Washington, Feb. 21, 1853.

Dear Sir,

I send you today the transcript containing an article in which you are mentioned. I have prepared and sent off another since your late masterly effort, and I move fully into the matter and shall send it to you as soon as the number containing it reaches me.

Though I never have but you in a formal manner, the sincerity of my feeling is in no wise criminal, and permit me to say that though I had the honor of being the first man in the Union to introduce Dickens in connection with the Presidency and can now readily, in offering the guillotine for my impertinent correspondence with him, I am still his friend, though his chance for the Presidency have been obliterative, I am now and shall...
continue to be a strong man, and I need not add, write as the day is, to the end of your advancement the transcript will meet your labor.

In confidence, as the intimate friend of Samuel S. Dickinson, I may add, I know how sincerely you will have his friendship in future acts on all occasions.

My issue for capacity on your confidence letter, is sixty. The fact that I am in service’s office, and all who he knows I am connected with the press as an editor, the fact is but with few here.

I should be glad to see when you at any time.

Your friend,

E. L. Orr.

Hon. S. S. Bingham,

Erie.
To the Honorable the Senate,

and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

7th, 5, 1853

We, the undersigned, Officers of the Army of the United States ask leave most respectfully to represent to you as follows:

It is known to your honorable bodies, that by the system of Army-Payments at present in operation, a most important part of the compensation of the Officer is the ration; in lieu of the issue of which in kind, a money-allowance is substituted.

By provisions of Acts of Congress approved 1808 and 1812, the money value of each ration issued in part payment to Officers was fixed at twenty cents; and to this sum, notwithstanding the increase in the prices of articles of food since that time, has the valuation been restricted. At the present moment, the cost of the provisions composing the ration is double what it was in 1812; still, the officer is compelled to receive, in commutation of his subsistence, a sum determined by prices current forty years ago, and to purchase for his consumption according to the rates of the day.

The grievance is manifest; the compensation of the officer is depreciated below the standard contemplated by the framers of the law, and below that enjoyed by officers at the time the law was passed.

Nor is there any prospect of relief save through the operation of your just action in the case; there is no promise of a reduction in the cost of articles of food.—on the contrary there seems a certainty of a maintenance of the present prices, if not of a permanent increase beyond them.

Rates of remuneration for labor have improved and are improving throughout all classes of the community, to correspond with increased rates of subsistence; and already has your honorable attention been called to this subject by other bodies of public servants, who have reasonably confided in your willingness to compensate their services with salaries commensurate to their support, and have met with a just response.

Upon no portion of the community does the pressure of the times fall more heavily than upon officers of the Army, and we find it just that our claims to a respectable support, in return for our services, should receive the favorable consideration of your honorable bodies; but we confine our reasonable prayer more especially to an alleviation of the hardship of the present restricted valuation of the ration.

We therefore respectfully ask, that hereafter forty cents be fixed as the commutation price of the ration.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Signatures]

E. J. Steptoe
Brig. Col. 3rd Artillery

M. H. Bates
Col. 3rd Artillery

I. B. Hardee

Stumpf. I. Dunlap

Capt. 2nd Artillery

A. D. Peck

1st Lt. 3rd Artillery

E. N. Day

Capt. 2nd 8th Artillery

M. J. Halsey

Brig. Col. 1st Artillery
A letter to the offices of the Shipping Co.

of New Orleans

New York, May 31, 1853

Sir,

Bancroft's Lighters to the price of free laborers to 40 per cent. by a recent circular of the Army Office to the effect that the price of laborers to 40 per cent. be paid. I am, etc.

[Signature]
Millersville, Ga.
July 8th, 1855

Hon. J. B. Douglas
Washington.

