El Paso del Norte, December 23rd, 1850

My dear Sir,

Have not forgotten your kindness to me when in Washington on the interest which you took in the organization and success of the Mexican Squadron.

We have all reached here at last, after pleasant though somewhat fatiguing journey. The last two was a direct crossing by ferry to San Antonio, and with the exception there has not been a serious case of illness since we arrived in El Paso. Ed. McCullar, it is true, has been sick more or less, even since landed, but this cannot be attributed to either climate or fatigue. All the others are strong and robust—those who were the most delicate, are now the most healthy.

I am greatly disappointed in everything on this country. Instead of the mild climate of New Orleans, we have frost every night. Even our instruments the thermometers have stood as low as 6° Fahrenheit. However, a few mesquite have made the valley near El Paso a perfect paradise. It might be made so, but we find a miserable poor population, cultivating just enough of the luxuriant soil of the valley to give them a scanty livelihood, of corn, beans, pumpkins. The people merely produce what they require for their own consumption—nothing is raised for export. I therefore find myself in a country with the
advantage. These rivers which cannot furnish the
necessary fisheries, were again for the subsistence of our own
and animals. We don't keep 5200 of sheep, or about 25,000
alpaca for em, and as these are our only source of living, I can imagine
the great cost of supporting animals. Now bring from 1750
to 17,500 pelts. The latter figure is that of the Governor's
customs. There is no timber in the valley, and the nearest vines are
the mountain Tomales district. Hence you will not be
surprised when I say that when Plata was in the hands of
American citizens. I have lived to buy the best to make our furniture
of higher rate, whether from California, New York, or,\noutside as much as you can get one in or in New York.

The valley of the Coquita, or Coquita del Norte is so wild and
unfitted some 9 miles of alpaca same width. This land is all
watered by irrigation, and with very little lemon plant or large
crop. Beyond this valley and that of the lower streams, there
is a land of endless cultivation. Any part of this land is
affiliated and settled. In my contemplated applications, I
hope to find some valley of watered and lemon land. But of the
Peppers we know, thickly settled, and of any value, I will be
found none. By a proper supervision of the country, I
have no doubt we shall find some of the most valuable lands,
with water, and that the period is not distant when we shall
be a strong line of occupation and

My negotiations with the Mexican Government proceed slowly. We have held one or two meetings, but learn no
news agreeing with the boundary that is now fixed. The
representation of the treaty map is such as to wonder at many
and terms subject to. From our last meeting, I am informed that
the great error of the Mexican Government was to assume, at all,
the Reliable Mexican region, hence, as the Mexican
region at that I am alone, and much of the information comes from
Gonzalez himself, there is a very large district, of which the
Alaska mines are the center, which looks a little and south.

At a very small town, called the Golden fleece, the greatest interest
manifested as to who is the owner of the Alaska mines. The
Mexican Government has assured them they will not enter their territory;
and I remember when in Washington, that many Senators
then feared this would be the case. This would certainly
prove like an astronomical point for the South eastern
termination of Alaska, and be contrary to the rights of the
Cessionary. In Washington they stood this point would be kept.

No farther. I have no further meeting was in accordance
to striking any point by astronomical observation, from the
circumstances that, by its being, we should be near the
whole length of the line of Alaska, by 30th of Alaskan
latitude. I therefore stand for, and claim the entire length
of the South line according to the latest maps, especially
when the line terminates, precisely seeing that the whole
extent of the United States in question it
reach larger district of country than any one had ever
the great error in the treaty map, I meant to use for
our benefit, and in this point we now differ. I shall not give up
my position, nor concede a single point. In this, I am sustained
by the Treaty, and that I shall adhere. If, since, I have an oppor-
tunity to read this letter, I may be unable to say something more
definite—at least I hope to do so.

I have not yet learned whether any proposition was
made for the exploration of New Mexico (California), but
presume it was not. These are matters to be done. It would be a
pity not to give us the means to carry on these explorations, now
we are on the ground. The offshore of the Boundary Line
will be my quest, and I very much fear that fault may be found
not me in consequence; but it is unavoidable. I have made every
effort to economize all in my power. My estimates now tend
in the series of things to the U.S. Navy, instead of which they
should have been made on California Point.

December 28. Since the foregoing was written, the joint commis-
sion has agreed on the boundary between the Rio Grande and the Pecos
and I am happy to announce to you that I have carried all my points,
gaining for the U.S. the whole area of the region known as the "Gulf and
Coffee Farm," and a district of country west of the Rio Grande extending
three degrees from the point where the southern line of New Mexico Points
the Rio Grande, i.e. 32° 22'. There was no corner of two degrees in
Estebanillo's map between the Rio Grande and the western limits of New
Mexico, that I would not lose, but claimed and have decided it west of
those limits. I have sent full particulars to the Secretary of the
Interior accompanied by maps. These maps will show you what
the Mexican Commissioners claimed under the 14th article of the
Treaty, and what I have treated.

