to put on board before the Warsaw goes, a late file of promiscuos [sic] papers--If I can get them--not yours which will go by N. O. p^r Packet Monday morning--

Very truly (once more & for the last time by this conveyance)

Yours &c

Treat

¹⁴⁶Mr. McGaw probably owned the Warsaw (steamship).

¹⁴⁷Burdock, Captain of the Warsaw.

¹⁴⁸Captain Burdock.

31-0923

12

p^r WarsawNew York December 26th 1837.

My friend Morgan

D^r Sir

The Warsaw is detained, and goes today. I therefore add a few lines more--I have given a M^r Myers, who has chartered this vessel an introduction to you forwarded on the enclosed note from M^r McGaw, and I think from what McGaw says, and Radcliffs report of the appearance of these Gentlemen, they may be acquisitions to your neighborhood. I, therefore, have requested them, if you are not down, to go up & see you at your place & make known their views, and counsel with you--They take out a good deal of lumber, Brick & machinery &c &c tho' I have not learned what line they intend to pursue--You will know of course I omitted to say, in a former letter, how you are to prepare the Cement--M^r Austin,¹⁴⁹ has just informed me: viz That, if you wish it strong, for cisterns &c: mix it with clean coarse sand, equal parts--and for other uses, where you don^t require so much strength, mix in the sand in proportion, as may be intended for strength.--It must be used immediately after preparation, or it will set, and be unfit for use so says Austin who knows. You will receive by this vessel as follows--Cement 3 Bbls, one box clothes for Gen^l Sam Houston,

¹⁴⁹John P. Austin.

2 Bundles newspapers. (one of the latest dates & one of older dates, Say Star)¹⁵⁰--My former letter with Bill of Lading & letter for Zavala &c &c and This letter with its enclosures--as this is a good vessel I trust they will all come to hand, promptly & safely--If M^r Myers goes up, immediately on arrival, he may take your letters & papers & box clothing as I shall request.#

I have nothing from you since my last p^r this conveyance, your letter p^r Columbia, being the last--I am anxious to receive your next promised letter &c p^r Mobile, to know what you propose doing, in our C^o affairs--We have duty from Vera Cruz to 1st Dec^r--all still quiet there & the idea of a change of Govm^t not quite so general, as by previous advices--still Congress have appointed a Committee to report on the Expediency of a change & if they reccommend [sic] it, How is it to be effected &c: I think they will report against any change of the form of Govm^t. The new Corvette arrived at Vera Cruz from Baltimore about the 28th or 29th Nov^r.--So you see, they are going ahead with their navy, &c &c--The papers say the squadron will soon go to sea with the Corvette as the Admirals Ship &c. I am rather inclined to think, that they will go out and make another demonstration on your coasts; for the reason I before gave

¹⁵⁰Star Republic was a New York newspaper (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 378).

you. Viz that they know the fate of the bal of your squadron, lost in the Gale--so they will not be intimidated, unless it be by your Steam Ship Columbia # # & perhaps said steamer may have a chance at them, who knows? A Blockade now on the part of Mexico would furnish a fine argument against the annexation when Preston brings it up say 15th Jan^y more or less. It will be contended, no doubt, that the question should not be entertained for a moment, while Mexico is all powerful, on the Gulf & you not a single Gun Boat. Had you the semblance of a navy, they would not approach your coasts--So much for delay in setting about your naval operations#

I hope however something may be done as it is better late than never: so they say#

I heard yesterday an important rumor, if true--viz that Pizano Martinez¹⁵¹ the Mexican Minister is off to N. O. & I believe it--that is that he intends to go soon. What this move means, I know not--one of two things: He fears some act of hostility, or some hostile measure growing out of our legislation this [illegible] and the means to be off in time; or else he has withdrawn perhaps to return to Mexico and report some propositions from our Govm^t in the way of conciliation; as to inform his Govm^t if they

¹⁵¹F. Pizarro Martinez was Mexican Consul at New Orleans (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 423).

wish to avoid further difficulties, they must settle our claims & adjust matters with Texas &c--This is my best conjecture for the moment--I have no data but mere conjecture--If I hear any thing, hereafter you shall have it, & if authentic by Express via N. O. Sam¹⁵² is busy, his successor already fixed on and must walk in April, if not before--Bartlett,¹⁵³ busy with the Canadians & Loyalists, who are making a great noise on the frontier, and quite likely to compromit [sic] our neutral obligations with G. Britain, as, in our former Texan affairs &c &c see the papers--

Very truly & sincerely Yours &c

J Treat

P. S. I enclose you a letter for Hockley¹⁵⁴ or Bee.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵²Samuel Swartwout.

¹⁵³Dr. John S. Bartlett.

¹⁵⁴George Washington Hockley was made Chief of Staff of the Texan Army under Sam Houston in 1835. He accompanied Santa Anna and Juan N. Almonte to Washington, D. C. after their defeat in the Battle of San Jacinto. Hockley was appointed Texas Secretary of War on November 13, 1838 (Handbook of Texas, I, 820).

¹⁵⁵Barnard E. Bee was Secretary of the Treasury under David G. Burnet and also Secretary of State. He was one of three commissioners sent to accompany Santa Anna to Washington, D. C. He was Secretary of War under Sam Houston and Secretary of State under Mirabeau B. Lamar. He went to Mexico on an unsuccessful mission to secure recognition of Texas independence. From 1838 to 1841, Bee served as Texan Minister to the United States (Handbook of Texas, I, 505).

Enclosing one from S^t Anna--You know--I will tell you more
about in my next no more time now:

Yours the Warsaw if off

Treat

31-0916

13

Friend Morgan

New York Jan^y 6th 1839.X

Dear Sir.

As I have not much leisure at anytime, and less
just now, I will look over your two last favours of 7th
ult^o at hand 25th and that of 14th dec^r received 2nd ins^t.

I have perused these letters, as I do all yours, with
pleasure. I have recieved and answered all your favours
refer^d to in yours of 7th your object, (or one of them at
Houston)¹⁵⁶ and trust you will succeed in your new County
of Crockett. I have sen [sic] the report of the short
speech of the member who presented the claim, and I trust
you will succeed against the two other applications as the
position of things seem to require it.--It will be lucky
for the Town¹⁵⁷ if you succeed in dividing the county, and

¹⁵⁶Houston, Texas, was founded by John K. and Augustus Allen in 1836. It served as the capital of the Republic until 1839 (Handbook of Texas, I, 847-848).

¹⁵⁷Swartwout, Texas.

making Swartwout¹⁵⁸ the seat of Govm^t#

I have written Sam about it already. I do not think any Shares will sell here now, but the time may come when some can be disposed of here. You say in one of your letters the Lumber p^r Woolcot¹⁵⁹ is sold. Subsequently from the Island¹⁶⁰--You informed me it is not sold. I am in no hurry about the sale, but hope it will so be disposed of as to give me some profit, or save me any from any loss.-- I have already informed you that the N. O. deposition, & those from Texas, have been received, and they were so far satisfactory that they clearly established the Bulk of your a/c leaving however some \$200 in doubt and dependent on circumstances.--The Trial¹⁶¹ was on for last Monday, and had it been reached, we should have pressed a hearing.-- The defendant, would probably, ask a postponement on the ground that their commissioner had not been recieved.--It was not however call^d and will run into the February term of Court--unless they offer a Compromise.

¹⁵⁸Swartwout is located on the Trinity River. It was settled in 1835 and named for Samuel Swartwout, New York financier, who was President of the New Washington Association. In 1838, the town was laid out by James Morgan, Arthur Garner, and Thomas Bradley, promoters of the association (Handbook of Texas, II, 694).

¹⁵⁹Woolcot was a U. S. steamboat.

¹⁶⁰Galveston Island.

¹⁶¹James Morgan had a lawsuit against Monroe Edwards (Handbook of Texas, I, 547).

Note all you say about M. L. Smith and my letter covering Loan papers, and his tour, and losing his House frames and all that. Well--If people will be fools in attempting to make great men of themselves, why so be it. I thought Morgan¹⁶² a pretty clever fellow. He told me with apparent frankness, all his plans, and views, (so far as he had formed any) but it seems (as I infer from your remarks) that he has got on some new track. "Let him run" As regards the loan documents, they were sent by him, and reference made to him, more out of courtesy than anything else, as he was interested &c &c; we shall see how soom he becomes a Great man among the Texian Politicians, I thank you for your special attentions to Co¹. White as whatever may be the results of his objects, he must be under obligations to you for your kind attentions to him.#

To obtain reward for real & bonafide services is no easy thing, how much more so when services are for "Sloops of War" which never appear, as is said.#

I like to see services properly rewarded, no matter who renders them.--I have seen Houston's Indian Message,¹⁶³

¹⁶²Morgan L. Smith.

¹⁶³Sam Houston's Indian Message contained the following recommendations: establish trading posts along the frontier, permit traders to trade with the Indians at these posts, station a force of twenty-five men at each post, and make treaties with the Indian tribes. Houston felt that by treating the Indians kindly, confidence would be restored, and the interests of trade would help quiet them. He

a very strong paper, and apparently, all true. I have also read Sidney,¹⁶⁴ or some of his numbers which are very severe, tho' in some respects does the author no credit, whoever he may be.--Houston, will neither fight, nor backout#

But he will be sustained, perhaps by public opinion &c &c. Your statements of the settlement of the Indian difficulties are confirmed by the papers up to 11th ult^o which is my latest.--I hope the natives can have justice done them, & their friendship be secured permanently. These Indian Stories, true or false, deter many a family from going to the country, I have no doubt.

I am surprized, somewhat, at the Election of Re [sic]¹⁶⁵ as chief justice.--It may be that he will make a good Head to your Judiciary: however, If I am correctly informed, he is too indolent to do justice to so high and important an office as that to which he has been elected.--How does he get over Houston's Indian message? Rather a hard matter I should imagine.--Poor Wharton¹⁶⁶ is finally Dead so say the reports p^r Columbia which, tho' erroneous before, I

believed that, with a small amount of money, he could procure and maintain peace with all the tribes on the Texas borders (Yoakum, History of Texas, II, 337).

¹⁶⁴Sidney: probably a reference to someone writing anonymously, criticizing the Texas government.

¹⁶⁵Thomas J. Rusk.

¹⁶⁶John Austin Wharton.

fear are now but too true.--I have as I before informed you wrote Mrs. Willson¹⁶⁷ at Boston but can get no reply as yet either from her or Gen. Sumner¹⁶⁸ to whom covered her letter.--If I hear not in a day or two, I must write again. Freeborn & H.¹⁶⁹ left their bill about a week since \$100 abouts and I told them I would pay it this week. I wrote Butler¹⁷⁰ the other day at Nachitoches [sic]¹⁷¹ whence he wrote me, but he did not inform me he belonged to the Concentrated wisdom of Texas--which I much wonder at.--When you see him, present to him my respects &c, & If he can serve you in anything, you may without hesitation, ask him in my behalf, as well as your own.--I think he would feel inclined to serve me rather than otherwise.

You must hear frequently from Kos now, as he often

¹⁶⁷Mrs. Willson (Wilson) lived in Boston and owned land in Texas.

¹⁶⁸General Sumner lived in Boston. He was probably the father of Mrs. Willson (Wilson) of Boston.

¹⁶⁹Freeborn and Hitchcock were New York merchants.

¹⁷⁰Anthony Butler owned scrip in the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company. As U. S. Minister, he was sent to Mexico by President Andrew Jackson to attempt to purchase Texas for the United States. He was also approached by James Prentiss to try to buy Texas for the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company for \$10,000,000 (Handbook of Texas, I, 663).

¹⁷¹Natchitoches, located in Louisiana, was established as a trading post on the Red River in 1713-1714. It was the eastern outlet for raw products of early Texas and later a source of manufactured goods. It was considered the gateway to Texas for explorers and colonizers (Handbook of Texas, II, 259).

speaks of writing to you or some of the family.

I shall be glad to see your plan of Swartwout & will do the needful in the way of lithograph &c &c--That is, when the county seat is disposed of & fixed. You shall have the Adams Pamphlet¹⁷² very soon.

I do not remember that you have written me, either about a corn or coffee mill unless indeed it was a very long time since & I have forgotten it.--I will look over your mem^o & if I find it note it at foot.--It is better however that you repeat your wishes which shall have attention.

So you have been sued as owner of the Flash. I don^t know how this could be for you never was [sic] either nominal or bonafied.--You was [sic] the agent of the owner or one of the C^o owners.--However, I have no idea, you will suffer from this suit.--I should think they could hardly promise themselves a Verdict.--You however, know much best & you will, of course, I presume, defend the case &c &c. You "trust" Stone will pay without suit &c.--Never, you don^t know him as well as I do.--I will perhaps however let him know you have been sued &c &c & this will put him thinking seriously. You say you have been written to by M^r. Merchants here about debenture's.--Had you given me the names, I could

¹⁷²Adams Pamphlet: This is probably in reference to John Quincy Adams' famous Texas speech, in which he vigorously opposed the recognition or admission of Texas (Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 61).

call & furnish satisfactory evidence to the Collector that the Lending Certificates have been duly returned &c. This I have done in some other cases, & should again if called upon by others. You have only to give me the names, or if you prefer writing them, just refer them to me. I will put them right. In the Custom House,¹⁷³ the Columbias numerous passengers--2500\$ Gained by the Correo¹⁷⁴ & I will see if I can do anything to induce others to go down with another &c.

31-0924

14

r
p mail#

New York Jan^y 24th 1839 morning

My friend Morgan

Dear Sir

This is the 18th day of my confinement to my room, and will of course sufficiently account for my silence during that period altho', I believe, I sent you a letter or two, made up after my first attack.--I am now mending slowly and sufficiently strong to write a little and therefore commence this letter today in hopes of getting it off tomorrow perhaps, or at farthest, next day.--You will not expect much from me under existing circumstances, but I

¹⁷³Customs House at New York City.