My Dear Sir:

Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance our mutual friend Dr. J. M. Green. He is a gentleman of intelligence and high character, and in addition to literary, professional engagement he is interested in the cause of the Georgia Telegraph, published in Macon, one of the ablest and most influential political journals in South. You are acquainted with the paper through Mr. Saml. J. Ray, who has recently been its editor. Under the energetic and able guidance of Dr. Green and his associates, it is destined to higher usefulness and more of decided influence, in the defense of democratic principle. Dr. Green's health fails him under the immense toil of his professional labors, he being and near relaxation. For this purpose he may like a Choreograph one of the Italian Comps, at the head of the incoming administration. A few of acquaintances will satisfy you of his any
Qualifications for such a position.
May I hope, that you will extend to him such courteous assistance, as will bring him associated with your friends and procure your united aid in the attainment of the object he desires. I am aware how numerous, in all probability, are the many drafted upon you and I am aware how annoying they are, in a large number of instances. But Dr. Green is a gentle man of substantial merit, his office duties, firm, in trusted, and entering in his advocacy of the Democratic cause. He has been valuable to Gen. Pierce in the late campaign, and he will be valuable to any man whose cause he espouses. His energy never falters and he marches to his purpose with a loyalty, directness, and determination that defy defeat.

My kind regard to our friends.

With kindest regards, I am yours,

M. O. Johnson

[Signature]
Kanawha Feb. 8, 1853

I enclose you my friend a copy of a letter I have written to South Africa, learning from one who is taking an attitude of dictation, threatening opposition as the consequence of app. 6 in the cabinet which they did not prefer; I thought it proper to throw in your Sunday's work, I insisted as far as possible all feeling belonging to the late sectional controversy, and I assume the old democratic associations, as they were in the beginning. With me was all who have no present seat to make upon southern institutions, and who are united in the support of democratic principles. I am brother and looking not back to the past, I rest my eye upon the present and the future.

I am yours,

[Signature]

From S. A. Douglas.
Margustia, Florida
July 5, 1858

My Dear Sir,

When your great triumph was proclaimed I did not express congratulation, for I will know you will be overcome with felicitation. Yet I was greatly gratified with the result, not only as a Democrat, but from my personal recollection, association, appreciation of you; and how aided in an humble way in the election.

I learn now from Washington that grave embarrassment beset your hands in organizing your cabinet.

The serious work of your administration has thus begun. I write now, as one taking an interest in the success and glory of your administration, today to you, choose your own cabinet counsellors, and rely upon the patriotic fidelity of the Republican Party to sustain you in a Republican administration of the Government.

As an humble member of that Party, and a citizen of this country, you have my confidence in advance, and only your own acts as President can precipitate it. The selection of your counsellor, is your own prerogative, use it without scruple. For one, when I agreed to a pacification, I did it fully and without reservation.

I embrace in my heart again the whole North, and the whole part, whether North or South, and trust to a generous good faith upon all hands against pernicious encroachments upon the just rights of your section. If the reunion of the Democratic Party was desirous for our country, that reunion, to be useful, should be thorough and cordial. In the spirit of that opinion I for one shall act.

With sincere regard,

With Respectful regard

Thence

Franklin Pierce

J.A. Rule
Hall of the Ho. of Representatives  
Springfield, Illinois  
February 2, 1853  

Mr. A. Douglas, E.  
U. S. Senate.  

My very dear Sir:  

The House having resolved itself into committee of the Whole, I found myself with a few moments leisure, on my hands, which I devote to you. The House last evening passed a resolution instructing & requesting our delegation in Congress to endeavor to alter the Tariff act, allowing Rail Road Iron to come in free of duty. The Senate has not yet acted upon the resolution, but I learn it will assuredly pass. Several Whigs in the House voted for it, and a few Democrats against it. It looks very much as though the Whigs intend to steal another thunder-bolt from the Democratic Armory! 

The session thus far has been a heavy one, much business has been disposed of, and much remains yet on the table to be浏览 through for in the next ten days. A joint resolution was
passed to adjourn on the 14th inst., and 
own thereafter as I can rectify my plans I will leave for Washington.

I had a letter a few days since from one mutual friend, Ben Shields, in relation to my appointment. I was surprised to learn that he was for Curran for Senator and myself for Postmaster. I have 
ten to him, and urged upon him the pr 
and policy of changing his opinion. I urge upon him the necessity of befriending me 
who from their influence and position be most likely to render him good ser 
hereafter.

