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S L A V E R Y.

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 February 1848;—*for*,

“COPIES or EXTRACTS of the CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. *Pakenham*, Her Majesty's Minister at *Washington*, and Mr. *Calhoun*, the Secretary of State, in 1844, relative to the General Abolition of SLAVERY in *Texas*, and throughout the World.”

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 1 March 1848.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Earl of *Aberdeen* and Mr. *Pakenham*, and between Mr. *Pakenham* and Mr. *Calhoun*, relative to the General Abolition of Slavery in *Texas*, and throughout the World, 1843-1844.

— No. 1. —

The Earl of *Aberdeen* to Mr. *Pakenham*.

Sir,

Foreign Office, 26 December 1843.

As much agitation appears to have prevailed of late in the United States, relative to the designs which Great Britain is supposed to entertain with regard to the republic of Texas, Her Majesty's Government deem it expedient to take measures for stopping at once the misrepresentations which have been circulated, and the errors into which the government of the United States seem to have fallen, on the subject of the policy of Great Britain with respect to Texas. That policy is clear and simple, and may be stated in few words.

Great Britain has recognized the independence of Texas, and having done so, she is desirous of seeing that independence finally and formally established, and generally recognized, especially by Mexico; but this desire does not arise from any motive of ambition or of self-interest, beyond that interest, at least, which attaches to the general extension of our commercial dealings with other countries.

We are convinced that the recognition of Texas by Mexico must conduce to the benefit of both those countries; and as we take an interest in the well-being of both, and in their steady advance in power and wealth, we have put ourselves forward in pressing the government of Mexico to acknowledge Texas as independent. But in thus acting we have no occult design, either with reference to any peculiar influence which we might seek to establish in Mexico, or in Texas, or even with reference to the slavery which now exists, and which we desire to see abolished, in Texas.

With regard to the latter point, it must be, and is well known, both to the United States and to the whole world, that Great Britain desires, and is constantly exerting herself to procure, the general abolition of slavery throughout the world; but the means which she has adopted, and will continue to adopt, for this humane and virtuous purpose are open and undisguised. She will do nothing secretly and underhand. She desires that her motives may be generally known and understood, and her acts seen by all.

With regard to Texas, we avow that we wish to see slavery abolished there, as elsewhere, and we should rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to abolish slavery eventually, and under proper conditions, throughout the republic. But although we earnestly desire, and feel it to be our duty to promote such a consummation, we shall not interfere unduly, or with an improper assumption of authority, with either party, in order to insure the adoption

adoption of such a course. We shall counsel, but we shall not seek to compel or unduly control either party. So far as Great Britain is concerned, provided other states act with equal forbearance, those governments will be fully at liberty to make their own unfettered arrangements with each other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery, and to all other points.

Great Britain, moreover, does not desire to establish in Texas, whether partially dependent on Mexico, or entirely independent, which latter alternative we consider in every respect preferable, any dominant influence. She only desires to share her influence equally with all other nations. Her objects are purely commercial, and she has no thought or intention of seeking to act, directly or indirectly, in a political sense, on the United States, through Texas.

The British Government, as the United States well knows, have never sought in any way to stir up disaffection or excitement of any kind in the slave-holding states of the American Union. Much as we should wish to see those states placed on the firm and solid footing which we conscientiously believe is to be attained by general freedom alone, we have never, in our treatment of them, made any difference between the slave-holding and the free states of the Union; all are, in our eyes, entitled, as component members of the Union, to equal political respect, favour, and forbearance on our part. To that wise and just policy we shall continue to adhere, and the governments of the slave-holding states may be assured, that although we shall not desist from those open and honest efforts which we have constantly made for procuring the abolition of slavery throughout the world, we shall neither openly nor secretly resort to any measures which can tend to disturb their internal tranquillity, or thereby to affect the prosperity of the American Union.

You will communicate this despatch to the United States Secretary of State, and if he should desire it, you will leave a copy of it with him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Aberdeen.*

— No. 2. —

(Extract.)