¹⁷⁴Correo was a steamboat. For a brief time in 1839, the Correo operated out of Galveston Harbor up the Trinity River to Cincinnati in Texas (Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 76).

thought I would at least report myself to prevent any conjectures based on my silence. I have two letters from you before me of 19th Dec^r rec^d 7th instant, & 30th ult^o, at hand 15th, for which I am much obliged to you.--I have not yet rec^d the letter you sent by Judge Lipscomb,¹⁷⁵ altho', its high time it should have come forward.--I notice you had rec^d mine of 14th, 18th, & 20th Nov^r but there are many others on their way which would (I should imagine) have reached you.--I hope they will get along after awhile. I observe the efforts you was [sic] making to relieve me & the C^o here and thank you. Your letters p^r Columbia are still on the way, no doubt--owing to the irregularity of the mails, which is much increased now by the severity of the weather.--When these advices reach me (which I am waiting for with much anxiety) I shall learn what you have been able to do.--I should not wonder that you was [sic] now in N. Orleans.--I hope tomorrows mail will enlighten me on this & other matters of interest. I doubt if Mr. Biddle would take one stock at par.--The most I think he will do will be to loan money on it, and this only to some friend who he might feel willing to oblige.--If the stock comes

¹⁷⁵Judge Abner Smith Lipscomb was Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court from 1823 to 1835. In 1839, he came to Texas and established a law practice. He served as Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas from January 31, to December 13, 1840 (Handbook of Texas, II, 61-62).

up here, I will try him.--Could we get par for this stock, I should be releived & you could go ahead again with your plans Easily & smoothly. I note what you say of Houston & Lamar &c. I can hardly think the latter could have turned the former out of doors.--I suppose you must have a visit from the Ex^c as a matter of course--send me his valedictory when out.--There must be some bickerings and heartburnings between your folks.--However things will soon settle down. You seem to be somewhat disgusted with some matters & things tho' you do not say exactly what they are--I shall perhaps learn at a future day. I would not suffer these things to annoy me, nor turn me from the even tenor of my way. So say I, at least for one. I take it for granted that Wharton will do all that is right & proper in regard to the loan papers &c.--There are many reasons why he should make an effort in our behalf. Should it be required, & none why he should feel indifferent about the matter.--I note the suspension of all you orders & newspapers &c &c which I will attend to as soon as I get out, & this reminds me of my remissness in delaying the execution of small trifles you ordered so long since.--I am quite ashamed of the neglect, but will not now attempt to justify or palliate, but trust to your kind indulgence & that you will not under any circumstances attribute it to disinclination on my part nor to any little expense that might attend their fulfillment.--They have been more or less forgotten in the multiplicity

of my other numerous and annoying engagements.--This is the whole story. You shall have the a/c so long promised as soon as practicable. I come now to your last of 30th
ult^o.#

I am not at all surprised at the appointment of Hamilton¹⁷⁶ as commissioner with Burnley¹⁷⁷ for I had anticipated it as I think you will perceive by some of my letters. Williams,¹⁷⁸ I suppose retains his naval agency? Why should you avoid Lamar? I do not understand this? What has happened? Come you must let into some of these secrets.-- The expulsion of Wilson¹⁷⁹ does credit to your Senate, and from all I can gather from the papers up to 29 Dec^r things appear to go on pretty well.--I should think Hunt not the best man in the world to secure officers for your navy. However, I may be wrong.--I thank you for your suggestions

¹⁷⁶James Hamilton.

¹⁷⁷Albert Triplett Burnley was commissioned by Sam Houston in April, 1837, to negotiate a loan not to exceed \$5,000,000 on the bonds of the Republic of Texas. Burnley was recommissioned by President Lamar in February, 1839. He was never successful in securing the loan in the United States and was finally recalled in January, 1840 (Handbook of Texas, I, 125).

¹⁷⁸Samuel May Williams.

¹⁷⁹Senator Robert "Honest Bob" Wilson of Texas was expelled from the Texas Senate for divulging actions taken in secret session. He was expelled in 1838 (Herbert Pickens Gambrell, Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar [Dallas: Southwest Press, 1934], p. 189). (Hereinafter cited as Gambrell, Lamar.)

to Lamar about a certain friend¹⁸⁰ of yours &c. Let me know the result and also what the other project is that you think will not do? It is all now a very plain & simple matter with the Gov^t of Mexico.--There is only one course which I could point out and perhaps carry out. They may easily make a false move in this matter.--I wish I was [sic] with you. I could then give you my ideas about these matters so take well the affairs of Judge W.¹⁸¹ as stated by you is one of the strangest & most amusing facts I ever heard of in all my life. Had I got it from any other quarter, I would not have believed it. All I have to say is, "Let justice be done, tho' the Heavens fall." The Sabonner is worthy of his hire and if anything has been accomplished, or can be accomplished, give the credit to whom it may be due, pay for it, & pay fully, liberally and Generously-- But be sure you have got, or are to get Something for it, Some equivalent, Some Service; all the rest is Humbug, nay none than Humbug I have done. I have authorized Reed to sell the shares in Columbia at cost if no better could be done. If you go up to N. O. you can attend to it, perhaps If not already done before hand. Poor J. A. W.¹⁸² is gone

¹⁸⁰James Treat.

¹⁸¹Judge John Woodward served as Consul-General of the Republic of Texas in the port of New York under President Sam Houston (Handbook of Texas, II, 403).

¹⁸²John A. Wharton.

at last what honours were paid him--justly due no doubt.
Thus endeth the consid'rderation [sic] of your two letters
which nearly closes my scrawl#

Mrs. Wilson to whom I wrote in Boston about the lands
&c it appears had rec^d letters from D^r Patrick & some other
friend in Texas in relation to their property there &c &
my letter coming on the back of it, I suppose induced them
to think that their property was worth going after so
Mrs. W.¹⁸³ & her Father & son (perhaps one or both, for I
did not see them) passed through here some two weeks since,
embarked in Norton's vessel¹⁸⁴ I think, or some others, and
have gone down so if you wish to do anything in the matter
there you have them.--I would however approach them thro'
Patrick or someone else & not direct, If I wanted to do
anything.--There [sic] property may be worth buying if we
sell our Bonds & have means.--I hear nothing further about
Ikin's¹⁸⁵ voyages, or of his actually having left England
&c, suppose however, from what Sam has said he must be with
[sic].--It is now settled that the old C. of whom I have
often spoken cannot do what he would like to do if in better

¹⁸³Mrs. Willson (Wilson).

¹⁸⁴The Elizabeth ran from New York to Galveston. In
1843-1844, she ran westward from Shreveport, Louisiana, to
Port Caddo, Texas, on Cypress Bayou (Hogan, The Texas
Republic, p. 7).

¹⁸⁵Arthur Ikin was the Texan Consul in London (Garri-
son, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, 417).

health.--He returns to his old station in March.--Pardon
this long scrawl from

Yours Ever & truly

J. Treat.

25th Jan^y morn^g. I enclose you a letter from Gen^l Henderson
to Sam. S. & sent by the latter to me to be forwarded to
you. I have already informed you of Henderson's commercial
arrangements &c I shall send this by Strmmail to N. O. as
the Express is pretty much blown up and now no go.--I will
write you again tomorrow and enclose a letter from S. S.
to you. Meantime

Yours truly

J. T^r

Kos well, was to see me Saturday, has written you
often & of course desires his love to you all.--I hope I
shall get out in the course of a week; I find it excessively
irksome--I wish I could go South the ba^l of the winter so
far as my health is concerned.--

31-0925

15

p^r mail#

New York Jan^y 25th 1839.

Friend Morgan

D^r Sir

I enclose you a letter from friend Sam which was
sent to me open with request to forward same to you. I
have just rec^d it together with one from Gen^l Henderson to
Sam, which I have this day forwarded to you by mail in a

Separate letter written you yesterday. This will meet the other & probably both come to hand together.--Sam felt the blow very keenly, as it appears from his long letters to me.--I think however he stands it as well as could be expected, and better almost than any other person in this world.--You will find I think that the time he asks for or desires of 2 or 3 years will be granted by Govm^t to him, not however, until after the present session is over.-- Negotiations are now going on to that effect here & at Washington (between us) altho Sam knew nothing about it when he wrote you. I think if he can obtain that Indulgence, he will pay the Govm^t all even if he owes them the 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ million which is reported & which I do not believe any more than S.--However, we shall see. I wrote Him last night fully on all points and gave him some good advice (tho' I say it) told him what had been done & was doing for him here & copied him your story of Judge Woodward^s proceedings with the committee that he might laugh which he cannot help doing, & heartily.--He must keep cool & I hope matters & things will come round right.#

As regards Sam^s request that you should employ D^r Patrick to examine & Report upon his 11 League Purchase of Frost Thorn,¹⁸⁶ I am desired to say by M^r Henry Ogden

¹⁸⁶Frost Thorne came to Texas in 1825 and, along with Haden Edwards, obtained empresario contracts from the Mexican government. His chief interest was the acquisition of

(Sam^s attorney & confidential friend) that he requests you not to move in this matter for the present, and until you hear further from him or me on this point.--Please therefore say nothing to D^r Patrick on the subject until you hear further from me in regard to this matter. M^r Ogden has taken & is now taking some steps in relation to Sam^s affairs (which he was not aware of) that may render it unnecessary for you to employ D^r P. in this business.--In my next probably I can advise you of the result, meanwhile rest the matter with yourself only & say nothing to D^r P.--Refer you to mine of yesterday, closed this morning in which I have said everything that occur^d to me to say.--I have not seen Williams¹⁸⁷ for 3 or 4 weeks & know not what he is about. His Boat is nearly ready and is advertised to sail 2^d feb^y about which time this will undoubtedly get away. I have never seen her and therefore cannot say what she is or appears to be &c. Williams is to be here today & tomorrow, when I suppose he will call & see me.--I see he has a Note of thanks as agent. Altho' we had an Expressmail last evening with dates from N. O. to 14th ins^t, yet nothing from you.--This I cannot account for unless by supposing that the letters are in Strmmail or that you did not write.--The

land. Thorne became the first millionaire in Texas (Handbook of Texas, II, 776).

¹⁸⁷Samuel May Williams.

latter I will not believe.--I must await the issue of another
day.#

Monday morn^g 28th Nov^r I have kept my letter until
now in hopes that I should get yours by the last Boat--
which however has not come to hand.--The bad state of the
Roads, irregularity of the mails, Heavy & severe storms &c
must be the cause. So, I will let this go by mail today
for what it may be worth.--Williams not yet here. His Boat
will go in about a week I suppose. Stop along shore, call
at N. O. & thence to G. Bay--when Govm^t will probably decide
her fate, whether she is to run as a passage boat on a/c
of the proprietors; or be Retained in Public Service.--I
am sorry I could not see her before she left But I have not
yet been out, tho' convalescing fast.--The weather is too
severe. We have had a tremendous blow & storm which has
intercepted the mails far & near.--Cap^t Wright in the N.
York¹⁸⁸ was at S^t Augustine [sic]¹⁸⁹ 10th ins^t.--Now no doubt
at N. O. or on his way to Galveston--So you will have
plenty of boats on that Route for public convenience, if

¹⁸⁸New York was a steamboat which began making her
run from New Orleans to Galveston early in 1839. It was a
luxury liner in which the upper deck was entirely of mahogany;
the curtains were of blue satin damask. There were richly
painted lamps, and the knives had ivory handles and the
forks and spoons were of silver with New York engraved on
them. Captain Wright was captain of the ship (Hogan, The
Texas Republic, p. 8).

¹⁸⁹St. Augustine, Florida.

not for profit. I am afraid Ufford¹⁹⁰ & the Pilot Boat have gone to Davy Jone's Locker.¹⁹¹ I have heard nothing of or from them since she sailed.--Kos is well goes to the office daily, tho' I have not seen him since my last letter a few days since to which I refer.--Fortune¹⁹² will leave soon & by him I will write you.--Mead¹⁹³ & Bartlett have been to see me, and request to be remembered when I write. Hope this will find you & the family all well, to whom my best remembrances accompanied by those of Mr^s T.¹⁹⁴ M. Sicard & Radcliff

Yours &c Truly & ever

J. Treat#

31-0926

r
p #

16

New York Jan^y 28th 1839.

My friend Morgan

evening

Dear Sir.

I avail of Nortons vessel to sail in the morning to drop you a few lines, but must start with the declaration

¹⁹⁰A. P. Ufford.

¹⁹¹Davy Jones Locker is a term used to mean the bottom of the ocean.

¹⁹²James Fortune.

¹⁹³Walter Mead was cashier of the North American Trust & Banking Company of New York (Niles Weekly Register, December 8, 1838, Vol. 56, 349). He also owned twenty-five shares in the New Washington Association (Articles of Association).

¹⁹⁴Mrs. James Treat.

that I have nothing to make a letter interesting to you now.
 I wrote you a few days since via N. O. enclosing you a
 letter from Henderson to Swartwout, which the latter requested
 me to do.--I again mailed another to you to day, also to
 N. O. covering a letter from Sam to yourself. These went
via N. O. in preference, because I thought you might per-
 chance be up there as you have intimated.--In these two
 letters I have said all I had to say & replied to your
 letters fully up to the last of 30th Dec^r. which has been
 in hand This fortnight.--Your subsequent ones are adrift no
doubt in some of the numerous back mails which are missing.--
 Altho' I this morn^g rec^d a letter from Co^l Butler dated
 4th Jan^y and posted at N. O. on the 14th so that It would
 appear that I might have rec^d yours had it not preceded it
 and got stuck on the Road.--Co^l B.¹⁹⁵ does not give me a
 very flattering picture of the popularity of the new Presi-
 dent & Cabinet after their first 25 days in office.--There
 seems an opposition getting up which may annoy him somewhat.
 This, so far as the country is concerned, may be unfortunate
 if it should be so serious as to paralyze [sic] the efforts
 of the new administration. But we shall see how they get
 along by & bye. I send you some two week^s newspapers which
 I shall continue until I stop them, or some of them.--D^r
 Bartlett has just left me.--Wishes to be remembered specially

¹⁹⁵Colonel Anthony Butler.

to you your family.#

I rec^d a letter from Blackwell & Allen¹⁹⁶ 1st Dec^r on yesterday.--By it, it seems they had written before which I have not received.--The lumber then remained unsold; he tells me what it is worth there, and the prices at Houston, But says that it is impossible to send it up there. I answer his letter by this vessel and request him to do the best he can for me, and when sold hand you the proceeds or place them in Louisiana funds with Cucullu Lapeyre & C^o¹⁹⁷ to my credit on the best terms possible.--But I request him to confer with you on this point and have done so because I don^t know the men at all and thought you might place the funds in N. O. as well as perhaps better then they could.--Will you see that the best is done for my interests in this matter?--Do if [sic] please & I will be under additional obligations to you.--I write Lorenzo by this vessel & send his papers also.--Yours go to care Blackwell, Allen who I have requested to forward them. It is probable you will soon have Mr^s Foch [the former Mrs. Zavala] with you ere long, as she & her husband have about made up their minds to go. They will probably leave soon. Horrid cold, stormy & hurting weather.--I wish I could be as [sic] N Washington

¹⁹⁶Blackwell and Allen: probably merchants in New Orleans.

¹⁹⁷Cucullu Lapeyre & Company were collectors in New Orleans.

for a month or two. Oh how much good it would do me to get rid of this villanous [sic] climate &c &c. So much for my scrawl my dear Co^l & you must take it as it is--not worth much.

I hope I shall soon receive yours of 6th & also about 14th ins^t by the last two boats soon, for I am impatient to hear further from you.--Present all regards to your family & believe me,

ever Yours &c

J. Treat

29th Jan^y morn^g This vessel is still delayed & I therefore add.

