Pension Office
June 2nd, 1854

Sirs,

In reply to the enclosed letter, I have to inform you that upon the production of satisfactory evidence of the total disability of John Buckell, his pension may be increased from $450 to $68 per month.

Enclose, herewith, printed instructions for his guidance. This increased pension can only commence from the completion of the testimony of his increased disability.

Yours very respectfully,

S. Cole

For Commissioners

Hon. D. [illegible]
U.S. Senate,
Pension Office
January 10, 1854

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that no further allowance of pension can be made to John Buckey a Kentucky Invalid, upon the affidavits recently communicated, of Henry Russell and others.

He was pensioned originally at $41. 80 per month, and this rate was increased on the 28th November 1854, to $8 per month (full rate of pension for a private). The increased rate commencing the 26th July 1854, at which time the testimony showing his increased disability was perfected and complete.

The law directs that the pension shall commence from the date of completion of the testimony.

The object of the affidavits under consideration is to show that the pensioner's disability actually existed as far back as 1820, and has continued up to this time; and that he
is now due allotted to the increase rate from 1920.
But as the law states the commencement of the
pension from the completion of the proof, we are
unable to make the retrospective allowance asked for.

[Signature]

J. C. [illegible]

for Congress

Hon. James [illegible]
[Signature]
Pulaskyville Feb 3, 1863

Sir,

Enclosed you will please find two letters from the War Department to Hon. J.P. Shields. The reason for forwarding them to you is the fact that I believe Shields is necessary absent in consequence of the election of U.S. Senator from this State. I feel very much afraid he is taken already and that prompt action will not prevent the States from introducing evidence in the first instance to obtain $8,000 per month without the least intimation that the evidence or testimony was closed.

What right had the Department from the premises to conclude against receiving further testimony on the ground that proof only had been adduced to increase of his pay to $8,000 instead of $4,000? See letter marked (A)

Examine also the letter marked (B). I am told that injustice is done the old soldier.

Your early attention to this matter will very much oblige you.

Ytr. Srt.

Hon. J. A. Douglas
Washington City, 25th

Aff. Dickinson
This is a small matter to some but not to this poor but honest old soldier. I ask for nothing wrong if I know it, and hope you will get this case decided upon its merits and that justice may be done. Yours, E. H. Richardson
Endorsed for Matted Pam

Hon. S. A. Douglas
(Member of Senate)
Washington City, D.C.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Terr.
June 9th, 1854

SIR,

By an early opportunity you will receive a native gum stick, but from the Virgin domain of Kansas and Nebraska. Replied to accept it as a present from me, not "as a stick to break my own head," and much less yours, but from its knotty character as an emblem of the difficulties which you had to combat in the progress of the Nebraska bill, and existence being a fair type of the deformities attempted to be engrained upon the Constitution of the Country. If being a history, it is also treated by names with one whose principles and sentiments will ever be potent with his Countrymen, and being manufactured into a walking cane will be an apt symbol of the moving and progressive prospects of the empyo states, which you practice patriotic wisdom and efforts have mainly contributed to usher into existence.

The main stem is straight however, and although it may appear knotty and unwise, this will be but suggestive of the moral, that whilst the principal part
is found, it will always affect that degree and useful support for which it was originally intended, whilst it equally illustrates the advantages which will eventually flow in the end from a preservation in rights and in the the Nation how they may be best with evils or complications by particular men. The famous Syllogism by Saxony where going back to the order of his State in the presence of Science, declared 'gives me a place to please my honor and I take Move the earth' world. For no man I have no reason to complain on the duties of all the purposes of so high fame and public confidence you have established is ground as often as the domain itself on which you may build against which the hands may clime and the fire will without harm, and every augmentation of the area of free republican institutions will be but a simple matter since the constitution's principle what you have established.

I am no political and Warlike can say no more. I could not have a name without acknowledgement an approach of one of the most important events.
Lud Beall
Fort Leavenworth
sends you a Nebraska stick.
Marengo June the 8 - 1854

Dear Sir,

I am under many obligation to your honor for dockiments and other documents; I hadings of Congress for which you have been fit to favour me with I have had your reply to the Clergy man of New England all so of Chicago yours to the Editor Concord New Hampshire all so your speech defending your self for the Conven you have taken on the Nebraska bill I must congratulate you on your triumph My dear sir you may think I am taking to much liberty for a stranger but I have petition to Congress for acurage of Pension and it would be very gratifying to me to have you use your aid and influence in my favor, I wish you to see the others members of this state and if anything can be done for poor old disabled war worned soldier for it is only to generous and patriotic government that we look for remuneration, I am poor and disabled not able to labor my Wife is her health is very poor my doctors bill comes to quite large Every year and others expenses it make it go hard for me
I am almost seventy two years old. My wife is sixty nine years old and if the government would do something that would make us somewhat comfortable in our declining years I would be very thankful.