Mr. *Pakenham* to the Earl of *Aberdeen*; dated Washington, 28 April 1844.

YOUR Lordship will perceive, with surprise and displeasure, from the enclosed copy of a note which he (Mr. Calhoun) thought proper to address to me, announcing the conclusion of the treaty (for the annexation of Texas to the United States), that the explanations furnished by Her Majesty's Government upon this subject, in the despatch which, by your Lordship's direction, I communicated to the American government in February last, have been received in a sense quite contrary to their obvious and literal meaning; and that it is even attempted to assign to England, on the ground of her avowed desire for the abolition of slavery, the principal share in the responsibility of the proposed arrangement.

Much as I desired to avoid discussion with the American government upon this subject, I thought that I could not leave Mr. Calhoun's observations on the contents of your Lordship's despatch altogether unanswered.

I therefore addressed to him the note, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, pointing out the particular passages in your Lordship's communication which seemed to me most strongly at variance with the conclusions of the American government, and especially disclaiming in the name of Her Majesty's Government the share which they endeavour to assign to England in bringing about the present crisis.

Mr. Calhoun, in a second note, a copy of which is likewise enclosed, persists in his original interpretation of the meaning of your Lordship's despatch; and ends by declaring that he does not consider the remarks contained in my answer to his first note as a denial of its correctness.

It is not my intention to pursue this correspondence with Mr. Calhoun; my answer to his second note will therefore be limited to an acknowledgment of its receipt.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham.

Department of State, Washington, 18 April 1844.

THE undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has laid before the President the note of the Right honourable Mr. Pakenham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, addressed to this department on the 26th of February last, together with the accompanying copy of a despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Pakenham.

In reply the undersigned is directed by the President to inform the Right honourable Mr. Pakenham, that while he regards with pleasure the disavowal of Lord Aberdeen of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government "to resort to any measures, either openly or secretly, which can tend to disturb the internal tranquillity of this Union," he, at the same time, regards with deep concern the avowal, for the first time made to this government, "that Great Britain desires, and is constantly exerting herself to procure, the general abolition of slavery throughout the world."

So long as Great Britain confined her policy to the abolition of slavery in her own possessions and colonies, no other country had a right to complain. It belonged to her, exclusively, to determine according to her own views of policy whether it should be done or not. But when she goes beyond, and avows it as her settled policy, and the object of her constant exertions, to abolish it throughout the world, she makes it the duty of all other countries whose safety or whose prosperity may be endangered by her policy, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for their protection.

It is with still deeper concern the President regards the avowal of Lord Aberdeen of the desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas; and, as he infers, is endeavouring, through her diplomacy, to accomplish it, by making the abolition of slavery one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence. It has confirmed his previous impressions as to the policy of Great Britain in reference to Texas, and made it his duty to examine, with much care and solicitude, what would be its effects on the prosperity and safety of the United States, should she succeed in her endeavours. The investigation has resulted in the settled conviction that it would be difficult for Texas, in her actual condition, to resist what she desires, without supposing the influence and exertions of Great Britain would be extended beyond the limits assigned by Lord Aberdeen; and that if Texas could not resist, the consummation of the object of her desire would endanger both the safety and prosperity of the Union. Under this conviction, it is felt to be the imperious duty of the Federal Government, the common representative and protector of the states of this Union, to adopt, in self-defence, the most effectual measures to defeat it.