I have said nothing with respect to Mexico as you get the news from N. O. so promptly. There has been an active state of things there as you will have seen. The Mexicans have been well whipp^d by the french [sic] and thanks to their own fools in not adjusting the difficulties. The federalist party are [sic] strong in Tampico, and in my opinion will succeed in overthrowing the Govm^t. The central power I mean.--Of this, I have but little doubt & then, you will find, some means will be found, to settle the french claims satisfactorily.--When the federal or liberal party get into power and fairly going on and have a newly elected Congress, then will be the time to ascertain how the [sic] feel as regards the new Republic & whether they are willing to bury the hatchet withal quarter.--I

think they will be ready to enter into negotiations with your Govm^t on a fair & reasonable basis--If the matter is managed properly.--Let some one go there, who knowing the language & the country & the people of influence, in & out of Govm^t, and sound the camp, feel his way, & see what can be done, & the best method of proceeding in the matter.--No harm can come from this course, and the way may be prepared for much good.--I am still without your long expected letter or letters which I am anxious to receive.--I am still in my Room convalescing and may get out in a few days, or when the weather becomes mild.--I see Wharton has laid our loan papers before the Senate.--I have fill^d my big sheet with nothing, as such you must take it. I am not well today not having slept a wink last night.

Yours &c Ever & Truly--

J Treat

31-0927

17

via N. Orleans.

New York feb^y 14th 1839.--

My dear Morgan.

Having been deprived of this pleasure for some time, owing to a pullback, from which, I am now convalescing, I thought, I would, give you a few hasty lines, by to day's post via N. O., promising you, another letter p^r Ontario, to sail Sunday 17th ins^t, in which, vessel Mr^s Foch Husband & family will embark for Galveston. Meanwhile, I will now

only acknowledge reception of your last two favours of Jan^y
 7th & 13th both at hand together. 1st feb^y. I have read &
 re-read the letters with interest & thank you for them, and
especially, for your willingness to render me such prompt
 aid as may be in your power, in behalf of the company.--
Here, I leave your last letters (as I will refer to them,
 more at length, by Mr^s F.)¹⁹⁸ and meantime, have been
 expecting your next letter for some time, but cannot learn
 that any Boat has come up from the Bay since the Cuba¹⁹⁹
 of 14th Jan^y, & which I cannot, of course account for.--
 Our dates from N. O. are to 4th ins^t--And now my dear Sir,
 I cannot proceed further, without first giving you bad
 news--very bad, indeed for me.--Our good friend Sicard is
no more--Gone to that, "Bourne whence, no traveller returns".
 He was complaining a little of cold, & cough, for some days
 preceding the 6th ins^t, altho', up to that day, inclusive,
 was daily at the office, and attending to his business--On
 Wednesday the 6th He left the office as usual. 3PM. went
 home & dined, pretty well, but was, taken immediately after
 dinner, with severe pains. Physician call^d, prompt &

¹⁹⁸Mrs. Foch.

¹⁹⁹Cuba was a steam packet that traveled from New York to Galveston Bay. It was valued at \$90,000.00 and its captain was Captain Carson (Niles National Register, December 1, 1838, Vol. 55, 215). In 1838, the Cuba made a voyage from Galveston to New Orleans in forty-five hours (Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 9).

powerful remedies applied, & with apparent good effect, as was thought, was better next day:--On Thursday & Friday, & even Saturday: continued to give Radcliff, his directions for the business of each day, altho', he was, suffering much pain, both from his disease, & the internal & external remedies applied. But no apprehensions were then entertained but that he was in a fair way considering the violence of his attack.--Saturday Evening he was worse, consultation call^d & next morn^g Sunday 12^o clk was thought to be in danger--He departed this life Monday morn^g 5. A.M. after about, 90 Hours from the violent attack. He was buried last Evening & yet I can hardly realize it. This, as you may, conceive, has kept me, as well as Radcliff, in a most painfully agitated state. Ever since his first illness this day week, and nothing else could be done, meantime. I hardly know how, in my weak state, I have stood it, yet I am getting along as well, tho' slowly, as I can expect. Altho' Sicard was enabled, Sunday night to sign, a brief will, making some provisions for his Sisters and appointing executors to his will, yet, he could do no more, and his affairs must be wound up, by Executors, who will have to close his business in Mexico, and, will necessarily [sic] be attended with considerable delay.--As I had large and almost daily money transactions with him, It will be of serious inconvenience to me, by the delay, with settlement of the estate, as he could not in a will make any preferential

creditors.--I doubt not however, the estate, will be ample to meet all its engagements, when his means are realized, from Mexico, where the bulk of his property is.--So much for this sad event, which Zavala may apprize you of before this comes to hand, as I communicated it to him (having to write him) day before yesterday & specially requested him to inform you, immediately.#

He Sicard told me the contents of your late letter to him, in Relation to his N. W. stock--which is held as collateral and may be for sale, soon, Tho' I cannot now say with certainty.--If you: have any offer to make either for yourself, or any one else, you had better make it to me, that is authorize me, to act in the matter, as I know where it is, and in fact all about it. I have not received the \$6000 Bonds from Lapeyre, yet, but presume they are on the way here, tho' not advised to that effect. I have made a proposition, indirectly to Biddle for a Loan but have no answer yet.--If he does it, (& I doubt it) it will be, more to oblige, the applicant. I have put forward, than any thing else, as I don^t know him from Adam--we shall see. As regards Kos, he is, I learn well, and drops into the office often tho' I find it difficult to get him here when I have sent for him repeatedly & he has only been once, during my 5 weeks & upwards confinement.--Yes I saw him once & again he once call^d when I was too ill to see any one, and begg^d him to call next day--D^r B. complains in the same way, that

he cannot get him to call at the House nor office perhaps has like myself repeatedly invited. This is, in part, bashfulness, still, I blame him some. Of course, situated as I have been, I could not, during my illness, pay such attention to him & his studies, as I should have done. I fear however, he does not devote himself, as closely as he ought to his studies.--I say this much to you, now, will write you more fully by Ontario & meantime, I will see Kos.--I refer you to my last several letters, since which I have nothing from Sam. S. tho' wrote him Saturday.--The Western,²⁰⁰ expected now daily will bring me something. Meanwhile I am happy to say, I think, his affairs look well, Govm^t will not molest him, &c will negotiate his Cumberland property²⁰¹ to great advantage & pecuniarily, be, as he says well off after paying all, all [sic].--The Charleston will sail Sunday I think.--Hamilton²⁰² will get on board at Charleston. Tod,

²⁰⁰The Great Western, along with the Sirius, were the first two transatlantic steamships. They were British owned (Edward M. Shepard, Martin Van Buren [Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1899], p. 359).

²⁰¹Cumberland property was a coal and iron mine in Cumberland, Maryland, owned by Samuel Swartwout (Letter, Samuel Swartwout to James Morgan, May 14, 1839, The Morgan Papers).

²⁰²James Hamilton.

navy officer, goes in her & Pennoyer,²⁰³ Williams²⁰⁴ Remains
for the present. Burnley²⁰⁵ will probably join Gen¹ Hamilton
 at N. O.: I do not know who you mean, when you refer to,
 Williams successor as Navy ag^t--Compt^s to all.--

Truly:

J. Treat

P. S. I had directed the share in Columbia to be sold.--
 Reed²⁰⁶ sold it at par but before he could hear from me &
 wait for transfer, the buyer backed out.--Reed got miffed,
 at you, or me, & I have now directed Lapeyre²⁰⁷ to sell it
 best he can.--Have not yet heard result.--

Holford²⁰⁸ has return^d here, & will proceed to
 England soon--did not like the aspect of things in Texas,
 so went no further than N. O.--We shall see what Hamilton
 does with Boat, Million loan--Bank &c &c I suppose anything

²⁰³Captain James Pennoyer pirated engineers off the
 steamer Rochester to man the Zavala, one of the ships of
 the Texas Navy (Tom Henderson Wells, Commodore Moore and
the Texas Navy [Austin: University of Texas Press, 1960],
 p. 9).

²⁰⁴Samuel May Williams.

²⁰⁵Albert Triplett Burnley.

²⁰⁶James Reed of Reed and Company.

²⁰⁷J. M. Lapeyre of Cucullu Lapeyre & Company,
 Collectors at New Orleans.

²⁰⁸James Holford of Holford & Company, London,
 England. He purchased 150 Texian Bonds. General James
 Hamilton was his agent (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Corres-
pondence, II, (2), 1159-1160).

he says will be done.--I have no paper later than 12th
 Jan^y from Texas.--Present my regards with Mr^s T^s U Mary^s 209
 to Mr^s & Miss M.²¹⁰ & believe me

ever yours

very cordially--

Treat--

31-0928

Friend Morgan

18

New York february 15th 1839,--
 morning#

My dear Sir.

I wrote you yesterday a full sheet p^r Exmail as I
 thought my later silence & its contents would justify it.
 I now commence a letter to go p^r Ontario on the 17th or by
 the Charleston Steamer, as the case may be, at the time.--
 I shall, as I promised in my last, take a cursory glance
 at your last two unanswered letters of 7th & 13th January
 and first, in view, of that of 7th Jan^y which is long &
 interesting. You had just returned from Houston, where
 you had been occupied in the matter of the loan, for which
 service not only myself but all the parties concerned, must
 feel under obligations. I have noticed that the committee
 of the Senate had reported a bill, in favour, but, what the

²⁰⁹Mary E. Treat was the daughter of James and
 Mary Bennett Treat (Treat, The Treat Family, p. 505).

²¹⁰Mrs. James Morgan and daughter.

tenor of that bill, is, or what precisely, Co¹ Wharton,²¹¹ or your petition asked for, I am ignorant.--I have no doubt it is allright, & I shall know in due time. I think yours of 14th & 29th Dec^r have been rec^d, perhaps, also, that of 17/19th (unless it was the Lipscomb²¹² letter) but my back letters not being here, I cannot now cite all the late dates.--I think all yours, except, that by Lipscomb, are safely in Hand.--I take this occasion to say that I am not aware of having complained of your silence, tho' I have, undoubtedly expressed, often, great anxiety to receive your letters.--I know your occupations. I notice you had received a host of my scrawls, almost too many I fear for your comfort, as they were not very interesting. I am suprizd [sic] Pinckney²¹³ did not call & see you after all he said here, but I presume he thought it of no use to do so.--I note your disposition & efforts to serve me in the way^s of friends and am more than satisfied.--At the same time I know your own wants, from what you say, and also take them into the a/c: If the sale you contemplate is a desirable one, I hope you will accomplish it.--The Bonds, Lapeyre has acknowledged, and I presume they are on the way up.--I have

²¹¹William H. Wharton.

²¹²Judge Abner Smith Lipscomb.

²¹³James Pinckney Henderson.

in my last told you I had applied to Biddle,²¹⁴ indirectly, but have no answer yet. I am happy you continue to feel so satisfied with the company property & prospects, and have informed Swartwout of the same. I thank you for the details about the new town of Swartwout. You have done, and are doing, well--all I can say is go on, I am satisfied your foundation is, now, very well, laid#

As for our other lands, they must be increasing in value, rapidly.--The influx of strangers, is indeed, truly astonishing, & yet, I am not suprized at it & moreover, I believe, it will long continue. I see the Removal of the seat of Govm^t is fixed where the spot is to be. I cannot conjecture, for, I am not familiar with the relative advantages of localties, within the specified limits, nor the secret influence that may bear on the final question. You, however, with all this information, may be able to conjecture. If Willson [sic]²¹⁵ behaves well I suppose the past will be forgotten. I am happy to hear that Co^l White will succeed partially for I have an impression that he has some just claims on the country. As for the Judge,²¹⁶ oh, tell it not in Gath, but I have already said enough in a former letter on this, singular business.--The period has now

²¹⁴Nicholas Biddle.

²¹⁵Texas Senator Robert Wilson.

²¹⁶Judge John Woodward.

arrived when Indian alarms & Rumours cease to frighten, and I now begin to have full faith in the ability & disposition of your Govm^t to protect its, even on the remotest frontier, settlements--North, South & West. I am pleased to learn that Congress, and the Executive are going on harmoniously. In this way the country will be the gainer and the people be benefitted by sound Legislation. I again repeat what I said in my last that I cannot Guess even to whom you allude when you speak of the New Navy Agent. I have heard nothing on this point, except you say in yours of 7th Jan^y which I reply to. I again express the hope that the Lumber Shipment may be sold So as to return the cost.-- I do not see why it should be kept. I have written B. & Allen²¹⁷ & will again p^r Ontario. Still I trust you will look to it, and if down, see about it. As regards S^t Anna, French Blockade, Mexico & its revolutionary movements, you have the news early as every thing comes to us through N. Orleans now.--All Nuts for Texas. The Boston Lady²¹⁸ & family you will see in Texas.--They had determined to go down before they received my letters. Look sharp for the Mississippi man with 240 Negroes.#

I shall write about Kos fully and in a separate letter#

²¹⁷Blackwell and Allen.

²¹⁸Mrs. Willson (Wilson).

It is not Mexico, or the Mexican Govm^t, who, have, or will make overtures of conciliation &c: But the Federal revolutionary party, who wish, thereby, to strengthen themselves, and awe the Govm^t into submission to their views & wishes. The french agent²¹⁹ must be with you ere this, and I am sure I have written you fully about him, more than once, or twice.--I hope he will be enabled to Report favourably to his Govm^t as Henderson thinks in that case he will get a full & prompt recognition of Independence. I note your remarks of Hammekin, and that you had changed your mind about him or his projects.--I also thought H.²²⁰ rather a candid & clever fellow so far as I could judge from my slight intercourse with him. I also note all you say about the mission²²¹ &c. I know Laqueremed [?] well & he is esteem^d a very clever & talented man.--Having met with reverses in business, he has now established himself at N. O. & I doubt, if he would go on such a mission.--Yet, he might.--He is much reduced. You do not inform me what the other plan of proce- [incomplete] which is contemplated. I see however, that the Judge is all anti alien. Well, time will shew all things.

²¹⁹Alphonse de Saligny was appointed chargé d'affaires to Texas (Schmitz, Texan Statecraft, p. 79).

²²⁰G. L. Hammekin.

²²¹Mission to Mexico to work for recognition of Texas independence.

It would be the true policy to purchase a peace for reasonable consideration & fair value received therefor. This may be done in such a way as to save the pride of both parties, & be well received by the people of Each. The N. York Loan C^o is all a Humbug & I have so said in the papers here.--I hope no one was grilled in Texas by these high sounding names in N. York.

Well my dear Co^l here I am with a full four pages, in the consideration of the five, contain^d in yours of 7th Jan^y--well, it is inflicting to much I acknowledge.--But so it is--you must take it as it is, if at all--nor can I re-peruse it.--The fact is feel so much interest in these things That it is not easy to restrain my feelings or pen. Reciprocate all the good wishes of Mr^s M & family to me & mine & believe me

Ever & truly--

J. Treat #

31-0929

19

Friend Morgan

N. York feb^y 15th 1839#

Evening#

Dear Sir.

