Department of State,
Washington, 1st July, 1854.

To the Honorable
S. J. Douglas,
Chairman of the committee on Territories,
Senate.

Sir:

I transmit a copy of a letter of the 21st ult. addressed to Mr. M. Leland and myself by Mr. Lancaster, the delegate from Washington Territory, and Mr. Owen, Senator of the United States from California, suggesting the expediency of an increase of the salary of the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that Territory. The increase of the Governor's salary is, accordingly, respectfully recommended by

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. T. Murry.
Washington City.
June 21, 1854.

To the Honorable Wm. L. Marcy,
Sec'y of State, and
The Honorable Robt. M. McClelland
Secretary of the Interior.

Gentlemen:

The Governor of Washington Territory, as you know, is Ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs. His present compensation is entirely inadequate to his duties and responsibilities, considering the high cost of living, and of travel in that distant country.

The Land Commissioners in California receive $8,000 per annum, and the S. General of Oregon $3,500, with fees that may give him a maximum of $5,000. We think the last mentioned sum would be but a reasonable salary for the services of the Governor in both capacities, and if you concur in this view, we
should be gratified if you will bring the subject to the attention of the appropriate Committees with a proper recommendation, so that the matter may be then considered and acted upon in connection with the pending Appropriation Bills.

We address you jointly because part of his duties are connected with the State and a portion with the Interior Department.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your Obd Servants

G. Lancaster
Delegate from W. T.

Wm. M. Green.
Washington July 8, 1854

Hon. S. N. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

At the first of the present session of Congress I rec'd from Charles R. Wilson of our place a letter similar to the enclosed, and since then I have received several inquiries whether I had seen you or not. During my recent visit home, he again pressed the matter upon me and gave me the accompanying - I refer the same to you with a request that you will answer how the matter stands. Charley is now very steady, is poor and has a large family, but I know nothing about the matter further than his statement.

I am very respectfully,

Yours very truly,

D. R. Yates

P.S. I have among my papers the receipt of Clark of Circuit Court showing payment by Wilson.
A letter from Rich & Gates about a matter of Charles B. Millers.
New Orleans, La.
July 5th, 1857

Honor A. Douglas
United States Senate

Sir,

I have just received a letter informing me that a large fortune has been left to the heirs of the Right Hon. Edward Orme in America, and that you claim to be one of the heirs. All I can say on the subject is this. My mother's father was named Thomas Orme, he was an Englishman, and by profession a sea captain. He married my mother's mother in London County, Virginia; by whom he had four children: Mary, who married one Wilson, and moved to the coast, Thomas who died when quite an infant; and Anne who married my mother. Thomas Orme—my mother's father—died, leaving quite an infant, and Anne. She married my mother. Her mother, Thomas Orme's mother—Anne's father—died, leaving a large fortune. I understand that Miss Sydney English of Georgetown has the family records, which I was going to try to obtain, by some of the family from England, if you would be pleased to hear from you on this subject, I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your old Lore, &c.

H. F. Richards
Attorney and Councilor
at Law, 217 Royal St.
New Orleans

I married in Washington City, the daughter of Abraham Butler.
Washington July 10, 1854

Sir,

Enclosed herewith I send you a copy of correspondence between the Secretary of War and myself in reference to the occupation of buildings at Ft. Leavenworth by the Executive of Legislature of the Territory of Kansas as contemplated by the Act of Congress for the organization of the Territory from which you will perceive that unless the 31st Sec. of the Act is modified or repealed and an appropriation (to be used immediately) is made before Congress shall adjourn, the organization of the Territorial Government will be seriously obstructed and delayed.

The circumstances attending the settlement of organization of Kansas differ essentially from those of Territories herebefore created, and may call for somewhat different legislation. I have been informed that not less than 5000, and perhaps 10,000 white settlers have entered with a view to residence and when we recollect that the lands have not been surveyed - that there is not a feature of Municipal Organization to regulate the
... charter forest of population that is rising in - and that the Indians are not yet removed, and are liable to constant in treatment, we are compelled to the belief that the most prompt and decided action is necessary in order to the speedy establishment of authority here.

I would also suggest that the Act contemplates the creation of three judicial districts and the fixing a seat of justice for the holding of Courts in each, and that as these are not buildings in the Territory can approach adoption for such purpose except the Military buildings which cannot be had by the Mission Schools which we do not know we can procure, and which can only be had if at all by displacing useful institutions, and some of which I am informed are within Indian Reservations which by the Act are excepted out of the Territorial limits, it would seem to be expedient if not necessary that appropriation should be made at once for these Buildings and that these be invested with power to expend them without delay.