There is a strong combination at this 
here, with Breece and Mac as the he 
and acting together, to defeat Shields 
the next Senatorial election, and 
he intends to contest he again a 
Aldate, it seems to me, he ought to 
give his support to the most active 
influential men in the party. 
A word from you will perhaps let 
him right in regard to myself. 
I have several strong letters for 
leading Democrats in both blac
to him and every other member of the Illinois Delegation in Congress, beside letters from Judges of the Supreme Court and State officers. I think this a much better plan than to set up long and useless petitions which are never read. Am I right?

If you happen to get your eye on Calloway please say to him that it would give me much pleasure to hear from him. Present my regards to him.

His daughter, Susan, and myself have this day drawn upon you for the expenses of the entertainment gotten up in your house. The amount seems large, but he kept it down as close as he could. The preparations were all gotten up in the finest style, and I had hoped everything would pass off quietly and pleasantly. In this we were mistaken, and the disturbance was one of those almost impossible to obtrude into such a mixed crowd.

Of this however you shall have a full account when I see you. Very sincerely I am, your friend, Sarah Little.
Confidential. Chicago, July 10th, 1853.

W. H. S. L. Douglas

Dear Sir,

(Circumstances)

lately occurring here, induce me to write you this line, both to explain my own views and position, and those of others in a question of importance to this city and to the Democratic party. In the discussion of some ordinances, which had to be referred to the Legislature for their sanction, the question was decided by the City Council of how the money was to be obtained to improve our River and Navigation, after a warm debate and a second reading being taken on different propositions, a vote of nine to one in favor of the River Project, immediately benefited and two half only taken from the General Welfare, was accepted by a vote of ten only to the Mayor's veto. Contending that the whole amount should be paid by the Common Pleasures—a position which is unsoundable and incompatible with Common justice, as the property must certainly reap more in proportion of the benefits of the River Improvement, than that at aiphers promis'd to pay for being on the docks, not even on Common pleases without extra payment, to give the assumption that
I am and always have been a firm believer in the principles of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and I cannot see how the question of the coming presidential election can be decided by a plurality of votes. I am convinced that the people of this country are ready to accept any decision that may be made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I have always been a friend of the Union and have always supported the principles of the Constitution. I am opposed to any form of secession and believe that the Union must be preserved at all costs. I am opposed to any form of violence and believe that the government must be respected and obeyed.

I am opposed to the idea of a constitutional convention and believe that the Constitution of the United States is the best form of government that we have. I am opposed to any form of corruption and believe that the government must be clean and free from corruption.

I am opposed to any form of economic intervention and believe that the government must not interfere in the affairs of business. I am opposed to any form of censorship and believe that the government must respect the freedom of speech and the press.

I am opposed to any form of military intervention and believe that the government must not interfere in the affairs of foreign nations. I am opposed to any form of imperialism and believe that the government must not interfere in the affairs of foreign nations.

I am opposed to any form of religious persecution and believe that the government must respect the freedom of religion. I am opposed to any form of discrimination and believe that the government must not discriminate against any group of people.

I am opposed to any form of social inequality and believe that the government must not discriminate against any group of people. I am opposed to any form of discrimination and believe that the government must respect the freedom of speech and the press.

I am opposed to any form of corruption and believe that the government must be clean and free from corruption. I am opposed to any form of economic intervention and believe that the government must not interfere in the affairs of business.

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I have a decided majority of all the people's votes in the place. These gentlemen modestly believed the question to be unpopular and they were never more mistaken than cautionary. They perhaps they will find. In advancing the measure, I found the greatest proof of support of all very in the statements, that parties benefit, should pay in proportion, as in making a side walk, plank, street, a road, etc., that admitting the fact of the river being a natural highway, is the street, but in the same way that the one needs planting.