Having closed one sheet this morning in reply to the contents of yours of 7th Jan^y, I now proceed to consider, as briefly as possible, yours of 14th Jan^y & last received from you.--So then, you, like some others, will occasionally

transgress the Sabath by writing Acts of necessity, as well as mercy, are exceptions. You say you will write one sheet at least by every Boat when you are at home. This my good Sir is as much as I could or will ask. By each boat then one Letter, either short or long, will always be quite welcome I assure. Not because I want weekly testimony of your being on the Spot, as you wittily mean to insinuate. This is the country for defalcations, and leg Bail.--Here nothing would now suprise [sic] us, in this line.--By the bye, you must have drawn your Ideas, on this point, from our much lamented Sicards letter to you--All well enough as a joke. As for S^t Anna's driving you off again, he is much more likely to give you a title to your Estate, in the way of recognition--Should he again get into power, which by the bye, it is possible he may yet accomplish.--I note your quotation from Sicards letter and remarks thereon--poor fellow, I cannot, add anything in relation to him, beyond what I wrote you by ExMail yesterday. It pains me even, to think on it. I am much gratified to see you so full of confidence also. The solid proof of all this, will, come along in due time as you say. I am glad you have placed yourself in a position to go ahead with your own on the resources, present & prospective.--This looks & argues well my friend. That the C^o-222 will be satisfied with your

proceedings I do not doubt: and in fact, never did for a moment.

Well it appears that the Sam Houston,²²³ & Putnam took you up a Host of letters.--I hope you forward them north the perusal tho', as Regards some of my own. it is doubtful.

Two Great men, among many others, also passed along at same time.--The Sec^y of the Navy²²⁴ & W^m Boyd. The latter is certainly a great man in his own way. It is quite sufficient that you have acknowledged my very numerous letters without comment, or reply. Nor are they worth the former, and especially when I inflict them upon you So frequently, and by the 8 & 12 pages.--Your time can be used to much more advantage. If their perusal afford you any satisfaction, I'm content. You reiterate your intention to aid me, and speak of the Bonds for which I again thank you. I have already said, in my last & also in my mornings sheet, the needful, on these points; Rest assured they shall not be Sacrificed until Every other means of hope fail. My object is to get a Loan on them, as I have Said. I think as you do they will be valuable, Ere long. As regards Swartwout, the Town, don^t on any account change the name.

²²³Sam Houston, earlier called the Leonidas, was a small steamboat that ran between Galveston and Houston as early as 1838 (Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 72).

²²⁴Memucan Hunt.

It goes well under its present title. Let it run.--So you have another Scheme for a town of greater magnitude! But you take care not to trust me with the Secret as yet.--Well, I suppose I shall know all about it in due time & season, and when you choose to astonish us you can do so by merely opening your budget, which do whenever you please. The Sales of Swartwout to am^t of \$12.000 are very handsome. I note what you say of Yates,²²⁵ and am happy this matter is terminated satisfactorily to you & honourable to him. I also observe what you say of his Brother & his family. They had, it seems, evidence of your hospitality at last. As regards Cap^t Shepard, I can only say I have seen him once and was pleased with his appearance.--Gen^l Mason is not here & I can now ascertain nothing about him. Your conjecture, I think, a very probable one indeed.--I have conveyed your message to Gen^l Henderson long ago.

I note what you say of your various letters to me which I have already remarked, I think, are all safely rec^d to 13th Jan^y, now under consideration. The Charleston makes her trial trip day after tomorrow and will be off in two or three days.--She will take Gen^l Hamilton and probably Burnley, from this boat the finest & strongest in the U.

²²⁵A. J. Yates, a college professor, lawyer, and author, was appointed by Sam Houston to attend to the legal details of the \$5,000,000 loan to be negotiated with the United States. Lamar also had him present a plan for a system of schools for Texas (Handbook of Texas, II, 942).

States.--I suppose she will take with the Govm^t But we shall see & you will tell me. I observe you sent Gen^l. L.²²⁶ some extracts from my letters. I presume as you say He is full of information from various quarters, and moreover much occupied. You have said & done all that was necessary in the way of conveying my views &c to Lamar &c.--I never intended you should give yourself any trouble about my Ideas of your Mexican policy nor any thing else in connection with it, unless, so far as might concur, with your notions and be deemed by you adviseable.--

You was [sic] highly honored at the feast of reason & flow of bowls. I suppose matters & things at home absorb everything, and, as you say, the various foreign topics which might occupy the attention of your President²²⁷ & Cabinet are not thought of amid the more immediate consideration of the Spoils at, & about, Home.--

So much does this appear to be the case that even you seem determined to clam off & go ahead in your own affairs, in your own way and this perhaps is your best policy, as a general rule--You know best however. I have no doubt you will find enough to do to watch the Interests & affairs of the C^o free from matters of State. You seem not to think much of IKin.--Swartwout seems to think well of him--What became of his Expedition & Brother, or nephew--

²²⁶General Mirabeau B. Lamar.

²²⁷President Mirabeau B. Lamar.

I have not learned further. I note all you say & feel for our friend Sam. S. I have already told you that his coal mine²²⁸ contract will probably be confirmed, and that his affairs look much better. The Report of the committee will be long & interesting. You shall have it.

Both you & Lorenzo finally must have rec^d my letters by Ufford tho' it seems tardily.--M^r & Mr^s F.²²⁹ will embark p^r Ontario to sail 17th ins^t.--They consulted Lorenzo, and it was thought best for them to go to Texas, even on the Score of Economy, and Mr^s F. seemed rather desirous to go than otherwise.--Her Husband is a German, rather a clever sort of man, and so far as I have seen him a Gentleman.--I do not think he possesses much Energy & I presume She manages matters & things pretty much as she likes.--You will see him & family, of course.--Kos is well, was at the office yesterday, and got a Special request to call here, but has not yet.--I have never heard him complain either of indisposition (except something very Slight & casual) nor [sic] yet of being homesick, but I learn from others He is, somewhat Homesick at times. I have already informed you that I have directed Lapeyre to sell the share on the best terms he could, & it will be done. The times were recently very severe in N. O. but are becoming little more easy. I will drop a line again to Blackwell & Allen calling their attention

²²⁸Cumberland Coal and Iron Mine.

²²⁹Mr. and Mrs. Foch.

to the Lumber. Yet, I wish, as you made the consignment, & have, or can have, the controul of it, If you choose, or deem it necessary That you will look to it, and have it disposed of, as you may think, for my interest, & Receive the proceeds, if you please, as I really don^t Know much about either of them. I am glad Burns²³⁰ has done well, and hope he will be willing to pay some of his old debts. I now forget what he owes me.--You know by one of my letters-- get it if you can. Mr^s Brannum [?] & Mr^s Lawrence [?] again.--It appears I was mistaken as forgot what I wrote.-- I am generally particular, Even in Small matters. I hope your Eyes are better.--You must favour them But I hope they will enable you to give one letter by each Boat, Short or Long. Gen^l Mason is to be here I learn, soon, & will let you know what he knows about Cap^t Shepherd &c.--You will readily conceive that from ill health So long, and Sicards decease, It has been impossible for me to attend to your a/c--I will not forget them. One more Sheet for your last letter.--

Truly & Ever yours:

J. Treat

P. S. I will write about Kos by Charleston.--Kos, I believe writes by this vessel. He is very well

²³⁰Burns, Captain of the Kos.

20

p^r OntarioNew York feb^y 18th 1839Monday Morn^g

My dear Morgan.

Well, I hand you herewith two sheets written last week which I hope you will endeavor in future to curtail my letters and not tax your Eyes So Heavily, nor time neither. I rec^d on Saturday morn^g your Expected favour of 25th Jan^y closed at Houston 29th which I [sic] most happy to peruse.--I do not propose to reply to it here, but will do So p^r Charleston Steamer to sail tomorrow, thinking She may get there about as soon as this vessel, or perchance Sooner. At any rate, I will divide my letters. I will however just remark, enpassant, that under the circumstances, I am glad you accepted the appointment of Navy Agent as it will occupy So little of your time. The reasons you give are to my mind Sufficient and will give Satisfaction.--I note all you Say about matters & things, & keep them to myself, of course. I instructed Lapeyre about the Bonds \$6000, to send them up by packet, dividing them.--He will do the same I presume with the \$3000, last forwarded him, by you.

I can only say that I hope to get a loan from Biddle on the \$6000, but am not at all certain.--The application has been made but I shall not know for 3 or 4 dys. I will advise you the result by Ex mail as you will like to know

whether it succeeds or fails.--I send you by this vessel or by Mr^s Foch a full file of Sicards papers, and another by Mr. Tod in Charleston Steamer. There were So many I thought I would divide them & thus divide the chances of Loss &c &c.--I have Stopp^d your Express semi weekly & weekly Courier, also Mirror²³¹ The last number goes now, I send you however the Stars, & Herald's &c &c, & if your Eyes will not permit you to benefit by their perusal, you will find others (say your friend Hunt)²³² who will be glad of them.--

Ever Yours &c

J. Treat

feb^y 20th 9 ocl^k#

D^r Morgan--The Ontario is off this morn^g within an Hour & takes along M^r & Mr^s Foch & the children, except Henry.--They have for you one Sealed package and large file of newspapers--To these I refer.--They were all here last Evening to take leave.--The Charleston Sailed yesterday & M^r Tod took charge of a letter for you and a file of papers which he promised to cause to be delivered to you & nothing Special to Say now.--The Suit against Edwards did not come on Monday as anticipated--will be tried this week.--No answer from Biddle which I must have this week. Nothing further from Lapeyre about the Bonds, suppose them on the

²³¹Mirror was a New York newspaper.

²³²Memucan Hunt.

way.--Three letters for Kos this morn^g, all from N. Orleans.
 Suppose from you & the family.--I suppose he writes by the
 Ontario.--I told him to do So Expressly. He is well.--You
 shall hear from me again soon, meantime present us all
 kindly to Mr^s M & Miss O. & accept from me as usual

My best wishes & regards

J. Treat

21

p^r Steamer Charleston#

New York feb^y 18th 1839.--

Monday Evening#

My dear Morgan.

Having closed my parcel of some three sheets p^r
 Ontario (or say 11 pages) to sail in the morn^g (by which
 vessel you will also receive files of papers) I now fulfill
 my engagement then made of answering your last of 25th
 ult^o at N. W. closed at Houston on 29th & rec^d here by
Express mail Saturday 16th ins^t which letter gave me much
 satisfaction, and such a letter, or one of that Length, I
 should be pleased to receive by Each Boat Even if it comes,
when not important, by Slow mail as the difference between
 Slow mail & Express mail is not now over 4 or 5 days as
both the above mails go & come together between N. York &
 Georgia/Augusta/: The Express being only thence to N. O.--
 I note what you say about the bonds: I expect the \$6000
 almost daily; and as I presume the \$3000 will follow. Should

they not, it will be of but little consequence for the moment, until we see what, if anything, can be done with the \$6000--I stated in mine of this morn^g p^r Ontario that the proposition was before Biddle & I expect to know the fate of it in 3 or 4 days when I will immediately advise you for your information & Govm^t. I am (as I have already said) perfectly satisfied with your efforts to Relieve me as is fully evinced by the Bonds as well as all you say.--I hope you have made no sacrifices to do so until I see if I succeed in raising money on the S^d-233 Bonds as in that case it may not be necessary to press any operation on my a/c here--at least for the present. I will give you the result as early as possible. Meantime, as you Speak of the Sale in contem- plation to the man who went to N. O. as an advantageous one, I hope you will Effect that, as it will make things so easy. As regards your appointment & acceptance of a post of high trust & responsibility I note all you say; and as I have before said, it is all well and you have done right.--

It occupies little time, is honourable, & I suppose will be attended with some profit commensurate with the trouble. You speak of your fine Spring weather, oh, how I long to be there to enjoy it in preference to this villanous [sic] climate.--I am now convalescing, and should be out, but for the fluctuating & changeable weather, and the great

233Said bonds.

risk of taking cold.--I hope soon to be again at the office when your promised a/c^s shall be taken up and made out & forwarded as soon as circumstances will permit. Well Six Boats on the Bay & business for as many more? This looks like trade, traffic, emigration increase &c &c I think your march is So far onward that hardly any thing can check, much less stop it, for a long time to come.

It appears that Wharton must have thought by the question he put to you "when are you going North &c &c" that your appointment would call you here about the Vessels, officers &c, whereas it appears to be merely a Home appointment, the duties of which are analagous to our Navy Agents. All well, as I Said before, as it will be no great hardship to run down to the Island²³⁴ now & then to Houston.

The manner in which this appointment was made will be not less gratifying to your friends here, than yourself.-- I have only However mentioned it to Bartlett yet.--You have herewith a letter from, written however before he Knew of this, else he would have adverted to it.

I Shall, I Suppose, see the Judge²³⁵ on his arrival & no doubt find him very testy as you say.--You may however tell me the long Story you referr^d to whenever you have time.--It will give me a hearty Laugh I doubt not. Edwards

²³⁴Galveston Island.

²³⁵Judge John Woodward.

is to be here also you say? You of course Know he will not tell me his business; yet I may hear something of his movements. The suite [sic] comes up for trial today if they cannot again succeed in putting it off & I think they may appeal just to bother. I note How the \$10000 Loan has been disposed of & thank you.--Smith²³⁶ can receive his there--perhaps you had better hold Uffords till you hear from me again unless he asks for it. Should he ask you for it, I suppose you must give it to him.--Both Smith & Ufford will be apprized that there are some changes & expenses which they will pay pro-rata their interest whenever called upon, as is but just When the Certificates come up, I will make the a/c and advise you the am^t of Smith & Ufford's charges &c.--I said to you I thought it would be fair to charge a commission for your services, or what would perhaps be the same thing, in point of fact, charge your Expenses to Houston as often as you went up & while there, & perhaps for time, or a commission to cover all.--I have charges here and I will put them all together & we can settle afterwards.--All the Rest of the Certificates you may put under strong seal, divided in two parcels, & send them to anyone who will place them in the Letter Bags of two different packet ships for N. York to my address. It would be well to take a little Schedule of amounts names &c & send me by Letter.--Pardon

²³⁶Morgan L. Smith.

all this bother. Boyd has nothing in it. If I remember rightly--you can see, Yates²³⁷ sold his place I should think pretty well nearly \$11 p^r acre, if he had cash, or notes undowled--of A^s. Notes I know nothing--but should, not confide much in them. Your members of Congress beat ours in Expenses no doubt. The President will now Have time to recruit in the recess, & I hope he will recover from ill health fatigue &c &c. When you see him, or write him, you may if you please present my Respects to him.--I do not like the change in certain appointments you suggest--Tho' in point of Talents, the new incumbent there may have the advantage over the present occupant,--Vice versa, with regard to the other, perhaps.--However, I keep mum mum. I am always happy to hear of Hatchets being buried as it always does credit to parties when properly done &c &c In the case of Genl^s Houston & Huston,²³⁸ I [am] particularly glad. The [sic] will of course always be opposition, more or less, Strong or weak.--We must, await to see if this is, or is to be, of any magnitude so as to embarrass the New Administration. I note your Remarks about Reed's selling

237A. J. Yates.