Since my confirmation I have attentively sought every source of information, leaving upon the performance of my duties and from all I have learned I am sincerely impressed with the importance of very prompt and decisive action toward an efficient and speedy organization of the Congress shall put in my hands. Shall be devoted without delay and with all my energies to the early establishment of Government and securing the peace and order of the Territory.

Some of the Mission Schools have been as you of course are well aware assisted by appropriations from Congress and I learn that in case the Indians in their vicinity are removed there is a disposition to sell their improvements for public purposes calculating their own investments alone in computing the value. If Congress shall think proper they might provide that in case of any such purchase the Government should have the benefit of such quasi reduction of price thus virtually diminishing the present appropriation.

Permit me to call your attention to an other matter. In the Bill reported from the Committee on Territories in the Senate - in the Bill offered by yourself as an Amendment and in the Bill as it passed the Senate I find that the superintendent of the Indians and the office of Governor are united. A. The Bill which became a law - They are disunited. The Senate appeared to me....
luted to diminish and impair the efficiency of gubernatorial action - to deprive the Governor of the necessary control over the Indians and Indian trades - and to erect an authority in the Territory of no small consequence which under certain circumstances might clash with his own to the detriment of the public. This I have also found to be the opinion of gentlemen whose experience led me to consult them as valuable counselors. It is however a matter so entirely familiar to yourself and other Senators, and I should regard your judgment and theirs so infinitely superior to my own that I only suggest its consideration satisfied that it will be so arranged as most effectually to protect and secure the public interest.

With an apology for any intimation of superfluity which your larger experience and better judgment may discover in these suggestions

I am Respectfully,
Your obt. Servant

A. W. Reed.
Gov. T. of Kansas.

Hon. S. A. Douglass
Chmn. Com. on Territories
U. S. Senate
City of Washington
July 8, 1857

Sir,

The 31st Sec. of the Act of Congress organizing the Territories of Nebraska & Kansas provides "that the Seat of Govt. of Kansas Territory shall be temporarily located at Fort Leavenworth and that such portions of the public buildings as shall not be actually used and needed for military purposes may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor of Kansas as may be required".

Having entered upon my duties as Gov. of said Territory, it becomes necessary for me to ascertain from your Department what extent of accommodation if any can be furnished to the Executive of Legislature of the Territory upon the military grounds or in the military buildings at the said post and also at what time we can enter into possession, and whether we can retain them until the creation of permanent buildings.

With great Respect I am
Your Truly

Aldrich

Hon. Jeff. Davis
Sec. of War
Washington City
War Department  
Washington, July 5, 1854

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date referring to the 34th Sec. of the Act of Congress organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas which provided that the seat of Government of the latter shall be temporarily located at Fort Leavenworth, and such portion of the public buildings there as may not be needed for military purposes, be occupied, and asking what extent of accommodations can be furnished for the execution of Legislative of Said Territory.

In reply, I have to inform you that the Quartermaster Dept. to whom your letter has been referred reports that the public buildings at Fort Leavenworth are barely sufficient for the wants of the Military Service and that in his opinion no part or portion of them can be spared for the purposes contemplated by the Act. I will remark that this post is a Depot of great importance to the military service, and must continue to be so for some years to come.

The good of the Military Service will not permit of its abandonment and the information communicated above does not permit me to hope that whilst kept as a Military post accommodations can be furnished at Fort Leavenworth.
offices of the Territorial Government at all adequate to their most temporary wants.

Very Respectfully,

Your ob'd. Servt.

Jeff. Davis

Secretary of War

His Excellency

A. W. Reeder

Gov. of Kansas

Washington
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Chairman Terr. Committee
U.S. Senate
My Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favor to look over the enclosed copy of a letter to Senator Wade, who presented my memorial which has been referred to you, Com. of Fin. Rel. in the Senate? Please also hand it to Mr. Wells, with my compliments, at the same request, and to any other of your colleagues on that committee.

I am reluctant to trouble you much in these busy times, but I must call your attention to the fact that I not only
shall have no compensation whatever for my services or responsibility in these
matters to Georgia, the Argentine Confederation, nor shall I be really out of pocket in account of
these, after the settlement of my
Wiring expenses account with the State. Accept, however,
your allowance of my receipts.