This is not the proper occasion to state at large the grounds of this conviction. It is sufficient to say, that the consummation of the avowed object of her wishes in reference to Texas, would be followed by hostile feelings and relations between that country and the United States, which could not fail to place her under the influence and control of Great Britain. That, from the geographical position of Texas, would expose the weakest and most vulnerable portion of our frontier to inroads, and place in the power of Great Britain the most efficient means of effecting, in the neighbouring states of this Union, what she avows it to be her desire to do in all countries where slavery exists. To hazard consequences which would be so dangerous to the prosperity and safety of this Union, without resorting to the most effective measures to prevent them, would be, on the part of the Federal Government, an abandonment of the most solemn obligation imposed by the guaranty which the states, in adopting the constitution, entered into, to protect each other against whatever might endanger their safety, whether from without or within. Acting in obedience to this obligation, on which our federal system of government rests, the President directs me to inform you, that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas for the annexation of the latter to the former, as a part of its territory, which will be submitted without delay to the senate for its approval. This step has been taken as the most effectual, if not the only means, of guarding against the threatened danger, and securing their permanent peace and welfare.

It is well known that Texas has long desired to be annexed to this Union; that her people, at the time of the adoption of her constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, her desire to that effect; and that she has never ceased to desire it, as the most certain means of promoting her safety and prosperity. The United States have heretofore declined to meet her wishes; but the time has now arrived when they can no longer refuse, consistently with their own security and peace, and the sacred obligation imposed by their constitutional compact for mutual defence and protection. Nor are they any way responsible for the circumstances which have imposed this obligation on them. They had no agency in bringing about the state of things which has terminated in the separation of Texas from Mexico. It was the Spanish government and Mexico herself, which invited and offered high inducements to our citizens to colonize Texas. That, from the diversity of character, habits, religion, and political opinions, led to the separation, without the interference of the United States in any manner whatever. It is true the United States, at an early period, recognized the independence of Texas; but in doing so, it is well known, they but acted in conformity with an established principle,

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to recognize the government *de facto*. They had previously acted on the same principle in reference to Mexico herself and the other governments which have risen on the former dominions of Spain on this continent. They are equally without responsibility for that state of things already adverted to, as the immediate cause of imposing on them, in self-defence, the obligation of adopting the measure they have. They remained passive so long as the policy on the part of Great Britain, which has led to its adoption, had no immediate bearing on their peace and safety. While they conceded to Great Britain the right of adopting whatever policy she might deem best, in reference to the African race, within her own possessions, they on their part claim the same right for themselves.

The policy she has adopted, in reference to the portion of that race in her dominions, may be humane and wise; but it does not follow, if it prove so with her, that it would do so in reference to the United States and other countries, whose situation differs from hers. But whether it would be or not, it belongs to each to judge and determine for itself. With us it is a question to be decided, not by the Federal Government, but by each member of this Union for itself, according to its own views of its domestic policy, and without any right on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in any manner whatever. Its rights and duties are limited to protecting, under the guarantees of the constitution, each member of this Union, in whatever policy it may adopt in reference to the portion within its limits. A large number of the states has decided that it is neither wise nor humane to change the relation which has existed, from their first settlement, between the two races; while others, where the African race is less numerous, have adopted the opposite policy.

It belongs not to this government to question whether the former have decided wisely or not; and if it did, the undersigned would not regard this as the proper occasion to discuss the subject. He does not, however, deem it irrelevant to state, that if the experience of more than half a century is to decide, it would be neither humane nor wise in them to change their policy. The census and other authentic documents show that in all instances in which the states have changed the former relation between the two races, the condition of the African, instead of being improved, has become worse. They have invariably sunk into vice and pauperism, accompanied by the bodily and mental infirmities incident thereto—deafness, blindness, insanity, and idiocy, to a degree without example; while in all other states which have retained the ancient relation between them, they have improved greatly, in every respect—in number, comfort, intelligence, and morals, as the following facts, taken from such sources, will serve to illustrate.

The number of deaf and dumb, blind, idiots and insane, of the negroes in the states that have changed the ancient relation between the races, is one out of ninety-six; while in the states adhering to it, it is one out of every six hundred and seventy-two; that is seven to one in favour of the latter as compared with the former.

The number of whites deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, in the states that have changed the relation, is one in every five hundred and sixty-one, being nearly six to one against the free blacks in the same states.

The number of negroes who are deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, paupers, and in prison, in the states that have changed, is one out of every six; and in the states that have not, one out of every one hundred and fifty-four, or twenty-six to one against the former as compared with the latter.