238Felix Huston was, for a short time in 1836, commander-in-chief of the Texas Army. He was relieved of his command early in 1837 because of his extremely aggressive attitude toward Mexico. On October 5, 1839, he was made a major general of the Texas Army, and, in 1840, he commanded the Texan forces at the Battle of Plum Creek against the Comanches (Handbook of Texas, I, 869).

out interest with Columbia &c & I think he will do it, Tho' when you say 1000\$ pr Share, I don^t Know what profit it will give him, for I know nothing of the dividends made or Pending claims, if any, and all that.--I will sell ours, or rather Lapeyre will, as soon as a fair opp^{ty} presents itself. I hope our letters will go more regularly in future.--I cannot conjecture why they should be delayed. Williams²³⁹ will be pleased at the appointment of His Brother²⁴⁰ in his place & he is certainly a very intelligent man & fully acquainted with every thing which relates to Ships. I think S. M. W.²⁴¹ will go down in Spring, or before.--I got Lorenzo^s Letter yesterday and have answered it by the Ontario this morn^g in full.--I think with you^d That there is every probability of their being a call^d session. I have a letter from Henderson of very old date 23rd Dec^r, also from Sam S. 24th Jan^y, Nothing New from Either.--Gen^l H.²⁴² thought he would go over to London in the Spring & seem^d desirous to return to Texas in the fall. He fears a change in the french Cabinet which would compel him to travel over the same ground with the Successor of

²³⁹Samuel May Williams.

²⁴⁰Nathaniel F. Williams was S. M. William's brother (Handbook of Texas, II, 917).

²⁴¹Samuel May Williams.

²⁴²General James Pinckney Henderson.

Count Molé,²⁴³ & perhaps not as good success--we shall see.--Sam was waiting the return of his Agent who came to see the mines & embark^d in Packet of 7th Ins^t with a highly favourable Report.--That Cock will fight yet & friend Sam be well off as regards pecuniary resources.--Well so much for another Sheet, & I know you will find it too long.--But--But [sic]--I will be shorter in future. Mr^s Treat is indisposed & has been for some weeks. Mary E.²⁴⁴ well both desire their particular remembrances to Mr^s M. Miss O, and yourself.--The Western brings no news of importance as you will perceive--I have already announced to [you] our poor friends²⁴⁵ death, which Even now seems, but a dream.--Pardon my scrawl & believe me

Ever & most truly Yours &c

J Treat

22

New York feb^y 18th 1839

Private

r
p Steamer Charleston.

Evening

My dear Sir.

²⁴³Count L. M. Molé was the French Minister of Foreign Affairs with whom J. Pinckney Henderson, Texan agent for the Republic of Texas, first dealt when he arranged a treaty by which France recognized the independence of Texas and admitted her commerce on a most-favored-nation basis (Yoakum, History of Texas, II, 273).

²⁴⁴Mary E. Treat.

²⁴⁵Stephen Sicard.

I have already written enough, in all conscience & I am aware of it too, but it remains for me to fulfill my promise and say something about my friend Kosciusko.--Had I not said I would I might omit it, for I have said something in all or almost all my letters.--However I will remark as I have already stated that the first cause of complaint against Master Kos was that I could not get him to come to the House before I was taken sick.--He call^d at the office frequently, but there in the morning we are often busy with visitors &c.--I wanted him to come to the House once or twice a week of an Evening when we has time & leisure to talk.--He came one evening staid perhaps an hour--call^d one other evening & we were out.--Again, I have often tried at the office to talk with him about his studies & other matters but found I had to do all the talking--could get but little from him--seemed disinclined to say much &c &c. All this however I thought was bashfulness & would wear off.--Since I have been sick, at Home of course all the while, & little to do--I have sent daily almost messages to him to come & see me, come any time, but to come often.--Here he came once staid 10 or 15 minutes, and once call^d again when I was under the operation of an Emetic; and until day before yesterday when I sent him a strong message I have not seen him since.

On Saturday, I read him your letter to me, talk^d up matters & things & inquired about his studies &c & was

going into a thorough inquiry, when I was interrupted by Bartlett when Kos left, promising on my invitation to come & spend the Evening Sunday with me--But did not come--probably the weather, which was not pleasant may have prevented.--D^r B. complains the same way, that he cannot get him to go to his House nor office.--These are trivial matters, but I mention to show, how few opportunities I have had to counsel advise, or talk with Kos about his studies and the importance of attending to them, punctually &c. He has been taking regular lessons in Mathematics, & I have not been able to obtain a report from his teacher in this Branch to know how he gets along--But I will do so.--His Spanish Master told me he did not he thought, devote himself as much as he might, and was not very regular in his attendance--since then, the same Spanish teacher told Radcliff that for some days he had not been to take his lessons.--This may have been from temporary illness.--I have not questioned yet as I was interrupted yesterday (Saturday) but I will do.--His writing Master, Bristow, gave him the privilege of any hour day or Evening which suited his convenience, & knowing Bristow myself, promised to give him his best attention.--Sometime back Mr. Bristow call^d to say, that Kos had not been there for a week, but mentioned no reason.--Kos however explained this to me (& perhaps to you) that Bristow was cross & morose & on one occasion call^d K. a fool. Kos of course would not brook

this, & replied to him sharply & perhaps roughly & cleared out--and did not go back nor report to me or Radcliff whom he saw at the office frequently.--Bristow however call^d on Kos or met him Explained or apologized & Kos went back where he now is.--I talk^d to Kos about this, but have not got Bristow's story. These three studies I thought sufficient for the present (not to overload him with too many things at once) & when he got ahead in these he could extend his study to Bookkeeping & some other matters.--He has his Pianno [sic] & practices regularly.

I shall have a further & friendly talk up with Kos, next time I see him, & from what little I said to him day before yesterday, I presume he will go on & devote himself, more assiduously than perhaps he has before, to his studies.--Kos said something at the office to Radcliff about going home &c, which shewed he was little homesick at least.--When I asked him if he was satisfied & contented, he said he was.--He is not so frank & full as I wish he was.--He has had what money He wanted, and asked for his bills & expenses, for clothes &c without any restriction.--Yet it seems he complained once at the office because Radcliff did not give him some money--There was none in the office, & Rad.²⁴⁶ could not go out, at the moment--But told him he should [get] it directly & afterwards gave it to him. I

²⁴⁶August W. Radcliff.

should not mention this, if I did not think it likely or possible that Kos may have written you about it. I annex the monies he has rec^d merely for the purpose of enabling you to judge, whether they are too much or too little--at all events, he had when & what he asked for, for himself.

I presume Kos will take my counsel when I can have a fair talk with him, and do what is right &c.--So much for this.--You need not shew this to Mr^s M. if you think it will make her feel at all unpleasant.

Money paid Kos

Nov ^r	7th.	Cash	-----	\$20-	$\frac{1}{4}$	Ryans Bill Mathematics	\$36.--
" r	19.	do	-----	20-	$\frac{1}{4}$	Bristows do writing	--- 15.--
Dec	3.	do	-----	20	.	Bill Board Jan ^y 15th	--- 70.--
" y	29.	do	-----	20		Pianno 2 mo ^s hire	--- 6.--
Jan ^y	15.	do	-----	5.		Bill for Spanish not renewed yet	
feb ^y	4th	do	-----	20		Sundry postages	2.88.
				<u>\$105.</u>		<u>Total paid</u>	<u>\$234.88</u>

The money rec^d by Kos has been for clothes, Books, & pocket money & does not appear extravagant. No! I don^t know how many clothes he has bought. Here is my plain statement, which I give you as in duty bound for you to judge. After another conversation with him, I will report further to you.

(Addressed:)

Private

James Morgan Esquire

N. Washington

Texas

r
p Steamer Charleston

31-0936

23

Private & ConfidentialN. Y. March 16th 39Sat^y 2 P.M. #D^r Sir

I had fill^d my two sheets; (enclosed herein) before I thought that a third would be required to cover them-- So here you have it--a pretty severe dose of postage, says you for these hard times.--True but even so it is. The matter I have given you is the result of reflection & deliberation. The manner in which I have given it to you is bungling enough.--This you will see for yourself but you will know how to understand it, and I trust can make it out.--I would have copied but could not unless it lay over until Monday.--I am in frequent correspondence with Mr. Poinsette²⁴⁷ yet I have not consulted him about this-- because it is one of those things that one cannot write about to Mr. P.²⁴⁸ Verbally much might be drawn--In writing but little.--Had I been well enough I should have seen him before now. I have opened my plans only to D^r B. who concurs with in the main, & in the detail of the operation--beyond this I have not conferr^d with anyone.--Why should I? I

²⁴⁷Joel Roberts Poinsette was the first U. S. Minister to Mexico. He was minister from 1825 to 1829. His first mission was to try to "Buy Texas" (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 440).

²⁴⁸Mr. Poinsette.

don^t Know of anyone here whose opinion I should very much regard because an opinion would be made up on a superficial View of the Subject, and without personal acquaintance with men & things as they really Are in Mexico, and this is the difficulty with your folks.--They think perhaps that assuming such an attitude as Texas is entitled to assume they have only to say, we want, or should like so & so--& will pay you for it.--My course is a surer one [and] in my opinion a safer one--one that if it produce No good will not result in any harm.--Well: I want your opinion as your own--& then, any further opinions you may adopt as yours--from any respectable source, but I do not think I should give These views to anyone? Even if they should, persuade, others, in authority, I should prefer (as I have before said) not to have any authority.--I go down at my own Expense (If I go at all): and on my business--If I think I can do anything I will try: If I have anything to communicate--by Letter I will give it to you--& when I return via N. Orleans--can see you in Texas--or there in N. O.--Why therefore do I wish to propose to your P_____t²⁴⁹--or Cabinet or anyone else but You a matter, which 10 to 1 even if they approved of it, or could not combat it, they would adopt.--Most what (beside, your opinion & all you can gather from other sources) I want from you is to learn--lst has any body

gone to Mexico on this, or any similar errand? Who--When, & with what views--do they go to Govm^t direct, or to S^t Anna, or to Urrea²⁵⁰ or Mexia²⁵¹ 2^d If no one has gone, or about going--will any measures be taken by your Cabinet to send anyone and, how, when, who, & for what.--For if they will rest easy & not act prematurely or inadvisedly, they may find They can obtain all they want, or perhaps more than they anticipate. Therefore, by first Boat after receipt of This, drop me even a hasty, few lines--giving me the news you may have at hand on these points, and then next Boat--write me at length.--Cover your Letters for me (until you are further advised) to M^r J. M. Lapeyre & say to him, "Send the Enclosed forward (by Strm or first mail as you please) unless you should be advised by M^r Treat, to retain them"--I will write you again in three or four days & it may go with this perchance from N. O. and I think then I can Speak more positively about my going to N. O.--I will also in my next advise You about the Loan.

²⁵⁰José Urrea participated in the Texas Revolution. In July, 1836, he was in command at Matamoros but was removed because of his federalist sympathies. In September, 1837, he headed the department of Sonora, and in December, 1837, he restored the federal system of the Mexican government (Handbook of Texas, II, 825-826).

²⁵¹José Antonio Mexia was secretary to the Mexican legation in the U. S. from November, 1829, to January, 1831. In January, 1839, Mexia joined forces with José Urrea and campaigned against the government forces (Handbook of Texas, II, 182).

Radcliff went to Phil^a last Evening on this business and by Monday I shall probably Know the result.--There has been first delay from non arrival of the Bonds, and 2^d from Mr. Biddle^s absence.--You omitted to send me powers of attorney to transfer these Bonds to _____. This is essential to make them good security--that is--to place them under the controul of the Lender--now whether this Loan be taken by M^r B.²⁵² or whether we get money elsewhere--we shall always want the powers of attorney to transfer.--I will give bonds to produce said power to M^r B. if he does it, or to anyone else.--Therefore please on receipt of this send me the full & necessary power of attorney to transfer S^d²⁵³ Bonds to _____ name Cap [?] when used--& let me have a separate power for each Share of 1000\$--so that I can thus make any am^t that I may desire to make from \$1000 to 9000\$--do this at once, and direct Lapeyre to send them by packet--Have them in due form, & duly witnessed.--Kos is well--and I am much better.--The weather is improving & I shall soon be out.--This goes to Lapeyre--who will of course send it by the first Boat after its receipt.--I have produced all the Navy papers you ask^d for & more too.--You shall have them by the first vessel, say in 4 to 6 days.--The North Eastern difficulty, so far as New Brunswick & Maine is [sic]

²⁵²Nicholas Biddle.

²⁵³Said Bonds.

concerned, will be amicably settled.--I am expecting some-
thing from you by every mail--dates are now up to the 3r^d
 ult^o. The rumor is that the million Loan is taken in N. O.
 & that Texas credits have advanced 25 p o/o Instanter.
 I hope it will prove true. Compt^s to all.

Y tru &c

J T^r

31-0938

24

Via N. Orleans.

New York March 27th 1839.

By Ja^s Fortune

Wednesday Evening.

My friend Morgan.

Private#

D^r Sir.

Altho' I have nothing very Special to say yet I
 avail of James Fortune departure in the morning to say a
few things.--I have recently had the pleasure to write you
 by Schooner Oval,²⁵⁴ sailed on Sunday last, by which vessel
 I sent you some two sheets of long paper running from 12 to
 22^d ins^t in date--with one private letter Enclosed & 2
 Printed papers relating to the Navy, all in one parcel,
 covered to Gail Borden²⁵⁵ friend Esq^r. with a letter requesting

²⁵⁴Oval was a U. S. schooner.

²⁵⁵Gail Borden, Jr. established the most influential
 of the early newspapers, The Telegraph and Texas Register, at
 San Felipe on October 10, 1835 (Lewis W. Newton and Herbert
 F. Gambrell, A Social and Political History of Texas [Dallas:
 Southwest Press, 1932], p. 116). He was also the first col-
 lector of the port of Galveston under the Republic from June,
 1837, to December, 1838 (Handbook of Texas, I, 666).

him to deliver & forward to you with a book (Naval Regulations) send separately, to your address, but to care of said Borden all referr^d to in my note to him.--I trust in this way you will safely & I hope promptly receive all.--My preceding letter was dated 16th ins^t and forwarded to Lapeyre or his care by Express mail, altho' it was three sheets, being on a long topic.--This I hope will also reach you in safety--Tho', you may think it a useless, expense.--But I can tell you (what you probably know yourself) that if I could be the Agent to accomplish this, I would turn a pretty penny By it.--Even to initiate merely the Basis and make the proper arrangements, there (at the other end of the Route) I would make it tell I assure you, D^r Sir. But we cannot controul or direct everything ourselves, yet I was, and am still, in hopes that, something may yet come out of it.--I am still of the same opinion, as heretofore.--1st that my course is the best & only one and 2^d That I can do it if anyone#

Now I will acknowledge your very welcome batch of letters, received yesterday & today, which gave me much satisfaction, I assure you, having nothing from you since your then last of 9th feb^y.--I will state for your Govm^t how they came to hand, for one of them came in today from the Island, the shortest time I ever had a letter in my life. This was your Sheet No 3 (half the letter) which reached me yesterday morn^g the other Three came today. Your

Sheet No 2 dated 14 March with P. S. of 15th at the Island, reach N York at 12^o clk, night--of 25th ins^t--I got it the morn^g of 26th 8^o clk.--It is mark^d single Express paid and post mark^d 18th March.--No Endorsement on it.--Then today, I rec^d yours of 25th Feb --also, Ex mail--paid post mark not clear--& no endorsement--upon it.--Also yours of 28th feb^y --p^r Ex mail--paid--post mark--not clear--endorsed: "forwarded by you ob^t Serv^t J. M. L. 256 19th March."--Also your Sheet No 1--with Swartwout Enclosed Ex Mail--paid & Endorsed forwarded by JML. no date--Now, you may tell how this happen^d but I shall not stop to inquire.--How my letters are delayed So long at the Island, I cannot divine.--When Ufford gets fired I must use him for all purposes of Letters parcels &c &c. I cannot answer your letters above, nor, reply to all their contents, now. Can only glance at some of the prominent features that remain on my mind from perusal without looking them over again which I cannot do tonight having around me men, women & children--at [sic] taking leave &c &c &c. Your Lithograph of Swartwout shall be promptly attended to and forwarded without delay & we will try to have it well done.--When I write to Sam, I will tell him all the news from your country.--I got a letter from him yesterday 14th feb^y --He was at Bologne,²⁵⁷ on the

256J. M. Lapeyre.