As mine are no distinct cases, in a different capacity, to different
provinces & countries, I suppose
there can be no doubt that
I am entitled by the precedent,
justice & equity to this outlay. Of
to any thing, some consideration
is due also to the pecuniary

and personal character of the service,
I to the eminent success which
had in the result, accomplished.

I called to see you yesterday,
I take the liberty now of addressing
you in this form, because I
was summoned away from
Washington for a week or more
of the matter may come up for your decision in your
Committee of the Senate

before my return.

Very truly, Respectfully,

Robt. C. Erskine

July 9, 1854.

I. N. Reynolds, U. S. Senator.
Washington City, D.C.
July 6, 1854.

Dear Sir,

In addition to the general statement contained in my memorial to Congress, which you presented to the Senate, I take the liberty of submitting, in further explanation of my services and claim, a few brief memoranda.

Some account of my special missions to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and to the Argentine Confederation—firstly, in 1852, from the 22d of June to the 14th of September; and secondly, in 1853, from the 13th of May to the 15th of August. During that time I resided for the most part at the capitals of the two countries, Montevideo and Buenos Aires. But in July 1853, I made a journey (going and returning) of over 400 miles by the river Uruguay and Chaqueñaychue and by land over the plains into the Province of Entre Rios, in the interior of the Argentine Confederation, to meet with General Urquiza the Provisional Director of that Confederation, who had retired after the raising of the siege of Buenos Aires, to that Province. Altogether on these two missions, in the two years indicated, I travelled by sea and land full fifty thousand miles—about 20,000 to 25,000 in 1852, and
from 3000 to 3000 in 1839. - Subjected as times to put a little hardship and discomfort, and more than once to actual and imminent danger. For two months I was shut up in a besieged and blockaded city, and was contriving projects in behalf of my own government, and at the same time assisting to bring it to terms of peace, and to a suspension of hostilities. The two belligerent parties to a civil war, and while the occupied had a go back and forth under military pursuit on account of the lines of the contending armies, who were engaged in almost daily skirmishing. Once on my return from an official interview with General Urquiza, the head of the National Government and Commander in chief of the besieging forces, I found myself midst of a gale, on the occasion of a daily being made by the besieged, and me for some time under a market fire, with the balls from both sides passing uncomfortably near and around my little position for an unarmed civilian and as soon as I consequently could. Another time, a small open boat, and to make my way come! The place ship was lying at anchor awaiting me, some overtaken by darkness and tempest, and now, occupied terminating there my life and命中 some occupied terminating there my life and my time altogether. We succeeded, after losing half the night in the storm, andshipping place almost every man in getting on board under the shelter from the rain, and until we were picked up by the steamer next morning. Exposure the relation of these particular incidents. I do not mention them in excitement or boastfully. But I want you to understand that a high country, under such circumstances, and in such a country, not a mere red tape and carpet business.

On my return to this Mission was complete, and beyond the office at time or instruction of the Resident of the United States, or of the Secretary of State, when in 1850, my appointment and credentials were forwarded to me. In conjunction with my colleague, Mr. Pendleton, I made and signed the several and important treaties: a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, at Monte Video, on the 25th of August 1838; a treaty securing the perpetual Free Navigation of the Rio de la Plata and its tributaries, with the Argentine Confederation, and its tributaries, with the Argentine Confederation, and the Province of Buenos Ayres, on the 18th of July, 1853; and a general and perpetual Treaty of Friendship and commerce.
and Commerce, with the Argentine Confederation, as Juan José de Orbay rice, on the 29th of July 1853. These points were all ceded by the President and Senate, without amendment.

The second only of these treaties was obtained by the British and French plenipotentiaries, whose respective governments had established diplomatic relations with the same countries. And they obtained also a treaty with the Republic of Paraguay, the terms in substance and terms of that which was executed at determination by my colleague in England, without me. But while the date from the most reliable sources, for assuring you, that these two treaties alone (while the obtained both these, and the more) lead to each of the governments of Great Britain and France, with all the European powers—up to the eighteen months they were engaged about the business, not less than fifty thousand pounds, or a quarter of a million of dollars. And that is without considering or taking into account the large and liberal gratuities, honor and promotions, which I understand were conferred by their Sovereign and my Charles Webster, the English Minister, and the Chevalier of Longe, the Frenchman, after their return home. Only mention

This as going to them has highly their government. means appreciated the treaty relations and securities for Commerce and trade, which these gentlemen, like ourselves, had the good fortune to be instrumental in establishing and securing. The little that my colleague and myself ask our government to allow us is on the contrary, quite within the nearest limits of the simplicity and strict economy in our foreign relations, which ought to characterize our system and practice.