Taking the two extremes of north and south, in the state of Maine, the number of negroes returned as deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiots, by the census of 1840, is one out of every twelve; and in Florida, by the same returns, is one out of every eleven hundred and five; or ninety-two to one in favour of the slaves of Florida as compared with the free blacks of Maine.

In addition, it deserves to be remarked that in Massachusetts, where the change in the ancient relation of the two races was first made (now more than sixty years since), where the greatest zeal has been exhibited in their behalf, and where their number is comparatively few (but little more than 8,000 in a population of upwards of 730,000), the condition of the African is amongst the most wretched. By the latest authentic accounts, there was one out of every twenty-one of the black population in gaols or houses of correction; and one out of every thirteen was either deaf and dumb, blind, idiot, insane, or in prison. On the other hand, the census, and other authentic sources of information, establish the fact, that the condition of the African race throughout all the states where the ancient relation between the two has been retained, enjoys a degree of health and comfort which may well compare with that of the labouring population of any country in Christendom; and it may be added, that in no other condition, or in any other age or country, has the negro race ever attained so high an elevation in morals, intelligence, or civilization.

If such be the wretched condition of the race in their changed relation, where their number is comparatively few, and where so much interest is manifested for their improvement, what would it be in those states where the two races are nearly equal in numbers, and where, in consequence, would necessarily spring up mutual fear, jealousy, and hatred between them? It may, in truth, be assumed as a maxim, that two races differing so greatly, and in so many respects, cannot possibly exist together in the same country, where their numbers are nearly equal, without the one being subjected to the other. Experience has proved, that the existing relation in which the one is subjected to the other in the slave-holding states, is consistent with the peace and safety of both, with great improvement to the inferior; while the same experience proves, that the relation which it is the desire and object of Great Britain to substitute in its stead, in this and all other countries, under the plausible name of the abolition of slavery, would (if it did not destroy the inferior by conflicts to which it would lead),

reduce

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reduce it to the extremes of vice and wretchedness. In this view of the subject, it may be asserted that what is called slavery, is, in reality, a political institution, essential to the peace, safety, and prosperity of those states of the Union in which it exists. Without, then, controverting the wisdom and humanity of the policy of Great Britain so far as her own possessions are concerned, it may be safely affirmed, without reference to the means by which it would be effected, that could she succeed in accomplishing in the United States what she avows it to be her desire and the object of her constant exertions to effect throughout the world, so far from being wise or humane, she would involve in the greatest calamity the whole country, and especially the race which it is the avowed object of her exertions to benefit.

The undersigned avails, &c.

(signed) *J. C. Calhoun.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, 19 April 1844.

THE undersigned, &c. has had the honour to receive the note which the Honourable Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, was pleased yesterday to address to him, containing observations on a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the undersigned, of which the undersigned had the honour, at the request of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, to furnish a copy for the more complete information of the government of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun at the same time announces to the undersigned, by direction of the President, that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas, for the annexation of Texas to this country as a part of its territory, which treaty will be submitted without delay to the Senate for its approval.

Mr. Calhoun further takes occasion to enter into explanations as to the motives which have induced the government of the United States to adopt their present policy with regard to Texas, and he concludes by presenting certain remarks, founded on statistical information, in defence of the institution of slavery as now established in a portion of this republic, and in proof of the necessity of taking measures for its preservation.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned, in the present communication, to enter into discussion with Mr. Calhoun respecting the project thus formally announced on the part of the government of the United States to annex Texas to the American Union; that duty will, if thought necessary, be fulfilled by higher authority; still less is the undersigned disposed to trespass on Mr. Calhoun's attention by offering any remarks upon the subject of slavery, as expounded in Mr. Calhoun's note. That note will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government by the earliest opportunity, and with this intimation the undersigned would for the present content himself, were it not for the painful impression created on his mind by observing that the government of the United States, so far from appreciating at their just value the explanations furnished by Her Majesty's Government in a spirit of frankness and good faith, well calculated to allay whatever anxiety this government might have previously felt on the particular points to which those explanations have reference, appear to have found arguments in that communication in favour of the contemplated annexation of Texas; thus, as it were, assigning to the British Government some share in the responsibility of a transaction which can hardly fail to be received in many quarters with the most serious objection.