While I was in the service fighting to defend those rights and privileges we now enjoy my wife was at home taking care of a family of children. I have one son 12 years ago he went to Texas and what has become of I know not and one went three years ago to California so you can see the situation that I am in. I have a point of view at Washington by H. A. Hurd. He is in possession of all of my papers. Now Judge Douglas if there is anything with in your duties to do I wish you to have the good sense to do all in your power if the papers show that it merit it.

Yours truly,

Judge S. A. Douglas

Silas Shotfield

Washington D.C.

W.B. Mr. H. A. Hurd has got the Committee report on my bill you will talk papers with him.
STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  

Friday Afternoon  
Trenton, June 19, 1854

Hon. J. N. Blouglis,  
Maj'r,  

On my return  
home a few minutes since, I found  

a telegraphic despatch in reply  
to mine of yesterday from Philadelphia;  

I regret that you could not have  
visited me here a short time on  
your return, to your many friends.  

Were anxious you should do so.  

I am sorry also that I was not  

here to give you a pleasant tour  
you passed. The disgraceful conduct  
or the deport, of two or three persons  
on the occasion of your departure  
meets with a shout of condemnation.
it is only to be repeated on your personal account, for the occurrence will bring the breath of examples within our reach, and while our sympathy of that class of our people have been excited by "New York" in readiness to the effort of the passage of the Nebraska Bill, is to extend these territories over the portion of territory that was declared free by the Missouri Compromise. That the passage of a settlement bill is a false statement made in the interest of that kind has been brought into the ear of the people here to the last word of course the whole necessary this need. We know this state of feeling is not new. We felt that a visit from you would do much to dispel it a little time. 
will make it all right.
I hope you can make it convenient to visit me soon. I must not
leave Newton without doing so.
I have been at the Supreme Court in Philadelphia. We thought
you would not have left New York before today, and consequently
we have not telegraphed you from there. Note your letter.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note at bottom right corner]
Private

U. S. Legation, Vienna, June 10th, 1854

My dear Sir,

When we parted at the door of the Hotel de France, there was no agreement for correspondence between us two. I have not written to you before because I had nothing to say; the cause of your silence is sufficiently explained by the Congressional debates. But in them I have watched your career with an interest which I cannot describe. I have sympathized with your efforts, I rejoiced in your triumphs, I have read every word that has fallen from your lips, and I gloried in your success as if it had been my own. The reason why I have taken up this letter now is
that I can not refrain from it: The news of that most splendid of all parliamentary victories — the climax of your career — the passage of the Nebraska bill — has just got here. If any man ever desired the pride of his friends you do now, the deed is your own. No one can ever take it from you or share it with you. The greatest triumph that the South and the Constitution has ever had is due to your genius and energy. Who else now living in the United States would have had the boldness and sagacity to originate such a thing as the resolution and resolve to carry it over such incalculable odds? The effects of such a measure, in settling the terminable questions and free-soul agitation far and yonder, and beyond the reach of the Abolition Party there, cannot be over estimated; but to all your personal friends there is a joy in it, which politicians cannot understand. We have heard you abused and denied as a breathing for years — as a man over-striking his mark — beyond this depth; and we have always concluded that you had more brains in your head than any other living statesman.

In this struggle you have vindicated all that we have said and more. Nobody will ever say again that you were over-valued by your friends.

In myself, I have fallen into the hands of the Philistines since we parted, getting here sick and crip in the rainy season last fall, and knowing nothing of the people.
save from the shallowst of a first indiscretion, I was inadvertent enough to express the feeling of the moment to a young physician in Richmond, with whom I had always maintained that inadvertent intimacy which young men sometimes keep from boyhood.

He was good enough to put this letter into the newspaper. This has been a great injury and mortification to me. How you were able to get me through the ordeal of the Senate with such a millstone round my neck I do not know; but you may be sure that I have not underestimated the difficulty you must have had, because I have heard nothing about it, nor felt the least grateful because I have said nothing to you on the same score.

Another misfortune has been a suit against me by a Yankee publisher for a criticism on his picture.
my counsel in the case, had in his hands ample means to my defense, but—on the day of trial he happened to be at Niagara Falls. No defense was therefore made — the case went by default — and I was mulcted $500 with costs. I do not know how much more.

— But, such stories are bones, and I ought not to weary your friend with them. If you leave me in the power to come to me at Washington, it would take off the stings of our outrageous petition or "Keep mine known from corruption."

— I know that you will do it without solicitation. I am still very young, the tide will turn again, and I will
I have just been reading in
the Union of May 20 your sermon
on the Chicago clergy. Very truly
brother Vaughan, the Spirit of the Lord hath
been with thee. Is Saul also among
the prophets? — I do not think that
Saul—Stephen the servant is inspired
to take his rank with the first
of the name in the noble
army of martyrs.