For these particular and extra services I have not received one cent of pay; nor can receive any, except by special appropriation for that purpose. It is known that Davis for the outlay which has been actually uniformly granted in such cases. The Secretary of State has settled and paid my account for money actually and necessarily expended while absent on these two missions, but for enjoyment, refers us to the liberality of Congress.

There is in fact a portion of my actual outlay of money from my own pocket, occasioned by my obedience to these instructions of the President, to the which has been rejected at his State Department, as not coming within the description of expenses of journeys and residence at other courts. Some completed
told about for uncertain periods from my pre-
vious official residence at Rio de Janeiro, where
I had established at great expense, and was
obliged to keep up, a furnished house, with ne-
 cessities, servants, horses &c., and the cost time
for hire, and payments for the care of them, not
on during all the time of my different absences.
This constitutes, in my just price, an equitable
claim on the government, as a part of the ex-
traordinary expenses I was subjected to.
But I saw in the receipt of my regular salary
as Minister to Brazil, and therefor the two outfits
to which I am now entitled, if allowed, may
be considered as fully covering all demands
beyond the actual contingent expenses which
have been settled.

I ought to add that my labor
and services, connected exclusively with these
official missions, were by no means confined to
the periods of my absence, and travel into other
countries. The records of the State De-
partment will exhibit voluminous and dilatory
reports and dispatches, regarding the state
of these countries and their governments,
and our negotiations and treaties made with
them, extending through many months of time,
and prepared with great pains and labor
at Rio de Janeiro. All this was in addition

To and accumulative upon, the regular and very
considerable business pertaining to the Legation
In

Sam. Res. Respectfully,

Rev. E. Lenoy

Hon. S. T. Wade

Lucas, U.S.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The petition of Jean Baptiste Reambeau of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois sheweth:

That your Honorable Bodies passed an act for his relief which was also approved the first of August eighteen hundred and fifty-four (1854) granting to him certain lots therein specified belonging to the Fort Dearborn military reservation; that the said grant specified among other parcels of land, the following, viz.

"All that part of lots numbered eight and nine, block number Two, which lies south of the line of excavation, authorized by the act of Congress approved the twenty-first of July eighteen hundred and fifty-two (1852)."

When this act for the relief of your petitioner was passed, the line of excavation under the last mentioned act, was supposed, both by the United States authorities and the authorities of the City of Chicago, to leave no other parcel of public ground south of it, in Block number Two, than that described as a part of lots "eight and nine" of the said block. But, on the final examination of the said line, by authority of the
United States, which took place in September eighteen hundred and fifty-five, it was found that there was still another small parcel of land, belonging to lot number ten of the said block number two, (and lying adjacent to lot number nine) that would be left unexcavated under the provisions of the act of July 21st 1852. This will appear by reference to the report and Map G No. 17, rendered to the War Department the 26th of September 1855. Your petitioner prays Congress to direct the issuing of a patent to him for the said fraction of lot number ten, block number two of the Fort Dearborn reservation. The said fraction is a trapezoid in shape, it measures forty five feet front on River Street, and its average depth is twenty two feet, making its area nine hundred and ninety (990) square feet, more or less.

Your petitioner would further represent to your honorable bodies that he believes it was the true intention of your said honorable bodies to grant to him, by your aforesaid act of the first of August eighteen hundred and fifty-four (1854) all the ground remaining of the Fort Dearborn Military reservation, lying south
of the aforesaid line of excavation and
that had there been a true map
before your honorable bodies at that
time, the aforesaid fraction of lot
number ten of block number two,
would have been included in
your grant aforesaid.

Your petitioner therefore
prays, as in the premises, that your
honorable bodies will pass an act
directing the issuing to him of a
patent for the said fraction of lot
number ten, in block number two
of the Fort Dearborn Military reser-
vation which lies south of the line
of excavation as the same has
been definitively marked out by vir-
tue of the act of July the 21st 1852.
And your petitioner will ever pay.