In order for it to be useful at all times, the other requires artificial aid to render its difference, and the property holder already pays in the general tax list for his property. It saved the expense of making a side walk or planting a street opposite to his premises, on the bank entering our town should be divided at least a portion of the expense of improving it. The position that such a tax would drive trade, when it were only adding increased facilities to the walk of it was anticipated by the well known result. Here and elsewhere, I have mentioned effects that the more that life improves, even when adding on heavy
True, the more the place grows and the greater advance is taking place in property. When we grant to a Chartered Company such Plank & Rail Road, certain privileges, to our land to allow them to charge on their roads their own prices, do we not pay a Premium to the soil who are in the condition of the expense would be willing to give up the use of them, even when we feel they charge arbitrarily. Before the navigation of the St. Lawrence must be opened to our trade or we shall be under the necessity of not only opening all of the Canals, but also of exercising a paternal care to Government over their land and will not allow soon be the St. Port of the Great West and has not Europe some developed the great plan by which we can ship all kinds of goods, from sail in our waters and have the influence to California, Oregon, Australia, into all over the world. Will not the great West accumulating the land Thundery be bold and unanimous price, gather in one cast an accumulation of public opinion, swaying every rock on tumultuously swelling away, with the force and sublimity of iron. Virginia still, that.
At the time of the camp meeting last last fall I was absent until the 11th part of the time and I was and to go home to open a tent, cup as I seem that same door was open with tears to the door of the hotel. It turned out that the Rev. Dr. Price was the great leader in our party. He completely surrounded you, that I gave up in despair. I was pleased then here, however. We turned to the honor of the distinguished visitors to our city, but rather to the Mayor than as a politician. If because it was during the whole campaign and on the day of the Rev. Price, after hunting some hours for time to obtain his aid in bringing a certain man, who whom he has contributed, better at the polls, I found him industriously engaged in tallying the vote, a "Propeller" cut of sight. Where no one in case the vote was unfortunately none. They could say that he was a violent partisan democrat. Of my store, his clerks were idle, when I went to look for him, so of course to choose the best he out of the way. I suppose I was a part of the presidential nominations took place in the Council. I am not, he remarked that it was so long since there had been party question as to the fact that I had almost forgotten how which side he belonged. I probably had appearance for the tragedy. It would have been a joy to have seen him with the other end.
by the Post Office, for which Hearn he is one of the strongest candidates. I shall despair of seeing again, monomaniac with a lone spirit, who had always been known for insipid, but not bailed gloriously for the triumph of Conservatism, principles, regard deep of personal selfishness, stand forward and on all and every occasion act all devotion for the victory in so noble a cause. As Mayor, Mr. Qurnee has been efficient, energetic and of the negotiating team for the city, any pecuniary advantage recurred when in his bank connections, which some bank would pay the benefit of, I feel willing to record him, all the good he could derive from his peculiar position, because in all his transactions, I believe he has indulgenced to maintain and increase the city’s prosperity in our Commerce in trust, the city of Chicago. A worthy sadder, a friend of mine, who learned his trade from Mr. Qurnee, knows me intimately. Thinks that if he has started in Post Office, he will have it as he says he can nearly any one in figuring numbers. Long John, and for some an unknown. He (the latter the plume of a 'Spirit of the Race' to whom he owes his life an Representative) is wanting to get him overboard. It is said in Wabash, from Mr.
Many old men will now, ready for all the offices than the late Gov. Can give one of course a backward man like me with chance in such a crowd.

I hope that our new President will prove a young Whig in his first and many administration on democratic principles, and that having many years passed gone challenge and of that nature true glut them and to Andrew Jackson, I shall have at some future day — the pleasure of taking by the hair, Genl. Frank Pierce, the idea of the great soul of Democracy, and which shall support you development and memorize in the annals of our country and of the world.

I shall be pleased, if you can send me a copy of your Speech on the Import Question and any other Pub. Document of interest I and with kind wishes for your own success and prosperity and tendering my deepest sympathy in your recent domestic bereavement.

I remain

Your Friend

Wm. Dyer
The Common Council were engaged last evening in discussing the veto of the Mayor, in refusing to levy tonnage duties for the public docks and wharves. The vote was 12 to 8 in favor of the levy of the duties. The Mayor had been very prompt to act in regard to the matter of the levee of the duties, and the common council had been equally prompt in their action in the matter. The vote of the common council was 12 to 8 in favor of the levy of the duties.