Very truly your friend

John M. Daniel
Phiadelphia June 10, 1854

My dear Judge,

I have not a moment in writing to you, till upon my return to the City this Saturday, evening, I learned that you were in the City, and immediately went to the Grand Avenue to see you, but found but quick report, that you had left at 10 o'clock, I will also say to you, that utility, Sir, you regret your departure.

Yours, J. Q. Doremus
as much as myself, as we both wanted to see you, and to revisit some of the many residences we had received from you. She had got together all the speeches, she could find on the Nebraska question, stiched them together, enclosed them in a cover, after which is inscribed "Nebraska." I will further add, that having been required I name two streets in Chicago, a few days since. I directed them to be called Nebraska and Kansas, but I must also state in London, that it was not from any particular sou.

for the reason that these names indicate an identified unit, but because I thought it might possibly gratify you. Because they are pretty names.

I sincerely trust you will come during the summer. We shall have a visit about twenty places on the Banks of the Delaware. If you will do you will spend a quiet month with us. It will do as good to have with us, one for whom we entertain so much regard. I will send my kind regards, to which I must add that

I am truly,

Yours,

G. Macalester
Custom House, New York
Collector's Office June 12th, 1854

Dear Sir,

Your note recommending Rodland to allow for a place in the Customs house was received after you left the city. I cannot at present give him a place but am endeavoring to accommodate him hereafter.

Julian R. Pomroy, or rather his father was recommended by you for a second appointment, for which he is quite thankful to you.

I enclose a letter from A. T. Brack P.M. at LeRoy, Genesee County. In that county the two principal Post offices were nominated from the two sections of the party - Col. W. Seaman "Raw" for the office at Batavia and A. T. Brack "Safe" at LeRoy. Both gentlemen are good democrats - I think your friend. Certainly Brack is so, you will see by his letter. I think it is proper that both gentlemen should be confirmed.

and I am not aware that my efforts in making
to present the confirmation of either. If any such efforts are made may I ask the favor of you to inform me—so far as to any be allowable proper. Please return the enclosed letter—Yours very truly,

Romeo J. Redfield

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Washington, D.C.

If Osage is given to Nebraska as a measure that does take ground in favor of the measure in the 1st kind of anti-slavery & abolitionism—let you men be a bold men. W. J. D.
Hon. J. Redfield
Collector
NY
Wants the P. Mrs at
Poy to Belvoir
Confirmed

1854
New York.
The 14th June 1854.

Hon. J. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hobbs left me at the boarding house No. 88 Beach Street 3 days ago and I sent for his trunks. I have not seen him since, and nobody knows where he is. I therefore thought it my duty towards you as well as myself to let you know all about it. I would be very much obliged to you if you would have the kindness to let me know immediately if and when I am going home.

I remain with respect,
Your obedient servant,

Louis E. Ruffner

P.S.
My address is
Care of Mr. Dougherty
No. 58 Beach St.
Louis E. Boffius

N.York

About his going home
Confidential

Boston, June 15th, 1854.

Honorable J.A. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

In consequence of certain unexpected financial difficulties, I have been obliged to proceed to this place where I intend to leave tomorrow for Europe. This change has obliged me to put Louis under the care of a countryman and friend of mine and his wife. He is expected to arrive on Saturday in the Hermann to Pottsburgh where I hope to meet them in order to convey him to Pottsville. I will then meet Louis in Pottsburgh and from there to the sea with me to Pottsville and deliver him as well as the balance of his portion as money in mine now by a certain mortgage.
and adjudicatory proceedings put me in jeopardy of making a
some previous look and friends
me from arranging any extended
such as a satisfactory way to try to be able to do. So
with the other wife of this
attorney but not without
not easily repaired
in the interest. They gave not to
believe anything but rest for
the explanation which I was
prepared to make and which
will show how this surprise
in the midst of very unexpected
and compelled to leave my
affairs in the greatest disorder.
may be that nothing is said
in the progress and that all
will be arranged without any
publicity still I have deemed it
my duty to communicate
the circumstances as they are.

The tremendous experience which
I incurred during the recent political
campaign and in behalf of

of the party and which I cons-
idered to a certain degree
to the President have weighed very
heavily upon me and that
with some being known in which
Quincy was joined in which
all would have been satisfied
arranged and certain facts not
how too heavy and injurious.

These facts I communicate
to you in order to show what
they induce me as not to prevent
me from leaving New York
in the afternoon.

I am now to conclude

to enjoy your friendship and

your humble friend
C. H. [Signature]

I now write this letter to say how to
be forwarded from travel to you.

and devoted friend
C. [Signature]
Executive Mansion,
Raleigh, June 17, 1854.