Yours with Respect, your dist. Law,
John R. Bartlett.
Confidential. N.York Sep 21, 1860.

Dear Sir,

A few weeks since Mr. Lincoln requested me to consider the propriety of my becoming President of the Grand Illinois Rail Road. What I should resolve to do if I reside in N.York, to see him considered the proposition, but desire to consult you on the subject. My practice at the Supreme Court is becoming of great value, and I am resolved never again to become a candidate for any public office desiring to remain in private life. I judge the present is my profession. Mutually we should not be a public office I desire to accept as a fixed residence. Besides owing to myself a long service and labor might partly aid in accomplishing the objects, first in building up a great city at Ca...-Second, in doing something for the finances of the Road it's lands, &c., as it would pay to become to the State of Illinois an immense annual income. Since this occurs it I should greatly prefer to any public station. Mr. Lincoln desires to consult only with you or do I

Yours truly,

R.P. McClean

Horace T. Van Deusen
M. S. Senate
Private:

St. Louis, Sept. 21, 1850.

My dear Sir,

Your name has been presented to the President for the U.S. District Judgeship for California, which after much consideration I have decided to accept; having it at the time stated to me, I am satisfied that it is the best course I can take to retrieve my fallen fortunes — it is a solemn matter for me to break up the cherished associations of fifty years, but it is a fact that does not feel at liberty, injurious to my family, especially my son, which I cannot refuse to embrace. The President has letters from my highest friends offering communication very advantageous appointment. I am confident that these terms are few of your college on interest for me. I can be successful in a good at W. most. shall not see you upon my arrival. On the mean time, I invoke your kind aid in this important movement, in such
As soon as your Thirteenth host shall pains accord, truly your friend.
John Lewis Dickinson

Sir, J.C. Brough.

Neg ro being a Candidate is not publicly known. I do not come to know it personally.
The Honourable
Stephen A. Douglas
(au coin de la Legation Americaine)
à Bruxelles
Hotel de France
Paris Sept 21 1850

Dear Douglas—You cannot imagine how much pleasure your truly kind and friendly letter has given me. I could never doubt however that you would be glad to hear of my advancement—as you have given proofs too sincere of your desire thereto. It came after I had long given over all pursuit of it and all hope of it; but it was very grateful to me when it did so. I was just leaving my bed after an illness of two months when I first heard of it; and it will be the means of probably being the means of prolonging my life. My long suffering constitution has been long giving evidence to you under the pressure of that turbulent, excited, over wrought existence I am obliged to lead.
and I should not have been able to stand it much longer. This little affair will give me rest, new ideas, and a little money. It is in every point of view the best thing that could have happened to me. I shall return home long before the waters begin to stir with the tides of the next great Presidency, and will lose nothing by being absent during this year of dead calm of internal politics.

you may perhaps like to know how I disposed of the Examiner. I made no arrangement more favourable than I could have hoped. I sold it to R. M. Hughes (an old writer for it, and one of us) for the small sum of $5,000 cash, reserving in the deed of sale

by a special clause, the right to repurchase the whole for the same sum ($6,000 cash) on my return if I so choose; and this agreement is condition I made known to the public in my valedictory. By this arrangement, I can lose nothing at any event. I leave the interest on my money, and though the profits of the paper; and when I came back I can get the property, free of all debt, and delivered from all editorial responsibilities.

In the meantime you must not let me be rejected by the Senate. By my editorial course I have made many personal enemies — they will afraid me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me. Carl & Newton will advise me.
certain that they will not fail. Paulus Parwell in the House knows my whole history and
will give you correct information as to anything you would like to know of me.

It would be a bitter modification to me if I were to be defeated in that arena. Do not
let it happen for God's sake.

Your say upon will be here on the 28th. I had intended to leave on the very day I got your
letter, but will wait if I can. My younger brother comes by merchant vessel to Manchester,
where I should now be to meet him. If he gets sick, or into trouble there (he is only 20),
I must go when I hear of it. But I am extremely anxious to see you face to
face, and will wait if I can.