Tonnage Duties. 192. 1

The Common Council were engaged last evening in discussing the veto of the Mayor, in refusing to levy tonnage duties for the public docks and wharves. The vote was 12 to 8 in favor of the levy of the duties. The Mayor had been very prompt to act in regard to the matter of the levee of the duties, and the common council had been equally prompt in their action in the matter. The vote of the common council was 12 to 8 in favor of the levy of the duties.
I'm talking in my sleep.
For I know I am but dreaming,
When I think your love is mine;
And I know they are but seeming,
All the hopes that round me shine,
So remember, when I tell you,
What I can no longer keep.

Great reduction in prices.

Sandwich, grocers' and fruit dealers' and meat dealers', and a like variety of merchants and dealers in all kinds of provisions, and articles for family use, are all disposed of in their store and warehouse.

New goods to express, T. B. Carr.

Groceries at wholesale. 75 h.

C. W. Williams & Co. Av.

Wholesale grocers & commissary dealers, No. 30 South Water Street, now offer to be in the market for the coming goods at the market price for cash or on approved paper.

J. L. Smith.

[Text continues on the right side of the page]
Correct, Mr. Journal. And you might have added that the motion was seconded and cordially approved of by Ald. Haines, one of the staunchest and most intelligent whigs in the city, and an enterprising business man.

Tonnage Duties are awful things when they can be made a bugbear of before election, by whig editors for the injury of prominent democratic statesmen; but viewed in their practical bearing, without party bias, they seem disarmed of much of their terror.—Chicago Dem.

The resolution is, that within certain limits and restrictions, enacted by Congress, ports of entry should have the power to levy such taxes, if they thought best. Certainly, those cities are the best judges of what is for their own interest, and will not levy the tax unless it will add to their prosperity, and subserve the interests of commerce generally.

The Press thus replies to our remarks concerning the resolution of Mr. Dwyer, asking our Legislature to petition Congress, to allow the Common Council to collect a tonnage duty on vessels “entering this or other port of entry,” for the purpose of widening the river. We are willing to give the advocates of this measure the full benefit of the above argument, that the power is granted, to be used only in case the Council thinks best to exercise it, and that they are the best judges of what is for their own interest.

At the same time we have not the most implicit confidence in Chicago Common Councils, having had repeated opportunities in common with the mass of our citizens to demur to what they have “thought best,” and although the present worthy and efficient Board, might well be entrusted with our national affairs, it does not follow that their successors will of necessity be equally just, wise and “national.” The Council might think best to fill up the river altogether, on the ground that land now-a-days is more valuable than water—still we don’t think the power to do so, ought to be conferred upon them.

We do not think it best in any view, and in any contingency which may arise, to tax vessels with tonnage duty, and therefore can see no reason why the power should be given, simply that it might be repose in the Common Council.

Chicago is already the only port of consequence on the Lakes where vessel property is taxed, which accounts for the meagre list of its marine—give to the common council the power to levy tonnage duties, as their whims or caprices may dictate, alas, and it will continue to be a port of entry but in name.

Ald Dwyer called up his resolution relative to Tonnage duties—lying on the table, and asked for its passage; after considerable discussion, Ald Kazee introduced a substitute for Ald Dwyer’s resolution.

After further discussion, Ald Brown called the previous question, and the call being sustained, Ald Dwyer asked for the ayes and nays, which resulted in the loss of the main question by nays.
My pretty secret's coming,
Oh, listen with your heart,
And you shall hear it humming
So close, 'twill make you start.

Oh, shut your eyes so earnest,
Or mine will widely weep,—
I love you! I adore you but
I'm 'talking in my sleep.'
To the Senators of the United States respectively.

Washington, 11th February 1853.

Sir:

Objects interesting to the United States requiring that the Senate should be in session on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, your attendance in the Senate Chamber, in this city, on that day, at 10 O'clock in the forenoon, is accordingly requested.

Millard Fillmore

Hon: Stephen A. Douglas.
Washington City, D.C.
Feb. 11th, 1853

My dear Sir,

I have observed in the public journals that you are to address the Senate in a few days upon the Colonization question, or more properly speaking, upon the true intent and meaning of President Monroe's notice to the Old World, to keep hands off of the American Continents.

Without arrogating to myself so much consequence as to suppose my construction of a grave question of international policy, could have the least weight with learned Senators, I have nevertheless thought it possible that the enclosed authentic, but unpublished incident, showing in what light the Monroe doctrine was regarded in 1842, by a powerful foreign rival, as well as by our own Government, and people too, at that day, might not be uninteresting to you.