[Handwritten Signature]
Jul 18, 1856

Dear sir:

On examination and reflection I have come to the conclusion to inform you now of my willingness to accept his resignation. I am familiar, Judge, that it is the right course of action you believe I promised to do. Your friend,

Judge Douglas. J. C. Dickie
Washington, D.C.,
July 16th,
1874.

My dear Major: Beware of all men with white hats. Look steadily for dyes into their eyes. All white hats are evil traitors. White hats with black crapes are suspicious. Very singular that such a number of 'honorable men' and they are all 'honorable' should have lock simultaneously some one dear friend of yours. These hats with black ribbon ditty shades denoting the head of the crew. Hence triangular heads Whig leaders.

Brunett the 'Vard' other politicians and Baublers West York & Washington Wall street men (facial hair dealers) are in Europe funds for British gold stead to lie to France academy Turkey. The Czar.
Oye it too much. for there they
thnk 2 blnd them. Napoleon ditto. a ditto.

Napoleon. in 508. song "Queen
fiddle" in 588. "Matty" or Europe. All but Quit.

be bound body about. no soul instant body.
body about to moey. written complete. befor.
the 17th Convention. "Hyde's Test" Basis of equal.
free. in Moey's power by Moey. gambler.

in my. by God!

"Mason Dixon line" boundary of the two
Republics. As every insult to Patriots and the
Constitution to be resisted to to bring on a war.

Written queue. 1856 evidence of time. The
Dismemberment takes place. then the Written
Queue. to break with England to conquer the
Southern. otherwise to all bounds 
the boundless plains of China. Maim.
of U.S. Failing first. Restoration is dream of
National. Defense. West Point the fortifica-
described Plate now 5 quarrels with other
tribes. By God we must put on our
armor. The time call for great
"Pax Vobis. Pax Vobis."
Baltimore, Aug 6/34

Dear Sir,

I intended seeing you before leaving Washington but was prevented by preparations for leaving by getting out to your residence.

I amspeedily

suspicious that you visit New Albany upon the occasion of our Convention which is the 24th Inst. I believe the turn out at that point will be as large or could be got together at any place in Indiana – perhaps larger. Louisville & Jeffersonville being in the immediate vicinity will send up heavy delegating.

It has been announced in all our papers that you have accepted the invitation to be present and a failure to attend would be a great disappointment.
Do come if you possibly can - I will do good - & I'm sure here -
I have just talked with our friend Brown about it and he says that if you could
visit Indianapolis on the 22d of Albany
on the 24th it would suit them - but
the time for action is not quite so long
as they would like -

My opinion is that
the 22d & 24th would do it better than
any other time, besides we have gone
to you with our meeting that we can
not return our trip. You can
reach Albany from Chicago in one
day & William & another of our men will
gladly go into Illinois if it will be
of any service. Please write one at
Lafayette Indiana.

Sincerely your friend

M. H. English
New York, July 25, 1854.

My dear friend,

The motion to reconsider the Bell Armstrong bill, will come up next Friday. When reconsidered, it can just as well be put at once on its passage, & go through, as it will be supported by friends to support it. What else can you do for it?

Mr. Breckinridge, of Ky, told me that the President would send in Seward Sanders' name again for confirmation, if he could be assured that he would not be subjected to a second examination. Mr. Cass told me that he held no ill feeling towards Mr. Seward, and I feel sure will not now oppose him. If you and Breckinridge will see Cass, I will write to Boyd, and get them to pay them not to oppose George, and then go to the President & tell him to let Seward tell in George's name. I have written to Boyd & Cass, and
if you can get them to agree to it, why
set will be confirmed. I felt sure
they will make no opposition. So let the
thing be done at once, for there is no
time to lose. Speak to Douglas
abut it also, and see where can be
done. this is no harm i making the
effort. I would not care so much
if it was not for my fathers sake.
All his children are at
school in London, & the inconvenience
of modification will be so very great.

With the highest esteem,
Your friend & grateful
WM. C. Bridg. Jr.