All such responsibility the undersigned begs leave, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, at once and most positively to disclaim; whatever may be the consequences of that transaction, the British Government will look forward without anxiety to the judgment which will thereon be passed by the civilized world, in as far as shall apply to any provocation furnished by England for the adoption of such a measure.

With the political independence of Texas not only has Great Britain disavowed all intention to interfere, but it is a well-known fact that her most zealous exertions have been directed towards the completion of that independence, by obtaining its acknowledgment at the hands of the only power by which it was seriously disputed.

Great Britain has also formally disclaimed the desire to establish in Texas any dominant influence, and with respect to slavery, she is not conscious of having acted in a sense to cause just alarm to the United States.

From the avowed desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas, it is inferred by the government of the United States that England is endeavouring, through her diplomacy, to make the abolition of slavery a condition to the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Mexico.

If Mr. Calhoun will have the goodness to refer once more to the copy of Lord Aberdeen's despatch which lies before him, he will find the following exposition of the intentions of Great Britain on this point, which the undersigned flattered himself would have been sufficient to forbid any such inference: "With regard to Texas, we avow that we wish to see slavery abolished there, as elsewhere, and we should rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to abolish slavery, eventually, and under proper conditions, throughout the republic. But though we earnestly desire, and feel it to be our duty to promote such a consummation,

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consummation, we shall not interfere unduly, or with an improper assumption of authority with either party" (either Mexico or Texas), "in order to ensure the adoption of such a course. We shall counsel, but we shall not seek to compel or unduly control either party. So far as Great Britain is concerned, provided other states act with equal forbearance, those governments will be fully at liberty to make their own unfettered arrangements with each other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery, and to all other points."

The undersigned takes advantage, &c.

(signed) *R. Pakenham.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham.

Department of State, Washington,
27 April 1844.

THE undersigned, &c. has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the answer which the Right Honourable Mr. Pakenham, &c. was pleased to make to his note of the 18th instant, relating to the despatch of Lord Aberdeen, of which a copy was left with the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, by his request.

He regrets that Mr. Pakenham has fallen into an error in supposing that the undersigned intended by introducing the statistical facts in reference to the comparative condition of the African race in the states of this Union where slavery has been abolished, and where it is still retained, with the accompanying remarks, was "to expound the subject of slavery," and to "defend it as it exists in the United States." If Mr. Pakenham will have the goodness to recur to the note of the undersigned, he will find, on a re-perusal, that his intention in introducing the details, instead of being that which he attributes to him, was to correct what the undersigned believed to be a misconception on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as set forth in Lord Aberdeen's despatch. His Lordship seems to be of the impression that the objection of the United States was not to the policy of Great Britain, in reference to abolition, as avowed by him, but to the means which might be resorted to for its accomplishment; and that, if slavery should be abolished in the United States by the influence and exertions of Great Britain, without using what he is pleased to call "secret" or "undue means," it would be an act of humanity to the African race, and, in its consequences, would neither "disturb the internal tranquillity of the states" where it exists, nor "affect the prosperity of the Union." The object of the undersigned, in introducing the statistical information referred to, was to correct this erroneous impression, by showing from facts, drawn from unquestionable sources, that the condition of the African race, in the states which had abolished slavery, was far worse than in those which had not; and that of course Great Britain could not consummate in the United States what she avows to be the object of her policy and constant exertions to effect throughout the world, without rendering the condition of the African race in the slave-holding states much worse than it is, and disturbing their "internal tranquillity and the prosperity of the Union."