You may remember that to appease Mexico I was recalled from my command in the Pacific, to account for my invasion of California. I made no complaint about that. My explanations...
written and verbal, after I returned to Washington, was satisfactory to the Executive; and I considered, and did not stand alone at home or abroad in so considering, that I had contributed more to the happy and future interest of my Country, in carrying out the Monroe Doctrine on that occasion, than I could have done by the capture even of fleets upon the Ocean in time of war.

I am much of an optimist yet, from the accident whichSpecies I should have called to offer my sincere sympathy in your great bereavement —

Accept, dear Sir, the best wishes of Yours faithfully.

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]

[Signature]

S. A. Douglas

U. S. Senate
Dear Sir,

I perceive that for some time past, our relations with Central America, and the Clayton and Bayly Treaty both have been a subject of discussion in the Senate of the U.S. and that they have excited much interest and attention, and I take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines to put you in possession of a portion of the history of those affairs of which it appears the Senate and public are profoundly ignorant.

In the little State of Nicaragua, as you know, and no where else, upon the whole continent of America, is the only practicable route for a Ship Canal between the two Oceans. Within the borders of that State lies the two Lakes of Maragua and Nicaragua, the latter connected by a short River to the Navigation, which there is, however, an obstruction which might be easily overcome. The Lake of Nicaragua, a large, extensive deep navigable Lake, is connected with the Caribbean Sea by the Rio San Juan de Nicaragua, The Port of Peralta upon the Pacific, one of the best harbours of its dimensions upon its coast, is within ten Leagues of the Lake of the Lake of Managua.

Between this port, through the two Lakes, and the connecting River, a Ship Canal, of dimensions sufficient for the passage of the largest Vessels might be constructed. The Lake of Nicaragua is
sufficient
depth and extent to receive 500 ships of the
line, where they might be lodged up to
impregnable fortresses situated at each terminus
of the canal upon the two sides, thus enabling
the nation holding possession of it to Amérique Centrale,
therefore, to command the commerce of both seas.
With such an inferior naval force, therefore, the
security and the retreat to which it is possible
is overpowerd upon the open seas, and because of the
means of taking advantage to the position of safety of
Dominion, to destroy the trade of all vessels of
Amérique - upon all the coasts and harbours with impunity.
To secure the United States this advantage, we
obtained the property in, and the armed occupation of
land in communications for my territory
and time to obtain the only means of transporting
our fleets and armies, especially across the continents,
in order to defend, protect and maintain our
& Dominion on the shores of the Pacific; indeed, in
1849 to accept the Mission to Central America
in Preference to several other important positions
in order to me by Mr. Polk. Shortly therefore,
at the capital of Central America, which is often
encountering incredible dangers, difficulties,
hardships, including shipwreck, starvation,
Famine & sickness, under circumstances which were
ins蚀ionat attempt hopeless; I learned, that in consequence
of the recovery of the most mineral wealth in many
extensive possessions on the Pacific there was a
increase of immigration to California & Oregon, and the
rapidity became one of immense magnitude as to
all expedient mode of sending forces of coming to
the Pacific to protect and defend our dominion. My open
negotiations of terminology in that quarter of
Peninsular. Under these circumstances, and in view
of all the important considerations aforesaid involved,
I did without express authority or instructions from
the Executive Dept. Conclude a treaty with the
Hon. Benr. Ells & the Government of the
State of Nicaragua on the 21st June 1849, with
the contents of which you are acquainted, as it
hereinafter to you at Washington in the winter
1849, and execute a copy of the treaty before I
had a red to sign at Washington in the winter
and did not have in my possession. This treaty
was abandoned and disapproved by Clayton, to whom
I forwarded a copy of the same with copies of
my dispatches to the State Department
of from to 9 enclosures, as follows:
articulation with the State of
Nicaragua and her Comm. in the Senate
replie derelict in 1849. I had to encounter
and overcome great difficulties in negotiating this
treaty, created by the intrigue of Chatfield
the British Consul General in Central America
and his agents, all of which I with much trouble
and at great expense (for which I have not been
remunereate) continued to communicate. As soon
as Clayton was invested in the State Department, I was
enamorèd in the mission to Central America by a man named Uijen, who was it seems hurried off to Nicaragua, doubtless with the purpose at the time, of taking the work out of my hands, and with the intention of glorifying the honor and glory of securing the treaty, the very efforts which were accomplished by me. For Clayton knew from my despatch No 8 that I was engaged in negotiating the treaty at the time he sent Uijen to Leon. When this treaty was concluded, I demanded a good escort, which was furnished, and I forthwith started home with three encamped ships of the fleet, two of which were furnished to Clayton and one of which I retained and shall have in my possession.