Sec. A. Senate.
Alton 27th Aug 1854

My dear sir,

I see by the papers that Judge Douglass has returned to Chicago. I made a number of ineffectual efforts to see him before leaving Washington, but the press of business attending the close of the session, prevented me getting an opportunity to have a confidential talk with him. Our Convention is called at Carlyle for the 5th of Sept. I hope called it. There seems to be great doubt yet whether or not the Counties will all send delegates—In fact things look deplorably in the District. And my impression is that if we get out a weak man, Col. Allison or Gillespie will beat. Hope both parties will nationally have candidates in our County. Handly Snyder in St. Clair, O'Malaney in Monroe, Wood in Washington, Dennis in Clinton, Hoyne in Marion, I Anderson in

rt
Jefferson, now I have many friends throughout the district, but I have not thus far, taken any pains to concentrate them. There is now little time for action, until the 5th. And unless I am led to believe that Douglass holds of his many friends would like to have me a candidate, I do not think I will make any effort, but if he felt a decided preference for me, once the primary is now struggling for the places, I would make an effort for a nomination (if the convention is held). If no convention is holding then the struggle for an election I have the party to believe that I could be elected, if I would only make an effort, if you will tell Douglas, because a letter will be here to reach you. Douglass may be absent. If he is at Charleston, send him, then write me a line at once. If he has written him to write me.

Truly your friend,

Lorenzo Cook
Commissary Robert Smith
Resolutions adopted at a Republican Mass Convention of the 1st Congressional District, held at Rockford, August 30th, 1854.

(Published in the Freeport Bulletin of September 7th, 1854, Hermann Ediger.)

Resolved, that the continued and increasing aggression of slavery on our country, and the violation of the rights of a free people, and the vital principles of our government, and that such aggressions cannot be successfully resisted, without the united political action of all good men,

Resolved that the citizens of the United States hold in their hands a peaceful, Constitutional, and efficient remedy against the Enforced Slavery of the Slave Power. The Ballot Box and the Vote of that remedy is boldly and weekly applied. The principles of Liberty and Eternal Justice will be established.

Resolved, that we accept this issue, formed upon us by the Slave Power, and in defense of freedom will cooperate and be known as Republicans, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes;

To bring the administration of the government back to the control of just principles, to remove Nebraska and Kansas from the position of free territories, to the repeal and entire abrogation of the fugitive Slave Law, to restrict slavery to those States in which it exists, to prohibit the admission of any New Slave State into the Union, to Exclude Slavery from all the Territories over which the General Government has Exclusive Jurisdiction and to Void the Acquisition of any more Territories.
Resolved, that "The prohibition of slavery thenceforward shall have been prohibited."

Resolved that in furtherance of these principles we will use such constitutional and lawful means as shall seem best adapted to their accomplishment and that we will support no man for office under the general or state government, who is not positively and fully committed to the support of these principles, and whose personal character and conduct is not a guaranty that he is reliable and who shall not have abjured all party allegiance and ties.

Resolved, that we cordially invite persons of all former political parties whatever in favor of the object expressed in the above resolutions to unite with us in carrying them into effect.

[Signature]

Philadelphia, May 26, 1854.
National Hall.
Washington Sept 12 1854

My dear Sir,

I am watching with no little interest your movements and the tone and conduct of the people thereupon, and have no doubt the opposition is not so much to you, but in fact the conduct of the administration. Is it not so? 3.

The Election in Maine is a Most Singular Event. I cannot understand it.
The first district always from the House, Senate Majority, and in Fall River district crossing on a larger extent of country, and Spanish, little, Maine, when defeated by a larger majority, not got nominated until the first of the Convention. Suppose it's spent here if the Navy is to look that "Maine will be repeated in Ohio, Penn, and New York," Illinois, and Indiana will go next.

I send you an official copy of the late treaty with Great Britain, and also a copy of the code outside the senate, and I propose to help the treaty in the Senate, and much objection of the under of Congress from the coal digger—

I intend to do in public, the first good opportunity I have, that I always do in points Convention, State your views in pursing the treaty, and the abolition. The country is under to you for the instead, you manifest in its success. If you have time, please direct me an line of the Acton house, with best wishes—

Yours truly,

Washington City,
8th Sept. 1857

Dear Sir,—

I have just received a letter from Mr. Young, who I trust is well, and who is now employed in the Surveyor General's office in Kansas, or Nebraska. He is a man of fine education, a man of experience by profession, and a practical surveyor, and with all this, one of the most accurate men I ever knew. How will you do to get him as to a new blende of affairs at the McAllister in Mr. Young's farm, if so please write to him in such terms as you think proper, saying that Mr. Young (Washington City) desires a position in his office, or a contract for surveying and requesting him to stay by letter to M. P. whether he can accommodate him—

I know but one officer of Mr. Hurlin at Cheaps and it is that it was disappoint to your application—I highly recommend to you,—If
Your friend's plan to make you President in 1852 will remain with me as a memory.
May the first man in the Republic in 1856 be happy very long.