My dear Sir:

Your esteemed letter of the 31st ultimo was duly received. I can assure you it afforded me great pleasure to hear from you. We are all well except our eldest son David J., whose health is somewhat delicate. Our second, Thomas, now the age of two months old, is a very hearty and stout little fellow, and is the very picture of health. I have not visited Rockingham since December, but when I last heard from there a few days since, all were well. I presume little Robert is doing well, yet I can appreciate the anxiety produced by your long separation from him. Perhaps all is for the best.

I should have written you long ago informing you of the proud satisfaction experienced by your friends in this State, and in the South generally, as in consequence of your course on the Nebraska question had it not been known that you had the most unmistakable assurances of the fact. Your course has
been statesmanlike and patriotic, and I hope the American people will not forget it. How previously had great strength and enjoyed an enviable reputation in this state, but this fortune has put you far ahead of all the statesmen of the present day, in the affections of our people.

You state that Mr. Craig and other friends wish me to run for the House of Representatives when my term as Senator expires. I feel grateful to friends for the kind consideration which prompts this advice in this respect, but it is probable I shall never again be a candidate for any thing, certainly not for a seat in the House of Representatives at the next election. I am perfectly content to retire to private life for the remainder of my days. I am not a candidate for the Senate. I do not wish that my friends contemplate signifying me such a position hereafter, nor am I at present prepared to say that if the place were tendered to me, I would accept it.

I must fully convey to you in the opinion you express in relation to the cause our friends ought to pursue in the Kingston District, and have so advised when a fit occasion presented itself.

I presume the fact is known to all, Mr. Kingman that at the commencement of the last session of the General Assembly, I gave it as my opinion that policy required our friends there to nominate him in the first instance and elect him to the Senate. I have understood recently that the feeling is getting stronger even in the East for Kingman and another democrat whom I shall not name.

The prospect is that Wragg will be elected and that we shall carry the Legislature.

If the Homestead Bill were to become a law at this time it would materially diminish our prospects.

We would be happy to have you to pay us a visit. Mrs. Reid joins me in kind regards to you.

Very sincerely,

Your friend,

David A. Reid

Hon. L. B. Douglas, Washington, D.C.
Gov. Reid
Raleigh, N.C.
Politique

[Handwritten text in various directions]
Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1854

Hon. S. A. Douglas, U. S. Senator

Sir,

The deep interest you manifested in the Cheap Ocean Postage question, at our interview in Washington, has encouraged me to transmit to you a Petition for the measure, obtained yesterday in this city. If you will glance at the signatures, you will probably recognize those of nearly all the editors, bankers and lawyers of Chicago. They all signed their names with cordial wishes for the speedy and complete realization of the project, many of them stating facts illustrating its value and necessity. I am sure you will appreciate the moral weight of a petition bearing...
such an array of influential names, and perhaps allude to their character in presenting it to the Senate, as early as it may be convenient.

I have made an extensive tour through the Southern and Western States, and everywhere the subject has been received with expressions of hearty good will. I can hardly conceive of a measure which would be so universally popular and beneficent as this great postal reform. The views you expressed upon it were so generous and enlightened, that I earnestly hope you will give it the support which your distinguished abilities would render invaluable.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin Burnett

(New Britain, Conn.)
Hon. S. A. Douglas
U.S. Senator
Washington
The following is a copy of a letter written to my immediate representative, Gov. Smith, which I will thank the honorable member to whom it is enclosed to read.

JOHN S. PENDLETON.

Redwood, June 18, 1854.

My Dear Sir: I promised to furnish you with a memorandum, by which you would be able to see with the least trouble the exact grounds on which my claims for compensation on account of services in special missions to the Oriental Republic in 1852, and to Paraguay in 1853, rest; so that you may be able to form your own opinion of their fairness and legality, and if it be favorable, give them your support and influence.

I was appointed in 1851 Chargé d’Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Confederation, as you are aware. The Confederation consisted at the time, of fourteen States or Provinces, as they are indifferently called.

My official duties were restricted to the Confederation. It was no more my duty, nor my privilege, to address myself officially to any other State of South America, than it was that of any other citizen of the United States, whether occupying an official position or not, and whether residing at home or abroad.

Shortly after I was established at Buenos Ayres, the Confederation was thrown into a state of temporary dissolution, by the overthrow and expulsion of General Rosas, on the 3d of February, 1852.

This man Rosas had been for twenty years the tyrant of the Confederation, and for the whole of that time, had inflexibly maintained the old Spanish policy, in its colonial possessions, of the absolute prohibition of all foreign intercourse, except at the single port of Buenos Ayres; and at that point it was subject to whatever conditions he personally chose to dictate.