Belmont is here, and is also very anxious to see you. He is
compelled to go in a week. Can you not antedate your arrival
here? Truly your friend,

John M. Daniel
SIR: Stephen A. Douglas

My dear Sir -- I need not say that I feel a deep interest in
the success of Col. Stanford Connelly,
and that I will be glad and grateful
for any aid you may extend
to him. He is a candidate for
marshal of California, and I do
not hesitate to say that if our friends
in that state want a steady, energetic,
and constant support to be
of all others their man, Can
you not name this Senate, and
other to help this cause? She
is a whig and a great leader; and
as it is to be supposed that no
one but a whig will be appointed,
I am sure they can not
get a better one than my friend
Connelly. Help him, and help me,
and you will oblige him, and
especially your friend truly

[Signature]

Washington, Sept. 18, 1850.
New York Sept 15, 50

My Dear,

When I last saw you in W. it appeared to the Senate to shot with you, that you were out. When you came, they told me he was at the Hotel as usual, but did not find you. I was told you would come at a particular hour & went to the Hotel but did not find you. I suppose shall not meet before the west election. I had wished to say to you something of what I heard while you must have not been able to do so. The way is open for you to high success. Attention to the real burning of a senator without doing any more carb or riding in it, leaving the people to do for themselves in this time, your wishes are likely to be met. Time will do what election cannot accomplish as Clay, Webster, Calhoun & Col. have found out. New York is just coming John is here & in 50 if not in 52 will do his duty to the democratic party.
The note in 52 depended upon the wisdom of those who make the nomination for President. A President cannot count here, nor with a full certificate from old friends, or with a certificate over the cause. I could tell through the air. The Chief Justice is the man who can certainly succeed if you wish for Johnson as this will not make a ticket, neither the old Jackson part. This is not on living, I can say against either — they are far from the man's management of finding correct questions of party, consistent. The Chief is made like old Hickory, whom we now live in. I am not as good as other when he does not. Nothing contrary effect in trying times when Clay & Co. would not accept him to be confirmed as Secretary, because he was offered to the Bank. He is a competitor to be for him. A little way ahead, the most conduct will do for him. Statesmen who have sought the elevation of such brave men.

I wish to throw suggestions upon consideration, as you are far & proud of the politics of the day. This have the approval of my judgment, that I do not wish to fright them. Until the union is complete here I must stick to the last remaining part of the Union. I do not continue as for all time to come.

I wish to see my friends, & the ascending of my friends' influence. I must pitch these duties, I will labor hard at my time, but not at all to aid in dictatorial or party conflicts.

I shall always be glad to hear from you. As this is a communication just written.

Garry Hart

[Signature: Garry Hart]
Journey 11 Sept. 1830.

Hon. Mr. Pierce, Help Washington City.

My dear Sir,

As a member of the Senate, I should desire to be formed
under the principle of a free labor Bill, and from that time
I shall believe the main principles of the free labor
require your personal service and help
in the main, continued in the whole year
now occupying your long absence from
the seat of duties in Congress, may remain
from keeping interested in the affairs of home,
and your influence on the state as a
member of Congress and Col. Whig.
Nov. 3, 1858

S. H. Douglas

Allow me to introduce you to my particular friend, Col. Sperry Connolly, one of the most distinguished wings of the State, and at the same time Mr. Cooper's most intimate friend. She is a point blank of high honor and upon the veracity and you may place full confidence in all her statements. I have been the happy one of other your warmest friends, and through written for him by an unnecessary man. I can understand his letters.

Yours Truly,

[Signature]

Phila., Sept. 10, 1858.
Fort Hill, Phila.
Sept. 7. 50

Dear Sir,

If I had thought to have the pleasure of meeting you the other day, I should perhaps have mentioned to you the case of Mr. Davis, removed from our Collector, whose纤细, and as I hold inseparable, and the very day he was appointed was, to remove 67 subordinates seven days from the place of his election.
for, and to one scheme is there
the least objection but that Mr.
Davis wants this place. For
partnership, with whom it is his
scheme together with W. Davis
to defeat the democratic party at
the next election when the state
legislature shall meet. Sen. Smith
doubts in this county—twelve
members—and in all probability
the rich, Governor and Senator.
If W. Davis of W. Davis can
vote the Natives and Whigs
in war, then does Taylor, the
democrat, will be enough best
here—by ten thousand people.
He for him—to carry all he
for them.
If a democratic
Senator choose to do this—
so be it. I am no longer a poli-
tician and can bear such
things as well as my neighbors.
But as you have talked of
high places I think you will
take care how you become
paradigm in this.
I am your truly,
C. J. Surrender

Mr. J. A. Du Pont
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

The yesterday's, and am now in receipt of your letter of the 11th. 20th. I am glad to hear from the Bank of New York, and to know that the term of your credit expired. I have received a letter from Branden Williams, authorizing us to close upon them for your account. I have sold $1,200 at 60 or 90 days. And we have to-day closed upon the $2,000 at 60 days, for the same amount. I have sold $1,250 at 90 days. The balance of $220. $2. is subject to your draft at sight. I shall be glad if you have occasion to order an invoice if you will command me.

The remainder, June 1st. 1860.

Nadesworth [sic] Thedle

P.S. I have forwarded Esq. J. G. King, a copy of this bill, which I wrote for you to use, and I hope you have settled with him on the amount. You will probably find some further relief in the plan, but you will really have to go further to the extent of some 2,000 or 3,000 dollars. I am, truly yours

Julius Nadesworth