257Bologne, France.

Continent.

I note what you say about Muldoon,²⁵⁸ (but stop short just learning that Fortune does not go tomorrow)#

28th morning--I resume, as I was so tired last night from having been at the office yesterday for the first time that when I found Fortune was not going until tomorrow morn^g I stopp^d short & glad was I to do so--I fear you will hardly be able to read what I have written but hope you will be enabled to figure it out.--I will make the Balance more legible.--Before I forget it, I will thank you for your solicitude about my health--It is much better--and tho' I write this at the House, am going to the office today. Well I hear what you say about the Padre²⁵⁹--That he has no powers & this I anticipated because he left Mexico at a time when Texas could not be even thought of by the Govm^t.--I always thought however, he might have his private cue from S^t Anna Verbally, to see & feel, and sound, the Govm^t &c, So that on his return to Mex^o. S^t Anna if still in power (doubtful), could avail of this negotiation, to get money to sustain himself, should he retain his present position &c.--I also see that Muldoon is to accompany Co¹

²⁵⁸Padre Michael Muldoon aided William H. Wharton's escape in Matamoros, Mexico. In 1839, he went with Colonel Bernard E. Bee (diplomatic agent of the Republic of Texas) to Mexico (Handbook of Texas, II, 247).

²⁵⁹Padre Michael Muldoon.

Bee.--This is all wrong.--It is not good policy for them to go together.--Why the duece can^t they see things.--If I managed it, I would send the Padre ahead, and let him prepare the way--& then follow. They will not take hold of things rightly.--They don^t understand. Now my impressions.--If Muldoon be the clever fellow full of Mexican intrigue &c &c--He will endeavor to know & learn from the Texians, what they would like to do with Mexico, to avail of that, with S^t Anna, whenever he S^t A.²⁶⁰ has the power to do anything.--Now S^t A. is on a stool.--He has accepted the Presidency protem, from Bustamante, (Tho' he had not been install^d at last advices) & may not be--but suppose he should--He has a central cabinet, a congress of same stamp, and he must travel on the Road, they point out.--Of course he must go tooth & nail against the Federalists & defeat them.--If he succeeds in defeating them (doubtful) then the central still remains, and Bustamante will, or may return to the Presidency--Where then is S^t Anna?--& what his power--Then you have to do, in the Texas question, with Alaman²⁶¹ & the old advisers of the present Govm^t and this requires management.--I do not say that you may succeed in some arrangement in this case

²⁶⁰Santa Anna.

²⁶¹Lucas Alaman was a Mexican statesman and historian. He was responsible for Mexico's passing the Law of April 6, 1830, which was intended to stop American immigration into Texas (Handbook of Texas, I, 21).

but I do say to send a Minister to break the Ice is not good policy--other measures would be more likely to succeed which I have before indicated--and again in this case Muldoon could do nothing or but little with S^t Anna, he has influence & might effect something. Now again, suppose the federalists successful, S^t Anna is down. Bustamante & the whole central powers & a new set of men take the Govm^t. until a new organization by a convention be established.-- While this is going on, an impression might be made with the federal leaders in the Govm^t and a preliminary arrangement might be made to be submitted to the new congress to be organized for ratification or approbation.--The only way S^t Anna is safe or can get in with the Federalists so as to retain power with, or under them--is to contribute to their success--& this he must do successfully & efficiently.-- How can he do this? Why, while President & nominally the creatur [sic] of the central powers & interests he may go openly against the federalists & appear to try to crush them, and at same time, lend himself to some scheme for a grito [?] in the Capital in favour of the federation & have himself proclaimed President until a convention is call^d or he may send his officers of confidence, with the Govmt^s Army and their [sic] manage to produce a revolt or declaration in favour of federation & this being understood by the federal leaders & he rendering such services may retain a place among them.--I say he might or may adopt this course.--Will

he? I think not.--Therefore, his position is very doubtful.

Continuation³

private.

D^r Co^l I will continue my scrawl to cover my first sheet.--I have but little hope of doing any thing with Mr Biddle--tho' I have not yet a final negative, which I may have tomorrow.--After the board rejected it, I took Measures to present it to M^r B. himself hoping his desire to serve the person presenting it might induce him to do it privately or personally. I am yet to Know this result.--I have not much, indeed hardly any hopes.--If I get anything I will write you by Express mail.--If I fail I shall not write you, at least not for this purpose.--I can do nothing here, as times are [hard], nor do I Know What to do, or what I can do.--Money & credit, is [sic] scarcer than ever before, and want of confidence increases everyday. Mead & Beers²⁶² told me yesterday that They had never Seen such times as these before in N. York--& the bad news we are all Expecting from England by the coming advices--The confounded Maine question, & all makes it very difficult indeed to raise a dollar.--What I shall do, I know not.--I see you are short for old

²⁶²Joseph D. Beers was President of the North American Trust and Banking Company of New York (Niles National Register, December 8, 1838, Vol. 56, 349).

Clopper²⁶³ which I regret & I would help you with all my heart if I could--How can I. I owe borrow^d money for N. W.²⁶⁴ some 2000\$ which my friends have lent me & which I cannot pay until I make something out of the Bonds. Could I get a Loan to meet my wants & yours, I would gladly place the Excess at your disposal [sic].--Alas, I cannot--nor can I do anything else now.

If you see Lorenzo, (should he not have left) tell him to remain in N. O. until, he can drop me a line by Express & get an answer--as I may be on the way to N. O. and cannot well miss him or should regret missing him very much indeed.--I know of no other way but for him to wait for me, if I am on the way--or he may learn from Lapeyre whether I have directed him to retain my letters there or not this will be his guide.--I rather however he would write me from N Orleans & await my reply, this will be safer.--I have no time to write him by this conveyance, but will lodge a line with Reed for him on his arrival. I am clear for going to N. O. and will run down for my health & to see you if I don^t go any further, but this I cannot do until I can raise some money to provide for N. W. wants &c.--But

²⁶³Clopper's Point was the site of New Washington, where James Morgan built his home, Grange Grove. It was located at the junction of Buffalo Bayou and the San Jacinto River at the Northwestern end of Galveston Bay. In 1822, it was called Righter's Point, then Hunter's Point, then Clopper's Point, and then Morgan's Point (Handbook of Texas, II, 235).

²⁶⁴New Washington.

when I am clear I will at once write Lapeyre to retain all letters for me & write you also--both Express.--If you send your letters to Lapeyre to forward, if not directed by me to retain them--All will go well. You need not do any thing in the Survey of Sam's 11 Leagues, on the Angelina, as he requested.--Ja^s Fortune goes down to attend to some matters for Sam, & will see you probably & Explain.--If he wishes any advice give it to him.--I sent Sam some time since a description pretty minute, sent him by J. R. Lewis, which will serve him perhaps.#

Sicard^s stock, is hypothecated here 5000\$ for 50 Shares, I think it can be got at par or small advance--Sam thinks we should interest IKin in our N. W., he is a fine fellow & a good & clever fellow &c &c. Suppose he buys This Stock of Sicard as cheap as I can get it for him, he will thus have an interest & Sam says we will get money then thro' IKin after awhile.--Sam also says Hamilton will make the Loan when he goes over & seems to feel confident. If you could effect a conditional sale of this stock of Sicards--we or I might obtain it low, so, as to leave a margin of profit for ourselves. Mead wishes me to ask you if you can find or send a purchaser for 25 Shares? He too like all the world is hardrun--poor fellow. I tell you my friend, there is no mistake it reaches the handout times you ever saw or heard of--no mistake--Williams still here--So, you

have Hamilton, Butler & J^o White all with you? I hope they will do some good. Kos is not return^d yet--I expect him daily. You will get a letter from D^r B. by Ex mail of yesterday.--He shewed it to me before he send [sic] it. But did not shew me yours to him, which he always does.-- I fear therefore there was something in it which he thought I would not like to see.--I am sorry that so small an affair should have given you any uneasiness as his Mother.--That he should suffer for a little money is so improbable--I should sell my Shirt before he should want.--I have before said Enough--I trust, & cannot now add anything more.

31-0939

25

Friend Morgan

New York April 1st 1839.--D^r Sir

I hand you Enclosed your Certificates of New Washington Stock, one for fifty Shares & one for Ten Shares--making your original Subscription#

Also that to the new Stock created--I should have done this long before but have delayed from time to time, until I will delay no longer tho' I suppose you neither want it, nor care nothing [sic] about it, just now--as you will not dispose of any part of it, I trust very soon.--I will send you soon an a/c of the payt^s & c on the 20 Shares new Stock, and also our a/c in full [sic]

Meantime I remain Very Truly

Your ob^t & Hbl^e

Servant & friend

James Treat

31-0940

26

Friend Morgan

New York April 3^d 1839

My dear Sir.

The 1st Vessel for your port will be about the 15th ins^t. So, I take time by the forelock, and propose to notice your last batch of Letters (which were welcome in proportion to your Long previous Silence) of 25th & 28th feb^y, and 14th ult^o with P. S. of 15th being two Sheets, all which are already acknowledged and the leading contents adverted to by my last (I think 28th or 29th ult^o) but, Sent by Fortune, who will forward it by Boat from N. O. The moment after his arrival. I will refer as briefly as may be to the various Topics contained in your four Sheets, or three letters, without regard to dates & my comments must be brief, or I shall not Keep myself within my Sheets. I have already informed you that these letters all came by Express mail, one Sheet No 2 rec^d on the 26th ult^o and the Remaining three the next day. The delay of the February letters you Sufficiently Explain.--Our letters pass, Very queerly, both ways, Sometimes; and we must make it more regular & systematic.--For instance for my letters to lay on the Island 3 weeks as that of the 6th to 11 Jan^y is unpardonable neglect

Some where.--This letter was mark^d ^rM^r Cox Trenton N. J.
of whom I never heard nor saw his name until in your letter.
If Ufford gets Settled down there, I think you had better
make him or his house your Agent So far as receiving &
forwarding parcels, Letters, &c &c & that will give us Some
one who will give it attention.--Lapeyre answers Very well &
So far as I Know attends to our Letters--I note the list of
Letters you have rec^d from me & will furnish you with a
Similar list of yours at foot.--The Sol Francis²⁶⁵ went to
Matagorda as I expected, tho' was assured to the Contrary.
I was Sorry to hear from you that you probably Should not
write again Soon, & more So, to hear of your illness.--I
Should hope to hear from You about once a Week#

I see what trouble & vexation you have had about the
10,000\$ Loan and I regret that it has annoyed you So Much,
but as you Say, you are right to charge for all this.--Send
up your bill to me, I will add my charges, and collect the
same proRata before I deliver the certificates.--I think I
requested you to send them all to Lapeyre, Except Uffords
& Smiths, and they must pay their quotas Either when you
deliver the certificates to them; or when I Send you down
the Exact am^t of the whole bill--Perhaps however, that you
had better collect on delivery of certificates So far as
your bill goes.--This is the safest way--I will get my

²⁶⁵Sol Francis was a schooner.

claim from them afterwards. I note all you Say of the Billy Goat non descript and hope it will all come right at the End.#

In reference to M^r Saligny, I am glad he is pleased, and I anticipate a favourable a/c from him to his Govm^t.-- I have Said confidentially to Gen^l Henderson what I thought it well for him to Know.--I believe I have told You before that Pontois,²⁶⁶ The french Minister, goes home on a Visit p^r the Great Western, hence 19th Ins^t, and either before he departs or after he gets home he will get this Saligny's report.--Pontois himself is very well disposed towards Texas and both these circumstances may operate much to the advantage of Henderson.--I have therefore told him all This, and suggested to him to see Pontois in England before he gets to France &c &c.--I am glad that Saligny got into such fine quarters as Gen^l Hunts--and I am glad there is one Member of the Texian Cabinet who Keeps up the dignity of his elevated position before the public. You speak of resigning your Naval Agency, why you have scarcely got Seated in your official armed chair. Lamar will never consent to That I Must think. I really pity your President, for he deserves it, If I understand what you mean--& it is to be regretted,

²⁶⁶Baron M. Pontois was the French Minister to the United States. In Paris, while on leave of absence from the United States, he carried on negotiations with Hames P. Henderson concerning the recognition of Texas (Siegel, Political History of the Texas Republic, p. 116).

on the Score of your Country, which must Suffer, from his decided & manifest unpopularity.--Should it come to that, & I Sincerely hope it will not--But he manages badly.--He certainly ought to possess more tact--more policy and Philosophy--or at least assume it--This at least. I See what you say about the Expedition to S^t Fé²⁶⁷ &c &c &c. This is all Very well but they must go well equipped & Strong. The discoveries and devellopments [sic] of such an Expedition will doubtless be Valuable & interesting.-- If they will go further and over to upper California, They may do some good there, even.--Slacum, an acquaintance of mine & [illegible] in the Navy and who has been Employ^d along the Gulf & Coast of California, & to Columbia River &c (of whom you have heard) I understand has gone to Texas, with an Eye to California, in regard to which he has much information and Some good Ideas.--You will perhaps See him-- if So, make his acquaintance, & Say I mentioned him to you &c &c. Well, the Seat of Govm^t (it is conjecture^d) is to be fixed, on, near Bastrop--pretty well up Country, I Should think. I will remember your prediction in a former letter. I told you I written [sic] Yates²⁶⁸ that my health would

²⁶⁷Santa Fé Expedition, proposed by President Lamar, but without Congressional approval, was a political-military-commercial expedition to Santa Fé sent to establish a trade route as well as to offer the New Mexicans an opportunity to become part of the Texas government (Handbook of Texas, II, 729).