The fact that this treaty was made could not be concealed in Central America; although its precise provisions were not known to Chatfield, yet he sent home immediately his Secretary, Mr Booth, as a bearer of despatches with all the information which he could obtain. Booth travelled with me to the coast, embarked with me at Balize on the same vessel, and we arrived at the same time in New York. From him I learned that he was charged with despatches to Lord Palmerston (the new British foreign minister) on the subject of the treaty, which I had
made, he left New York in a few days after he arrived, for Liverpool on board the Sarah Sands, and it would seem that more than sufficient had not elapsed for his arrival in London, and for Palmerston to have read and digested Chalmers' despatch before Bulwer is sent to Washington as a special envoy of Mr. Monroe extraordinary, at whose impious dictates and demand Clayton surrenders and abandons my treaty rights, in the most truculent and unreasonable spirit all the important rights therein demanded, and not only to, but then agrees in the solemn form of a treaty, agreeing to that the United States shall never by any future treaty with any of the Spanish-American States or in any other manner acquire similar rights to those which I had hoped to secure by my treaty. Not only was my treaty abandoned, but the United States pledged their renunciation to make a similar treaty, or to obtain similar rights, for the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is nothing more than this. It is matter not only of astonishment but of disgust, that Gent. Calhoun and others should utter public speeches in the U.S. Senate full of the thunder of Patriotism, declare for enforcement of
the Monroe Doctrine at all hazards, and that no Power in Europe should be permitted to interpose or colonize any part of the American Continent or adjacent Islands. Yet that they, the Very Game Men, should have voted for the British Treaty, and the Declaration so as to be doing Concerts to, and to carry on the abandonment of all the Rights, demands for the obligations enforced upon the U.S. by treaty, which furnished a claim, and ground of Right and grant upon which the United States might stand in support of the Monroe Doctrine. Cap said pretend that great Britain shall not be permitted to colonize any part of Central America. Yet he did not stand on this ground, and claim that the Monroe Doctrine should be enforced. When they were in opposition with Clinton in playing the Null-Preclude Game with my treaty. I in a case surrender and abandonment of the rights secured by it, upon the infamous demand of England made through the Minister of England. It is true Calhoun was greatly the superior of Clay on in talent and skill in diplomacy, yet this is not sufficient to account for the humiliating abandonment of our country's rights, interest, and honor. We must have been governed or by British threats, or influenced this
Colonization in Central America, yet Mr. Genl. Clay, Downs, Soule, Lotting, the Democratic Senators who pretend to be great advocates of the Monroe Doctrine, not only surrender my treaty, of which I presume they had knowledge, but vote to ratify the Bulwer treaty. Which agrees that the U.S. shall never severally by treaty with any of the American Republics in Central America or otherwise, acquire similar privileges to those defined in the suppressed treaty.