He was opposed to the restraints of treaty obligations, and never did make but one, into which he was rather bullied than persuaded, and it was his avowed policy never to make another; that

Printed at Evening Star Office.
was with England, and at the beginning of his career. It made
no provision for the navigation of the rivers.

I need not dwell on his general policy, as that does not con-
cern my case. I will only observe that his whole country, with
the exception indicated, was as perfectly closed against foreigners,
as was the island of Japan, so far as any loyal right to enter, ex-
isted. The indulgence, whenever extended, was simply at his
will, and foreigners of all countries, when they did find their way
into his dominions, were often subjected to the most capricious and
iniquitous oppressions.

His overthrow was supposed by the governments of England and
France to present a fair opportunity for effecting what they had
been laboring at for thirty years at least, viz., to protect their
commerce in those countries, and the persons employed in it, by
means of treaty engagements. And accordingly they took counsel
together, and determined to organize an imposing and able joint
diplomatic mission to all the countries lying on the Rio de la Plata;
and they applied through their ministers at Washington to the
President of the United States, requesting that he would appoint
a minister or ministers to co-operate with their ministers plenipo-
tentiary, and making it a common cause, pursue it with united
energy.

The President of the United States perceiving the importance
of the subject, but having no power to institute new missions—
that is to say, no power to pay without the consent of Congress,
any thing but the mere travelling expenses—forwarded to Mr.
Scheneck and myself a joint commission, authorizing and empower-
ing us “jointly and severally” to render the desired co-operation.
This was the only thing he could do, and precisely what he was
instructed to do, by the uniform practice of the government of the
United States, in similar cases.

The difficulty is always in such cases, about the compensation.
The President not having command of any appropriation for the
purpose, adopted the only mode he could, which was to request
Mr. Scheneck and myself (as the nearest of the diplomats of our
government to the theatre of operations) to perform the duty, with
the distinct, and, as I presume in all cases, the express under-
standing, that we were to look to Congress for our compensation.
Congress has invariably paid, and paid by a fixed rule—the benefit
of which rule we now invoke.

The primary object of the expedition was to secure forever, if
possible, to the commerce of the parties concerned, the free naviga-
tion of the Rio de la Plata and all its tributaries, watering a river
basin, the third in extent, and the first in fertility, that is known in
the world; and secondly, to regulate our intercourse and protect
our commerce with all the regions touching it, by means of friendly
and commercial treaties. To accomplish these objects, it was ne-
cessary we should negotiate with three separate and independent
sovereignties, that is, with the “Oriental Republic of Uruguay,”
extending from the mouth of the river on the eastern bank to the
southern boundary of the empire of Brazil. Secondly. With the
Argentine Confederation, stretching for more than a thousand miles
from the mouth of the same river, on the western side, and in-
cluding for great distances the principal tributaries, within its own
exclusive jurisdiction; and thirdly. With the republic of Paraguay,
lying fifteen hundred miles above the mouth of the river; holding
jurisdiction some times on one, some times on both sides of the
largest branches, still navigable, not only to Paraguay, but far
beyond its most remote boundaries.

Accordingly, Mr. Scheneck and myself were forwarded three
separate powers plenipotentiary, one for the Confederation, one for
Uruguay, and one for Paraguay. The English and French minis-
ters, Sir Charles Hotham and the Chevalier St. George, were
provided with similar credentials and powers. These gentlemen
were engaged exclusively in the business for about eighteen
months, of which they were for fourteen, or fifteen, in the country.
They succeeded in concluding two treaties, one with the republic
of Paraguay, and one with the Confederation, fixing the free naviga-
tion of the rivers.

Mr. Scheneck and myself signed an exact copy of the latter, on
the same day with them, and I, of the former, also on the same
day with them. In fact, we all signed together, as we had nego-
tiated together, on both occasions, at the very same moment.

In addition to these treaties, my colleague and myself succeeded
in concluding two other treaties of commerce and friendship, and
navigation; one with the Confederation and one with the Oriental
Republic of Uruguay; so that the United States is the only for-
egn power that actually has at this time, treaties of commerce and
navigation with all the governments on the river.

The English treaty with Uruguay has expired or is about to
expire, by notice on the part of Uruguay; and the French have
none, except the treaty of navigation just made, and never had
any, either with the Confederation, or with Uruguay.

As for the treaty made at Paraguay, my colleague has no claim,
and makes none, nor do I make any for either of those concluded
with the Confederation, since I was regularly accredited to its
government, as it existed when I went out.

What I claim is, that I be paid for each special mission; first to
Uruguay, where, in conjunction with Mr. Scheneck, I negotiated
the convention of August, 1852, and attended also to other diplo-
matic duties, by order of the Secretary of State of the United States; and secondly, to Paraguay in 1853, where, after a journey and residence of near half a year, I succeeded, in conjunction with Sir Charles Hotham, and Mr. St. George, in negotiating, and concluding, the treaty of the 4th of March, 1858.