²⁶⁸A. J. Yates.

prevent my accepting the Consulate, even if tendered to me. I suppose this will just suit him, If I was [sic] the the person referr^d to--I suppose it is the Professor²⁶⁹ who brot. [sic] your letter Not d. J. who will be there to get my letter#

I have no objection to his getting the Consulate here. I think he deserves it, and will make a good one. What amuses, as well as surprizes [sic] me is, that He Should advocate my qualifications for Some Service in Mexico, for the reason you assign? This would be too bad--& I certainly had a better opinion of him. If I See the Professor [Yates] he shall have Kos' address--By the bye. Kos has not yet return^d from N.th Carolina--and it is now a fortnight since he left being a week longer that he said he anticipated.--He is probably passing his time Very pleasantly indeed. I am Very sorry he should have Sent you or his Mother the letter of complaint of which you Speak & I presume Kos himself--regrets it--at least he ought to. It was unneces- sary & uncall^d for, and had he not acted very hastily in the matter, he would not have done So.--I cannot Know what he said to you or to his Mother but I am much afraid he Exag- gerrated [sic]^t--for if he had not So done I don^t Know how he could have made out his case of Complaint &c. But I have referr^d to this matter before & I trust Sufficiently.--He

²⁶⁹Professor A. J. Yates.

has not Suffer^d.#

He shall have your Messages when he returns & papers also. I have taken measures to ascertain about M^r Alex^r Cook²⁷⁰ of Colchester--the result of which I will advise. Your Town of Swartwout is in the Hands of the Lithographer and has been adjusted for before hand--particularly, hereafter. I think It will be ready to go by this Vessel--I hope So. The Loan of Biddle of \$4000 on 6000 Bonds as before advised has fallen thro [sic], Biddle having resigned and therefore referr^d this matter to the Board--as I told you.--The times are Such now here that there is no prospects of doing anything with them.--It is hard enough to get along without money for me here--and I suppose equally hard for you.--Your pay^t to Clopper must be paid I suppose If it cannot be put off.--You must do, I suppose, as I do, as well as you can, and that is bad enough, I assure you.--I have written to Sam about the Bonds, and inquired If I could get 1000\$ or 2000--on them for a term of years. I have no Idea I can do anything, Should I, I will apprise you. So you got no new County--But Swartwout is going ahead. It is high time my Lumber matter was attended to Sold, & accounted for.--I hope you will have attended to it, when at the Island, when you last wrote Say 14/15 ult^o.--I ought to have had the funds time ago. Edwards Suit is again on

²⁷⁰Alexander Cook, Colchester, Connecticut.

the Docket, and may come up anytime next week.--They have delay^d all they can Now, and it must go to an issue now when call^d whether their famous commission is received or not.--I think the issue is not doubtful except as to the am^t This may be clipp^d a little#
2^d Sheet # continuations

I have always heard that Rusk,²⁷¹ was a fine fellow, but indolence is a bad habit for a chief Justice particularly if carried too far.#

Hope he will fill the Bench with dignity to himself & credit to the Country. Morgan L. Smith is a daring fellow--He will make a Spoon or spoil a horn, as the saying is#

He'll make a good citizen. You have Seen the Willson's, They won^t Sell--I tho't [sic] So.--I observe your remarks about Co^l Butler.--I had no Idea that he was in the opposition.--He Said to me That he was not a partisan, a lookeron, both parties came to him with their greivances &c &c. Hence he Knew.--I am glad you did not make use of his Services--You Seem to think the Suit against you for the Flash concern may go against you yet--I hope not. As for Stone--You may whistle for anything there.--I hope there will be no occasion to call on anyone. I am sorry for Co^l Wharton's accident--give him my remembrances & good wishes

²⁷¹Thomas J. Rusk.

when you See him again I sent both the Messages to Europe--
 Henderson & Sam S. So your Sidney is Silenced--& what has
 become of Junius,²⁷² who began So fiercely? I Should think
 that Felix Houston [sic]²⁷³ would make a good Major Gen^l
Military [incomplete] Many seem to think that Sam Houston
will be the next president Because he can if he wishes to
be.--I presume we Shall have him here as long as Life ere
 long--He is already announced by Bennet--Herald.--You Say
 You might have been the Commissioner of Loans & I always
 thought you would have accepted that as an honourable &
profitable Situation--But you might have been obliged to
go abroad--This would have been the difficulty.--But I am
astonished at what you Say of Burnet's²⁷⁴ opposition--He
 must be almost as queer & capricious as his Boss, the
 Executive²⁷⁵ himself. Sam Speaks well of Ikin. Sam Says
 he is a Very clever fellow--You don^t Seem To think Exactly
 So.--The Eng^l Barque Ambassador will make arrival to L'pool--
 I understand Henry Williams & Dawson's²⁷⁶ Sent \$30,000

²⁷²Junius: the pseudonym of the unknown writer of a series of public letters (1768-1772) criticizing the policies of the British ministry.

²⁷³Felix Huston.

²⁷⁴David G. Burnet.

²⁷⁵President Lamar.

²⁷⁶Frederick Dawson of Baltimore, Maryland, in November, 1838, agreed to build six ships for Texas' Second Navy (Handbook of Texas, II, 750).

Cash from Baltimore to buy cotton to Load her with--perhaps

50 _____ #

Hamilton, Go^r Butler, and Florida White, are all with you, and being great men, are no doubt well received feasted and Saluted--They deserve it. Holford is at home long since having gone in one of the last Steamers--This gentleman did not like Texas matters as well judging from them at N. O. as he did before he left N. York--or did he dislike Lamar? I have thought So, or heard So, I don^t Know which--However it is no matter now. The times are so hard here now for money that I presume Gen^l Hamilton will not proffer any Funds to Texas just now, & particularly Since the faux pas, made by Beale & the Vicksburg Bank, in the Million affair? Was not this a Stupid affair. The Steamer however will go, and that will give the parties Some profit--Say 50 to 80,000 I guess. If the letter by Judge Lipscomb was rec^d it had not his name on it--You judge of the dates which I will give you at foot. It may be in hand. As for Co^l Webb²⁷⁷ he is So full of Politics & So full of the primary Elections, that we never can find him, or if I do, he Knows nothing; cares for nothing, Except

²⁷⁷James Webb was sent by President Lamar, after Bee and James Treat had failed to arrange a formal peace with Mexico, to negotiate with Mexico. He, too, failed and urged Lamar to proceed with hostilities he was considering (Handbook of Texas, I, 505). Webb was also a shareholder in the New Washington Association (Articles of Association).

policing--I Suspect what he told you is too true--He has intimated as much to me.--So you could not make much out of my plain Yankee friend Collins? What is the fellow fixed upon at last?--I Should like to Know. I am under obligations for your frequent, and Solicitous inquiring for my health, which is now very much better, and I go to the office now every pleasant forehour for nearly a week--am getting on Very well. What was The result of the Visit of Your cabinet to the Island? Did they make out the new channel. You must tell Meade about that of course. I have already inform^d you the letter by Judge W.²⁷⁸ was duly received, and he call^d to See me#

Your letter from N. W. of 28 feb^y gave me all the fresh news from Houston--of the Exchange between Bee & Dunlap²⁷⁹--and that the former was going direct, instead of coming here, as was well plann^d & the reason was (no doubt) on a/c of S^t Anna^s Election.--I thank you for all these items of news--Your commentary, I concur ins^t That S^t Anna may be found a Very different sort of man as president of Mexico, than when Prisoner of War, or on Parole of Honor, in the U. States.--So Judge Burnet²⁸⁰ was fool enough to

²⁷⁸Judge John Woodward.

²⁷⁹Richard G. Dunlap was made Minister Plentipotentary of the Republic of Texas to the United States at Washington, D. C., on March 16, 1839 (Garrison, Texan Diplomatic Correspondence, II, (1), 367-368).

²⁸⁰Judge David G. Burnet.

refuse your advice & then regret it afterwards.--He, like your President, has become Strangely effected Since they have become the Heads of the Nation.--That Lamar & the Judge²⁸¹ Should differ So much seems queer to me--I hope there will be no rupture. I think with you Burnet Should have come here.--Well you are anticipating some changes and would be 100 miles off from the centre of affairs if You could be--I think I understand you, and do not wonder much at your uneasiness under all the circumstances--I however will Keep dark as you Say--& you need not be afraid of another Scrape Such as you allude to. You shall not break your Reed, nor cease to whistle--So you need not be alarmed.--I not [sic] what was reported as the arrangement of the Steamer Charleston for running, But you will find the Pennoyer will not go it.--Hamilton will have it changed, I think.--You seem determined on your resignation--but I think you will not Effect it. I have not Sold out our Share in the Columbia yet--There are now too many Boats for Profit on that Route.--So Burnley ran down to fix the alteration with Loan & the new Loan for a million--& Return^d before Hamilton got there. How is it that your Navy is to be a curse to the Country, I should like to Have it Explained for I don^t understand it. If you can get no money to man it & officer & commission it, It may, to be sure, become a

²⁸¹Judge David G. Burnet.

very Sore Evil, a curse indeed.--But man it See whether it
is a curse.--It depends how it is managed & conducted
 whether it prove a curse or a good, and on this point the
 policy of the Govm^t Should be Very wisely fixed.--Not put
 your Ships in Commission without an object commensurate
 with the Expense.--I know how I think it ought to be arranged--
 But I am not sec^y of Navy--Therefore may Keep cool & mum.
 I see what you say of Judge W.²⁸² & his 14 city Lots and the
 probability of his losing the Consulate.²⁸³--I told you I
 Sent a copy to Sam.--I heard yesterday from him. He laughed
heartily--Was then laughing, and he said he should never
 cease laughing at the folly & Excentricity of the Old
 Gentleman.--I wrote you at length by him & he will see you
 & will attend to the Survey of the Angelina property If
required by Sam after receiving letters from here &c &c &c.
 Gen^l Mason advises friend Sam to go to Texas &c, perhaps he
 will when he gets through with his business in Europe--Say
 in a year or more.--I think Williams²⁸⁴ a Shrewd & cleaver
 [sic] fellow. I Know nothing of his partner M^c K.²⁸⁵--I

²⁸²Judge John Woodward.

²⁸³Texan Consul General at the port of New York.

²⁸⁴Samuel May Williams.

²⁸⁵Thomas F. McKinney was a partner in McKinney, Williams and Company. This was one of the two great commission-merchant firms in the Republic of Texas. Their operations included land speculation, industrial and town promotion. They also had a charter to operate a bank (Hogan, The Texas Republic, pp. 101-102).

advice upon the imprudence of such a step before his fathers wishes could be consulted, and Known.--He has accordingly consented to remain here for and pursue his studies, which in all respects Except Spanish, can be as advantageously done here as in New York. He therefore would be obliged to you to forward any letters or papers (arriving to his address) to this Village and to communicate to him his fathers wishes should he write to you in relation thereto.--Kos wishes me to express these views to you, this morning, as he is himself somewhat occupied.--Please present my respects to Mr^s Treat, and believe me, Sir Very Respectfully Yours &c

[Signed] Wm N. H. Smith²⁸⁷

This letter was rec^d here on the 5th ins^t, and by same days mail I wrote M^r S.²⁸⁸ and enclosed four letters for Master K.²⁸⁹ and sent his papers. All I said to M^r S was, to Express my suprize [sic] that K. should have left, (if he knew he was not to return) without informing me #.

I requested M^r Smith to ask Kos to write me and accordingly on the 16th ins^t I received the following--

²⁸⁷William N. H. Smith was a cousin of Kosciusco Morgan.

²⁸⁸William N. H. Smith.

²⁸⁹Kosciusco Morgan.

Copy

James Treat Esquire

Mumfresboro N. C.

April 12th 1839

Dear Sir.

Your letter to my cousin M^r Smith of the 5th ins^t, came to hand yesterday, and after a perusal of its contents, I shall according with your wishes by answering it.--I have no doubt but that you think my manner of leaving, was strange, and uncall^d for, and that, I ought to have informed you of my intention of not returning.--I have little to say respecting it, only, that as I was determined on leaving New York and thought I might be opposed in my wish, I concluded not to say anything about it.--But do not suppose in so doing, I meant any disrespect to you.--Oh, no--I should feel much regret if you should think so, for I shall always be grateful, for the Kindness you have shewn me, during my stay in New York and if ever it is my power, to be of service to you, I will do it willingly.--You desire me, to write you, about my bills &c, my board bill will amount to about \$15--my bill with M^r Ryan is right for I took a lesson, from him every day, besides having some books from him.--My Spanish Teacher, will owe me some 10 or 12\$. This is the state of my accounts in New York. Please give my respects to your family and to D^r Bartlett.--If any thing comes for me, I would be much obliged to you, if you would forward it to this place.--I have nothing more at present to say. But

remain Your friend & Servant

[Signed]. K. Morgan

On the same day of receipt of this letter, I wrote K. a kind letter, (without saying much about his leaving &c) and enclosed him a letter. I had that morning rec^d for him & a newspaper.--As he don^t [sic] agree exactly, about the accounts I will send him the bills (a Statement of them) that he may if necessary correct them, and when Settled (and they are now all paid but one) will hand you the account, in full, as it will then stand on my Books, for your information. I suppose Kos, will have written you and also M^r Smith--I intended to have written you in regard to Kos. by N. O. but this vessel I expected would be off long since with my batch, and I was therefore induced to defer it from day to day, until now--I trust I have said enough, and my apprehension is that I may have said too much.--

Very truly.

J. Treat
April 18th 1839 #
Evening #

31-0942

28

Private.

New York April 9th 1839--

My friend Morgan

Evening--

Dear Sir.

This Sheet will be mainly, if not exclusively,

devoted to your Son Koscuisco.--I marked private, that if you find anything in it that will give Mrs. Morgan the slightest, regret, or any unpleasant feelings, you will not let her See it.