What under heaven could have prompted democratic Senators to have approved the Bulwer treaty, it gave up everything and got nothing in return. If it was right for Fillmore to decline entering into a treaty with England that this Government should never annex Cuba to this Confederacy, surely it must have been wrong to have agreed with England in the Bulwer treaty, that the U.S. should never annex any portion of Mexico or Central America through which an inter-oceanic communication by land or water might or could be constructed. England wants me in communication, we do, and England has no right to interfere to prevent this accomplishment of a great design so important to do if we by either conquest or treaty, are able to consummate it, any more than we have a right to require England to bind herself by treaty, that
The shall not make any further acquisition of territory or dominion in India or in the Islands of the Oceans. Never! Never! Never! Asserted an American President or Senate have bound themselves by treaty, not to annex to our Union either Mexico or Central America. For the acquisition of Oregon and California makes the future annexation of the residue of the North American continent a manifest necessity. For our sea dominions on the Pacific ocean can never be retained preserved when the continents through which only they can be reached and through which only armies and fleets can be sent to them belongs to other independent Governments. My treaty was in fact an establishment of a substantial annexation of the State of Nicaragua to the American Union; and England had no right to interfere. I demand at our hands an abandonment of my treaty by which we gave only providing at right of way for our fleets and troops from our Eastern to our Western empire, and I am sworn and the need beyond measure that a trembling Whig administration, shun to have found democratic senators enough to cooperate with it in a
with and un patriotic disposition to dare unmentioned demands. What seems most remarkable to me is that Jeff. Davis & Calhoun & Mason don't seem to know any thing about my treaty or their oath of man or myself, and if ever lived, as it will result, it is apparent that such grave it serious and important questions of which is repeatedly comments again on the Washington Reps. and what was on an occasion called for by a resolution of this body presented I think by yourself in 1858. The object to have been cheated by the Bulfinch treaty innocent souls! Cheated! The notes have been cheated by that treaty by which every thing upon its face, was surrendered without any agreement. Whatever, should have the care and custody of his person and effects given over to a committee, as a lunatic. They thought that England & under that treaty had agreed to surrender his claim to the Belize and the islands on the Bay of Honduras. Fudge! They should have known better. England surrendered nothing, unless agreed to and that is to claim them. The treaty says nothing about Belize and does not designate the extent boundary of Central American state, and the whole object of the treaty was to put into force a perpetual barrier.

not to English encroachment, but to the future extension of our dominion over those countries through which only we could with facility reach our Pacific possessions.

In my treaty with Nicaragua has been destroyed. I mean the Calhoun treaty, I have an executed copy which can be transmitted to the Senate. I make three other treaties of Amity & commerce with the States of Central America & with Guatemala, Honduras & Nicaragua which have never been published as having been ratified by the Senate, and which I suppose have been all suppressed. The despatches to the Department of State which should be formed the when your bill are numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive. The last Mr. G was written at the request of Mr. Clay in Washington at the time I said all the treaties correspondence before being is addressed to him, and refers to my correspondence with the States of Central America and especially to my correspondence with some, Mr. B. Babcock, and I believe the Counsel of Foreign Minister of Nicaragua. I have copies of the despatches to the State Department and in my possession with the despatch No. 9 I have written an answer to you, with the request that may use...
it of deemed proper, and return it to me again after you are done with it.

In order that the Whig Secretary, Clay, as well as those Senators, whether Whigs or democrats who concurred with him in the approval of the Bulear treaty and in the suppression of mine, should be held to a just responsibility, the facts and all the facts should be fully made known to the American people, and those Gentlemen senators who complain of having been cheated should be instructed if they do not know, out of what, and out of how much they have been cheated.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

Eliott Blee.

Hon. Mr. Douglas.

P.S. This communication has been hastily written in confidence and is not designed for publication by any means.
Chicago, Feb. 14, 1833.

Sir:

Pray you, amid your trial and affliction, in view of the work for office that it is to be made upon you, our politicians, to make capital for themselves at Springfield, have signed, as in 1845, for every body & every thing.

Meet in councils & dispose of every thing at once. Let the delegation stand together & sign the whole bunch.

In my district, I lost but one member of the Legislature, & I can do the same for Shields, if we three act together in my
District, where I am willing to shoulder all responsibilities before God & man.

Have done all I could to discountenance petitions to prevent going to Washington. I do not mean to go unless you think it best. Is there any use in my going? What says Shields? We must all three act in concert & Molony will act with us.

You both can throw all responsibility upon me as the local representative & I will face it.

With your domestic troubles and your position before the nation, you ought not to be troubled with our preferences about offices. And, as to Gen. Shields, as a candidate for re-election, I should think that he would prefer to leave them to the local delegation.

Yrs. at St

[Signature]

Collinwirth

Hon. A. Douglas