And I claim moreover to be justly, and legally entitled, to the very highest rate of compensation; on the grounds, first, that I encountered, as my despatches will show, great and unusual difficulties, and overcame them; secondly, that my success was up to the wishes, and far beyond the hopes of my government, as the records of the State Department will show; thirdly, that, the state of things existing in the country, a siege for eight months, with a blockade for six, and war all the time, more than absorbed my entire salary as Chargé d’Affaires to Buenos Ayres, where I would not have remained, but for these special missions; and fourthly, even if I had achieved nothing, still by virtue of my official association, as well in my commission and credentials, as in my receptions, labors, and responsibilities, with ministers of the first rank, I am justly and legally entitled, to whatever remuneration, is usually allowed by our government, to such persons, in similar cases. Legally, if uniform precedent may be said to have the authority of law in such cases—equitably at any rate, for the services actually rendered.

As I was aware at the time, the practice of our government, without variation or exception, has been to allow a minister visiting another, than the court to which he is regularly accredited, ou business, and by order of the President, an outfit and his expenses; and that, too, in many cases where there was but little to do, and not even that done.

I maintain, and I suppose I may do so without contradiction from any quarter, that in deciding what is to be allowed Mr. Schenck, and myself, for our services on these special missions, no regard should be had to the salaries we respectively received, in our more permanent positions. But if I am wrong in that opinion, and it is considered as a general rule, that a man acting as a minister at one court, and sent on special duty to another, is to be paid as a minister, and if a Chargé, to be paid as a Chargé, still the rule cannot be applied to this case; for the association of the two, in the same powers, with the same credentials, the same rank, the same privileges, and the same responsibilities, puts them of course on exactly the same footing as to pay.

Suppose the President had associated some private citizen, who held no office, with Mr. Schenck? would Congress refuse him any compensation; or allow him any less than was given to his colleague?

If he would have the same pay as his colleague, so am I entitled to the same as my colleague, especially as the experiment was entirely successful.

The government of the United States probably never will, certainly never did, negotiate as many important treaties, at as small a charge to the state—certainly never can by the ordinary instrumentalities.

Suppose new missions had been made for the occasion, as did occur with England, France, and Sardinia? Or even if Chargés d’Affaires had been sent, one to each court, the aggregate of the outfits, infits, and contingencies, would have greatly exceeded our claims.

The President, by accepting the proposition of England and France, not only rendered an important public service, but so managed the business, as to do it in the cheapest possible way, and that upon the supposition that our actual services are paid for, in a spirit of justice and liberality. As I have already shown, we accomplished for our government, just twice as much as our associates did for theirs; and it is certain that neither the English, nor the French mission, can have cost these governments respectively less than fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Bear in mind, I speak of this joint mission alone. Each was composed of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—a Secretary of Legation with two Attachés, and held for their exclusive use and accommodation during the whole time, each one of them, two war steamers, and occasionally employed other craft for transportation of coal, &c.

Both those governments had at the time, ministers residing in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; England had her regular Chargé d’Affaires and consul general, and France acting Chargés. Still, so important in their view, was the subject, that they sent the extraordinary missions I have mentioned; and were so well satisfied with what was done, that besides pecuniary gratifications, and the thanks of the cabinets which employed them, one is made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, with leave to travel twelve months in Europe, and the other has been appointed governor general of Australia.

In speaking of what was gained for the United States by my colleague and myself, I do not mean to imply, that we deserve more credit than the other gentlemen. On the contrary, they are gentlemen of the highest distinction and ability, and most probably by choice, or under instruction, left the matter of the commercial treaties, to the resident ministers. Be that as it may, I state the facts.

Our government is supposed to have succeeded in the very in-
teresting enterprise, of establishing friendly, business relations, with Japan. I hope it is so, and have no doubt it is.

Now, I speak of what I profess to know, and understand, when I say, that our interests in the States of the La Plata, are at this moment, and always must be, far more important than any that can ever arise, between us, and the island of Japan. Yet all the claims of Mr. Schenck, and myself, for placing these interests under the guarantees of treaty engagements, would not float the smallest tender in the China squadron, from Norfolk to Japan.

Congress has the power for the present, to withhold all compensation, but it cannot be supposed it will do so. Mr. Schenck will be paid. The precedents are uniform; therefore, in addition to his actual and necessary expenses incurred, he will be paid an outfit, “as the most convenient form of compensation,” in the language of Mr. Monroe, for each court to which he presented himself, and was received; for it will be observed, this was not a mere circuit of courts—each was a separate expedition, at an interval of twelve months, or near it. We were colleagues and equals, and stand as regards these missions, on the same footing.