My object, will be, to do my duty to you, as a friend, and to correspond, (So far as I can) to the Confidence, you Seem to have reposed in me as regards Koscuisco.--I have said, considerable about Kos first & last, and I might perhaps now omit, any lengthy remarks, in regard to him, but as I said before, I do not think, this course would be in accordance with my duty to you--and I shall therefore, give you, as full an account as I can, within the Compass of a Single Sheet. If in doing this, I give you, any pain, my D^r Sir or indirectly, censure or blame your Son, it will I trust, be attributed to my obligation to perform a duty, & not, because, whatever I may say, affords me any pleasure.--Well, I have already Said in a previous letter that Kos had gone, on a Visit to See his friend Smith in North Carolina--and gave you thereby & wherefore, as it then appeared to me.--Finding he did not return for two weeks & heard nothing from him, I thought it Singular. A few days since, and after he had been absent two weeks--I rec^d a letter from his couzin [sic] M^r Smith who Stated that Kos was there & Very well, and had determined not to return here--But wished to proceed on to Texas; but that he Smith, had dissuaded him from Such a Step, until they had consulted, your wishes &c--That K.

would remain there for the present, and wished his letters & papers Sent on. That, he could have the same benefit from his Studies there that he could, here Excepting Spanish--&c.--I answered M^r Smith^s letter by return mail, and sent him four Letters from you & the family (I believe) and one paper, all he had--requested M^r Smith to ask Kos, to write me tell me what Bills he had left if any unpaid, that I might Settle them &c.--There is not time yet for a reply.--I regret this Step on the part of K. and particularly if premeditated, as I fear & think it was--I do not Know, that, when he left, he did not intend to return--I cannot Know this--But from Circumstances--I think, he took This method of getting away from N. York, & I regret, the course he adopted, if my impressions are correct.--Now he must have had some motive or object, in wishing to get away from N. Y.--& he alone can tell why--he was so unpleasantly situated here, if indeed he was so.--Now to go back a little, when K. came here he was kindly and warmly received, I treated him as I would the Son of my best friend--Said and done every thing I could to make him feel happy and at home & to inspire confidence--which I thought: all important he Should feel, towards me (to start with)--and still more important, as it would in matters of his Studies &c, give some weight to my advice & opinions--after a reasonable time in looking about, and when his cousin left him, I arranged his Studies after Consulting with Sicard, &

Especially with--Bartlett, who adopted the same course towards Kos as myself & from the same motives & feelings towards you & K. also--procured, him the best boarding place I could get, when he could have the benefit of Spanish procured him or gave him the means of procuring, for himself, all he desired and asked for--D^r B. & myself, both took great pains to try to make him at home in our families but in this, we could not succeed, for he never would come, except, from compulsion--as it--were--and Every effort, of ours to this End proved fruitless--This was a matter of regret to us, but Still, if he got on with his Studies & that after all, was the main chance--to this End I devoted all my efforts, and as much of my time as I could, Spare from my other occupations, which were very heavy and (as I have before told you) did not Enable me, to see as much about his offices, or attend as much, to him as I could have wished.--Still he never asked for anything, or suggested, anything, that was not listened to, and always, or almost always acceded to.--I considered, him capable of judging for himself, in all common matters & I was accustomed to rely on all he Said.--I say rely on him, I mean in matters in relation to his Studies & be Satisfied to remain here & persue them.--I thought to begin with--Mathematics in its various branches & Spanish was enough, with Music and That he could afterwards go to something else--So Thought D^r B. & Kos himself--He spoke frequently of liking the Spanish

and getting along with it Very well, & So with his other Studies--His writing lessons also were not forgotten & Bookkeeping was to follow. There were some complaints on the part of his Spanish, teacher that he was not regular, and became rather indifferent, to writing his Exercises &c. This I Spoke to him K about--he said, it was from bad weather, or indisposition.--He had some differences with Bristow, and quit him for the time being--Bristow call^d & reported it to me & I Spoke to Kos--who told his Story & made his master in the wrong.--This, was made up between them--& he returned to his Lessons. Meantime the first quarters run out and the Second were continued--not a word from Kos about any change, or alteration, in any thing, & it was thought best to continue the same studies a Second quarter.--He arranged with his mathematical teacher, to give him his Lessons at his Room, without my Knowledge--I spoke to him as often as I thought necessary, told him the importance of his devoting himself to study, & that I had heard So & So from his teacher &c.--He always made some plausible excuse--Then, came the affair with Radcliff#

Continuation. On this point, between M^r R. and Master K. I believe enough has already been Said you mentioned it to me and I Said something in reply--You wrote D^r B. about it, (What I Know Not as the D^r did not shew me the letter, but he did Shew me his reply to yours). Now all I have to say about this matter is that It was all unnecessary & quite

superfluous--R. was probably, under the circumstances not to be blamed, but if wrong at all, it was merely that he appeared to K. to be indifferent to his call for money--and (in my absence) not having any money without going out waking [?] Sicard--he chose to put K. off, thinking K might wait another day, without inconvenience--This, is at most all. Now K. might & should have come to me, and this would have ended the matter & he would have got a note, for his money--But he chose to, talk big--and thot [sic] it Very hard he could not have some money--and that your credit must be low indeed. When he could not get money from me & all this unnecessary & uncall^d for remark--which Excited the suprise [sic] of Radcliff, Fortune & Sicard--K must have become excited, and given vent to his feelings--Then he must make the matter worse by writing to you, (what I Know not) and giving you & his Mother uneasiness, for nothing & less than nothing--This I think I was wrong in--He was wrong in bringing about the words & then clearly wrong in writing you, even if he told the truth--which I fear was or may have been colored.

Now My dear Sir, there were many things I could have done for Kos that I did not, for want of time being Very much press^d for time and particularly about the time he arrived & until the 7th Jan^y when I was taken ill, and have now only been about for about 10 Days--So you see, that when after new Years I Should have More leisure, I was taken

Sick, and, Kos managed then as he pleased for he Knew I was not in the way of Seeing anyone And could get no report from his Teachers. He went to his office & I tried hard to get him to my house, for a long time before He would come, & then only to stay a few moments--Having some Engagements or lessons to attend to Elsewhere.--I made it a point to speak to Kos, as I thought I ought to do--about a number of his matters already adverted to--He admitted some things, denied others & excused himself as well he might, and finally promised, amendment & attention to his Studies--which I hoped he would fulfill.--This more or less has been his concern here: and in View of all I have Seen I think Kos never liked the Studies he engaged in, even at the beginning [sic]-or if he did he soon got tired of them.--He appeared to relish them, in his remarks to me, but it was not So, in fact tho' he made me believe So--and finally he really as I think loathed his lessons, and wanted to get away--tho' when I asked him If he wished to go home or had So written you--Said No--as if he had not dreamed of such a thing--His making up with Bristow, & treating Radcliff after the few words they had, with considerable more respect & attention, together, with his apparent (to me) determination, to attend with greater diligence to his studies--all these circumstances induced me to believe that he had seen in some respects the folly of his way & determined to mend.--But before I could see or hear a confirmation of this

anticipated reformation He was off to N^o C^a.--I find he
 associated with none of the Spanish boarders of the House
 where he boarded / tho' I often Spoke to him on this partic-
ular & important point being the object, for which he went
there and he never intimated to me that he did not--in
 this respect he was not candid--He would say nothing (I
 understand now) to no one--get his meals quick & be off.--
 And for sometime he never dined at home but probably out
 at some eating House, giving I understand as a reason that
 they dined too late &c &c--all this he never hinted a word
 of to me, nor did I Know anything about it Then.--Now, My
 dear Sir I must Conclude--I have said enough--and more than
 enough--and to sum up I will say that I do not think K. a
 bad, or a Vicious Boy: But he dislikes Study & application,
particularly mental: Thinks himself capable of Judging of
 what is best for him & therefore disdains any advice or if
 listened to, is not heeded--obstinate and capricious.--Now
 I may be wrong--But these are my impressions, and I can
only account for his conduct, and want of frankness, and
 candour, by the supposed characteristics, above.--I may be
mistaken--Hope I am--but this is my opinion & I think you
 might as well Know it for your information altho', not a
 Very agreeable duty, that of communicating it even to a
 friend.--I think myself that If he manages in N^o. C^a. as
 he did here--he will learn nothing that will compensate for
 the Expense.--If he does better he may advantage by staying

there, you ought however when you get Smiths & Kos' Letters make up your mind and advise them what is to be done & I Should like also to Know. I will give you a statement of Kos Expenses to date of departure soon--

Yours Truly & Ever

J. Treat

31-0943

^r
M^r Sarah²⁹⁰

29

New York April 16th 1839

Thursday Evening #

^r
M^r dear Morgan:

This Vessel has been a long time advertised & should have sailed: many days since, I trust she goes tomorrow.-- You will find herewith, some two Sheets full written some time back in answer to your four Sheets of 25th and 28th feb^y & two Sheets of 14th March; being your last received, now more than a month. #

You will also find some two Sheets on the subject of Kos & his affairs here which having written, I will send, tho', I do not really think, any explanation can be necessary.--But you will hear Kos Story & may think otherwise. #

So I thought I would send mine.--The Lithographs

²⁹⁰Sarah probably was the Sarah Barnes steamship that went down in a gale some thirty miles from Galveston in September, 1843 (Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 9).

of Swartwout are done, and some of them will go by this Vessel--Say one half; the balance, by next conveyance.-- You shall have the bill of Cost at Foot. We agreed for 50 Copies on Stout paper for \$30 and I then thought I would pay the further sum of \$5--for 50 Copies of Same, on Tissue paper as they are so Convenient to enclose & transmit by mail or otherwise#

If the latter be done, I will send half of Each now, which will answer your immediate purpose for the present at least#

I also send you the corn mill & coffee mill of which you Speak as p^r bill at foot.--The former I have not Very great confidence in, nor could we find out whether they had proved successful or satisfactory--But I thought I would send one of Each & I hope you will find them useful#

I think I will send them to Ufford, or absent G. Borden & then I should hope they would be sent up to you or taken care of for you.#

If not they may get Lost, or Mislaïd, 'ala cement#

&c &c I will also send you a copious files newspapers for which you will find customers should you not wish them yourself; after this month, I shall stop some of them, & have less, to trouble you with. I have been hoping to hear from you for a long time, say a fortnight by Every Boat, & it seems as if we had had some dozen of them.--Yet I have nothing--at the present moment. Your letters would have

been especially acceptable as Events, have been interesting in your young Republic, for the month during which you have been silent--I hope it will not be long, ere I shall be thus gratified #

and as they always do I know they will contain matters of Interest#

I have recent letters from friend Sam by the Great Western arrived yesterday morning.--I will to morrow give you some extracts if I can get time that you may judge how the old fellow feels.#

I also got a letter from Koscuisko today, which I will copy to you also tomorrow, if I can, that you can see what he says, of his leaving N. York. As soon as, the little Bills are closed, I will hand you a Statement of all my advances for Master Kos, for your information & Govm^t.#

I also have a letter from Price,²⁹¹ who is well & Returns in the Spring, with flying colours and Uncle Sam, in his debt--So he says--and speaks in earnest.#

I have informed you that I could do nothing, with the Bonds with Biddle--He having resigned--nor have I been able since to effect any Loan even temporary upon them--So that I am as much bothered as Ever.--I have not yet paid

²⁹¹Price: probably the one who served as District Attorney of the Southern District of New York (Letter, Francis P. Blair to Andrew Jackson, December 23, 1838, Bassett, Andrew Jackson, VI, 575).

Freeborn & Hitchcock, but I will I think tomorrow--I have not had the means of paying it before as small as it may appear.--The Law Suit is yet in progress & the final trial Expected daily. Whether they will submit to the first Verdict or appeal, I now cannot say--I think they will now pay on a Verdict without appeal. Well I have nothing to add of any interest to, you--The papers will give you all the current news of business and politics, both at home and abroad.--Williams still here, or rather hereabouts, but will be off, soon I suppose.--You must have had a fine time of it, with all your distinguished men: Your Hamilton's, Whites, Butlers--Foote's²⁹² &c &c &c all came home citizens or quasi citizens, of the new Republic #

Well I suppose that H. & White, now have only to run over the other side, and get the Cash for the Bonds Say the five millions #

If this could be promptly done, there would be some sense in it. But we shall see--So Col. Bee has also come up & reported as minister to the U. S. How is that? Is he coming to Washington or only came up to New Orleans on his way to Mexico. ? ? & where is his Sec^y & Muldoon? & Dunlop--I think I shall go to Washington & see the folks

²⁹²Henry S. Foote wrote a book on the history of Texas. Lamar wrote most of a chapter for his book and allowed him access to historical materials that he had collected (Hogan, The Texas Republic, p. 176).

there in a few days #

I don^t Know if anything will come out of it--But having some business there I think I will run on--I hope I shall hear from you soon Soon. Mr^s T joins me in comp^s to yourself & regards to the Ladies.--Professor Yates is here but Kos is not--I Know not where A. J. Yates is.--
Pardon my scrawl

Truly & Ever yours

J Treat

31-0946

30

p^r Schooner Sarah

New York April 19th 1839.#

My dear Co^l

I hope this Vessel will be off this Evening or tomorrow morning, or else I shall Kill you outright with my tremendous correspondence, which, as you will see by the dates, has been accumulating since the beginning of this mont--& Here you Have the result.

2 Sheets, 8 pages--in answer to your four Sheets &c &c.

1 do 4 do Sunday Extracts, from Europe &c &c.

3 do 11 do In Relation to Kosciusko, copies &c &c.

1 do 4 do General Summing up dated 16th April.

1 do 4 do being this & the last letter p^r Sarah &c--

8 Sheets 31 pages: of Sunday matter which will exhaust your patience, and produce a Surfeit, not easily overcome.

I refer you to my letters p^r Ontario & Oval & also by

Exmail, and regret to say that I am still without anything

from you since yours of 14th March, which [sic] as before leads me to apprehend either that you are still indisposed, or what perhaps is more likely, that you have gone up the Trinity. I still hope to hear, very soon on the subject of Mexico. It is not known [missing] to say anything, as I have already said perhaps, too much. You have all the general news, sooner than we get it here, tho' there are some things, Known here, that you folks, probably don^t know--as they seem to think they do, however, and, are going ahead, in their own way, and time, we shall see in due time the result of all.#

As regards your public affairs, in Texas, I know but little of what has transpired, since the date of your last but up to that date you posted me well up & I again Express my regret, that you have not since given another chapter of the movements & doings of your Cabinet, ministers to Mexico & the U. States and your Loan Commissioners &c &c.--The papers inform me however that, Co^l Bee came up in the Zavala, and it has been stated, that he would go by the way of Pensacola, whence he would find a conveyance to Mexico, in one of our Vessels of War.--Gen^l Dunlap also came up, and I suppose is now on his way to Washington--Gen^l Hamilton, probably in Charleston, & Co^l White, at his Headquarters in New Orleans. This is about all I know since your last advices.--I have not been Idle myself but have Kept moving, and have been trying, and still am, to

effect my purpose of going to N. Orleans, as, I have before intimated to you.--In a few days you may have a letter from me by Land via N. O. which may tell, you that [missing] one suit against Edwards comes on tomorrow & will I hope be final, and I think, if we get a Verdict as I Expect to do, they will pay up.--I have applied to Gen^l Hamilton by Letter, to make a Loan on our Govm^t Bonds--I will inform you the result.--See next page for Sundries sent you by this Vessel--Mem^o of Bills, &c &c

Truly Yours &c

J. Treat

N. W. Association. To P. A. Messier [?] p^r [missing]

To 50. Copies of Lithograph of Swartwout \$30

" 50 do do Tissue paper. for 5 \$35.00

Bot [sic] of Joseph. H. Adams:

1 Swiss. Patent corn mill	\$10.00	
1 Coffee mill83	
Box 25¢: centage 19¢44	\$11.27
Box mark ^d J. Morgan Texas # # #		\$46.27

Bundle Maps address^d to J. Morgan, N. Washington, Texas--
Care of A. P. Ufford, Galveston. The Box, consigned to order, and Bill Lading Endorsed to be delivered to A. P. Ufford, absent G. Borden [illegible].#

To both whom I have written, requesting their attention to receive & forward the box & also the Bundle to your address--with the newspapers--and charge you with the Exp^s thereon. I hope you will get them all safe--I thought I

would send you 25 of the maps on Stout paper and 25, on Tissue, in case of accident--I shall want a few and will send you the Balance by the Next Vessel.--This is all I Know of [missing] may have something to add, & will leave these few lines Blank for that purpose.#

I have paid Mess^{rs}. Freeborn & Hitchcocks Bill of \$100. 81/100 & \$3.51 Interest--& charged same to N. W. I had nothing from Henderson by the Western, I fear he continued indisposed #

I shall write him by return of this Vessel 22^d ins^t--

Truly Yours Ever & truly

J^a Treat.

P. S. Sarah is off This morn^g--I have nothing from you, nor time for more than that I am

Very truly Yours &c.

J Treat

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