That such was the intention of the undersigned he hopes will be evident to Mr. Pakenham on a re-perusal of his note; and not, as he supposes, to "expound the subject of slavery," or to "defend it as it exists in the United States." He is the more solicitous to correct the error into which Mr. Pakenham has fallen in this particular, because the intention which he attributes to the undersigned would be incompatible with the principle which regulates the United States in their intercourse with the rest of the world; that is, to leave all other countries, without interference on their part, to regulate their own internal relations and concerns as to each may seem best, without permitting any to interfere with theirs. He could not consistently with this well-established principle of their policy, permit any question, belonging exclusively to the internal relations or concerns of any of the states of this Union, to be brought into controversy between this and any foreign Government whatever.

The undersigned regrets that Mr. Pakenham should entertain the impression that the government of the United States did not appreciate at their full value the explanations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of its policy in reference to Texas. He would repeat what he had supposed had been explicitly stated in his note to Mr. Pakenham, the assurance that this government fully appreciated the spirit of frankness and good faith in which the explanations were furnished. If they have failed to allay the anxiety which it had previously felt on the subject to which they referred, it was because they were accompanied by an avowal, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to the abolition of slavery generally, and to Texas in particular, calculated to defeat the object which the explanations were intended to effect. It was not possible for the President to hear with indifference the avowal of a policy so hostile in its character, and dangerous in its tendency to the domestic institutions of so many States of this Union, and to the safety and prosperity of the whole. Nor could he abstain from declaring his regret at the avowal, consistently with that frankness and sincerity which have ever characterised the conduct of this Government in its intercourse with other countries.

The United States, in concluding the treaty of annexation with Texas, are not disposed to shun any responsibility which may fairly attach to them on account of the transaction. The measure was adopted with the mutual consent and for the mutual and permanent welfare of the

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the two countries interested. It was made necessary in order to preserve a domestic institution, placed under the guaranty of their respective constitutions, and deemed essential to their safety and prosperity.

Whether Great Britain has the right, according to the principles of international law, to interfere with the domestic institutions of either country, be her motives or means what they may, or whether the avowal of such a policy, and the exertions she has made to consummate it in Texas, do not justify both countries in adopting the most effective measures to prevent it, are questions which the United States willingly leave to the decision of the civilized world. They confidently rest the appeal on the solid foundation, that every country is the rightful and exclusive judge as to what should be the relations, social, civil, and political, between those who compose its population, and that no other country, under the plea of humanity or other motive, has any right whatever to interfere with its decision. On this foundation rest the peace and the harmony of the world.

The undersigned has again referred, in conformity with the request of Mr. Pakenham, to the portion of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to which he has pointed his attention, with the view of rebutting the inference of the President, that Great Britain has endeavoured, through her diplomacy, to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas, by making it one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence. He is constrained to say, on a careful re-perusal, that he can discover nothing in it calculated in any degree to weaken the inference of the President. His Lordship avows that Great Britain wishes to see slavery abolished in Texas; that she would rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to do so; and that she feels it to be her duty to promote such a consummation. If to these emphatic declarations the fact be added, that Great Britain, at the very time they were made, was engaged in negotiating with the Mexican government in order to obtain from it a recognition of the independence of Texas, and that she declined to unite with France and the United States in a joint effort for that purpose; it is surely not a forced or unfair inference to conclude, without calling in the aid of other evidence, that she used, in conducting it, all the legitimate means of diplomacy, backed by her great influence, to effect an object, in the accomplishment of which she acknowledges she took so deep an interest, and to which she obviously attached so much importance. Nor does the undersigned regard the declarations of Lord Aberdeen, that Great Britain would not interfere unduly, or with any improper assumption of authority,—that she will counsel, but not seek to compel or unduly control either party,—as in any degree weakening the inference of the President; nor does he consider the remarks of Mr. Pakenham as a denial of its truth.

The undersigned, &c.

(signed) *J. C. Calhoun.*

SLAVERY.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to the General
Abolition of Slavery in Texas, and throughout
the World; 1843-1844.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 March 1848.*

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Under 1 oz.