Suppose, in the recess of Congress, or when there was not time for Congress to act, the President should be satisfied it was highly important to send two gentlemen to Spain with plenipotentiary powers, to settle the Cuba questions, if there be such questions depending, and he instructed John Y. Mason and Lewis Cass, jun., to proceed to Madrid at once; with full and equal plenipotentiary powers and credentials, and they did so, and settled the whole matter on terms perfectly satisfactory to everybody? Would Congress refuse to pay Mr. Mason, or would any man propose to pay Mr. Cass less than to him, on the ground, that in their respective stations in another service they had unequal salaries? Suppose one was minister plenipotentiary, as, for example, Mr. Buchanan, and the other some private citizen, who did not hold, and never had held, any official station; they were put in the same commission, and clothed with the same authority—no sub-ordination of the one to the other intimated in any way whatever; they go together, are received together, act together in perfect harmony and equality, and succeeding in the object of their expedition, they sign together, at the same moment, the same treaty, or convention, or whatever it may be; and they sign it, not as James Buchanan, minister of the United States at London, and John Smith, citizen, or gentleman, or esquire; but they both sign it as “plenipotentiaries” of the United States, authorized and appointed by the President of the United States to perform that act; and the Senate of the United States, approves, and ratifies, what is done?

Now, every man will admit that the reasonable and proper exp-

penses of this proceeding, ought to be paid by this government. Well, how will you pay the agents? Mr. Smith has no salary as Chargé d’affaires, and therefore there can be no pretext, to reduce him, as derived from that circumstance. Will you pay him nothing? Why, of course he would be paid whatever was paid to his colleague. But suppose Mr. Smith was consul at Liverpool, and therefore in the receipt of about twice as much official income as Mr. Buchanan; and he were to ask you, for that reason, to pay him, double as much compensation, as you pay his colleague? Would not such a pretension be more than unreasonable? Would it not be, impudent and offensive?

I refrain from further illustration, because I hold it to be demonstrated, that I am justly entitled to the same rate of compensation, as my colleague. I ask no more.

And so it is in military as in civil affairs—officers on detached service, where the duties are the same, though of unequal rank, apart from that service, being equal in n, receive equal pay.

One more remark, and I will relieve you. We have opened to our commerce, by a perpetual treaty, the second river in the world, and made it and its tributaries “free forever to the merchant flag of all nations.” The great commercial states have deemed it an object worth the diplomacy of years, the active interposition on various occasions of their armed forces, and the expenditure of millions. We have it at no greater expense than the charge of those special missions; and the question is, Shall that charge be paid?

Is there a man in Congress, who being invited in advance by the President to do so, would have refused to vote the necessary appropriations to effect such an object?

But owing to particular circumstances, the President appointed his agents, without having the opportunity of securing the appropriations as usual. Nevertheless, those agents obeyed his instructions, and accomplished the work, with the expectation that they would be paid, as others have been paid, for services of the same character. Now, I would ask, on what reasonable pretext can the compensation be withheld?

Not the limited, and comparatively small remuneration asked for in these cases, under the authority of Precedents, but all the full compensation which would have been cheerfully accorded in advance, and which would greatly exceed the claims of my colleague and myself.

Excuse this long letter; I would write it over, but fear to make it longer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. PENDLETON.

To the Hon. Wm. Smith,

House of Representatives.
NOTE.

The precedents are very numerous, and have occurred under all administrations, I believe, from that of General Washington down to the present.

Mr. Jay, in 1794, was Chief Justice of the United States, and sent on a special mission, for which he received his outfit, &c., and at the same time, and during the whole time, continued to be paid, as Chief Justice.

The case most exactly analogous to my own was that of Mr. Murray, Chargé or Minister Resident at the Hague in 1800. He was associated in a special mission to Paris, with Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Davie, and all three were allowed an outfit of nine thousand dollars each.

Mr. Monroe, on two or three occasions, Mr. John Quincy Adams on as many—Mr. Wm. Pinckney in 1806 and in 1816—a number of gentlemen during the administration of Mr. Madison, Mr. Donelson during Mr. Polk's, and Mr. Kerr a few days since, have all received outfits for special missions.

I know of no case in which it has been refused, and have heard of none, where, as in these cases, important negotiations having been successfully conducted, there was ever any question made, by any person, about the propriety of paying the outfits and expenses.

My own special missions were two—one in 1852 and the other in 1853. Every object for which I was sent, was accomplished in both cases—in a way which has been entirely approved. They stand on precisely the same principles.

J. S. P.
Phial Monday afternoon June 26, 1874

Dear Major Spence,

Sending a letter for you, there are 25700

In my opinion, is Faire's payment, then en 400 of some judgment

in 126 for a parcel named Price invocation Anthony Jackson declares

him and nothing. Price assigns the claims to Mr. Jackson. Having sold

Anthony to sign some papers the purpose of which he was ignorant,

but which proved to be a confession of judgment. Your paid the

balance to save execution.

Also say, I thought all the bills Anthony owed to the Watsons

were charged to my father of that we paid them in the balance, but

were charged to Mr. Watson for the claim against Rev. B.C. The fact I did know

Watson for their claim against Rev. B.C. The fact I did not know

something about Anthony having received an order on the bank

for some money claimed by Watson, not charged by them to that

for some money claimed by Watson, not charged by them to that.

I never saw the order, but have now a faint recollection of my

having heard of one. And I believe Watson asked me about payment

of a claim they had against Anthony. My answer of course was, the

way of a claim they had against Anthony. If my memory is right, the

way the court have paid, if my memory is right, the way

Anthony, certainly did believe me that

Watson has trumped up bills against him which he did not owe, at

all those bills he thought had been charged against Anthony.

But I also believe Anthony gave some orders on the bank to pay

out of his share of the estate certain money so as to hide himself

out of their demands or improbity.

The amount charged in Will of F.C. (die to 1874) was

$1,000.

of Interest, to be paid "by £500."

of Interest on $500. Interest, to be paid "by £500."

$8,500.00

The amount (including $500 interest) paid to Watson (before the death

of Mr. Ten) by "for " by £500."

Interest on advance by £500 from 3rd April

$500.00

The amount (including £500 interest) paid to Watson (before the death

of Mr. Ten) by "for " by £500."

The amount, respectively charged against each estate of £500-

and sums since paid $250- $500- $200, $200- $250, $350-

$8,500.

It appears when the other Legates draw £740.80 each first term, 3rd April 1874.

The estate of £20,000 will then come in for a distribution portion of estate.
The 3200 to be raised of Mr. Adams, the State of New York, for a share of the
Court do not compel the settlers to appropriate all the funds towards
providing for the security according to a King's Commission in Action,
or in case of Mr. Adams establishing his claim on or for thirty of
the King's Assignment.

It is unreasonable to suppose a fraction of three times as much
and to appropriate to the funds we are purchasing, that we shall divide
3200 within a few months, and that in course of the coming fall
more calculated on paying 3200 to the State, to be 1000 and
1200 to Mr. Adams.

My letters to Mr. Adams.
St. Louis June 30th, 1854.

Hon. J. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir: I write you some time since two letters I believe, in relation to that very interesting character to myself, myself, and have never even heard enough to know of their reception.

The fact is Douglas, I want to get temporarily out of this place, if I can do it without too great a sacrifice of pride. My temporary absence would be better for one. And probably for the party too, as I have excited strong antipathies from being placed first in the battle. And my admittance by the process that lie in its tangible form, would produce good results. Benton's tools, those have the advantage of one—they know the Indian Office affair, and claim it both as a challenge to one, and a triumph to his imperious demands. And when I commence him, and vindicate the measures of the Administration, they meet me with it. When I charge Benton with abusing himself against the Administration, I am met with the charge that his
influence, was sufficient to make that very administration, abhor me.

This is an imperial position, and if I was once out of it, I would never go back. We have ourselves again, where the more wills of one man were never settled in position. Could there ever be one.

Atkinson promises everything, but his indiscreet, and want of energy, unless pushed into action, renders it almost as inefficient as no support at all. I believe his intention are good, but we are on the road to hell unaided with bad intentions, and unless he becomes entirely to the cause, they will do no good... If succeeding names had been changed, and he had been sacrificed in a Bæcont, locality, to the malapathy of the old Jebpot, and then carried away, by the administration, in the eyes of the world, at this election, I would make them again the wrong, or it would keep them... I wish you would converse with him, and induce him with a little of your own energy.

There are plenty of openings all the time. We are in 2000 Senorita, Central America, Nogales... and others, constantly rising. I would prefer to go to Europe on account of the Education of my daughter.

Douglas, I wish you would write to one, and frankly let me know whether there is any prospect of their doing anything for me—that I could in honor accept. If that I can make money, and gratify my ambition in that the better to me—sometimes, that Pierce's personal prejudices have been influenced against me, as the only way of accounting for things—I know of no one who would do, in my place, in the Salis Alley, Lower, or Bæcont... I want to go away and quit active political life here. And byencies to toleatin one. My had better recollect that Charles did last his career by intercepting the ships that had Hampshire, Hastings, and Cromwell on board, bound for America. If I cannot get away... I am in the fight.

Mr. Bæontin desires to be remembered to you.

Most respectfully yours,

And the Sent.

J. B. Bæontin