John A. Douglas
Chicago
Washington, D.C.,
Sept. 20th, 1854

Dear Judge,

We arrived here last night. All well, and found everything in order. On an errand around I see among the animals, although they seem very rabid, red to the furiously at the mouth.

I spoke about that debt, and of getting the money of Feldenoth to. Can land you would write me and furnish me with vouchers whereby I could draw on them. Does it come due on the 1st of Oct. or when? Don't fail to attend to it at once write me, or get me in a way to straighten it. It's very badly here but our family are well. The debts in New York are falling in on S'monster but poor fellow, they make bad work of it. Do you see The Argus? (Albany)
Dear Mr. McGrague,

Don't regret the battle nobly. Every line of the paper has gone in line with the question: I saw Birdsdale's speech of April 30th coming among the troops. He spoke of the remark you made to Stuart while coming from New York to see how about what you told the President, so rather asked him if he thought there was any reason for the removal of Parker Cheever that he was friend of Sen. Underwood. I, yourself—Birdsdale was in great delight about it. He says that the next two or three months party sentiment will be made on the principles of withdrawing the bill. Don't forget for a moment to attend the meeting. whipped and mother.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
St. Grangeley
September 30
1857.
Washington

Lpt 29, 1834

My dear Sir,

Mr Smith has the appointment at Van Regen in Long Ferry. At Solen Hills Steele has been removed to Anfield appoint to his plan.

The new appointment at the Kalk line was made in -morality of the Newley

Mr little.

As ever

Mrs June

Mr. Campbell

Hrn L. A. Douglas.
Sept 26th, 1854

My dear Sir,

I have returned from an appointment in the county of Queen and find your note of the 14th.

Some days since I wrote to you on behalf of one friend in Speaker's, to know whether you are willing to wait till or time should permit the canโ€™t from the gentlemen you saw at New York. I am an apology. I most earnestly remind you of the letter on your return to Chicago. I can only repeat that if you find it convenient to make any further arrangement, I would do so, but if you conclude to give him the time.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
I am confident he will be glad to buy at the time, and pay the cost.

I am a poor deal engaged last night, and cannot meet you during your short visit here.

If nothing happens to prevent, I still expect to go next early next month.

The future is so playing. The tide in this month East, but if one can bow ill

and sick all will be well. It is not at night to play that the most important

events would follow our friends in those States at.

The election. We watch the progress of the stragglers with intense interest.

There was not a
Chicago, Sept. 29, 1854.

I mean to give up the paper.
Give it, condition
A prospect.
"Has not the means
to buy the paper."
"nor any disposition
to buy it."

"Will leave all the
efforts of his
three months' engagements
or sooner, if any body
wants."
"I have concluded to
go home in November"
Chicago, Sept. 29, 1854.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 26th came only today, but, until this moment, I have not had time to answer it, or to reflect on your unusual thing written to me, a complete letter. Usage has not appeared in this region yet. I cannot yet offer some I believe you call it, to your friends, on Tuesday, and even if I could, I am in no hurry for any such work. I know how to do anything in my house to stifle you, and as I cannot leave her room so as to justify you.

I have no doubt but you can write better letter for my affairs here, but nevertheless, hearing the as it comes along, was entirely on faith in you that I came hither, and I intend to reflect you with a recital of the reasons which will disclose our relations as editors.

There is no business in the world at which I should be more pleased to engage than that of an editor. It has its duties, but I am not aware that it has its cares. It is not, however, in overcoming them I must qualify a person to do them. I have ever found the pride which has ever caused me to meet the difficulties of that kind. The present engagement has peculiar attractions for me. It affords that mental excitement which is absolutely necessary to keep up my physical frame, from which I have often been enabled to endure the most protracted labor. I have a pride in the times. I know I can make it all that it should be, and I say it with no undue vanity. It wants
Management more than it does mutual latent. Of the first it has more appeal, & of the latter but the latter I courts fire. I int Industro leave it, & leave Illinois for Washington, but not too, as soon as I can do so with home. I have not communicated this fact to a cord yet. I have determined to opposition that last few days.

There was a letter which could have kiphis

her her larger share of intelligence, come keep up, and entice it to profit. But no such fate will it be allowed to seek.

I came here barmia letter with a such for all last week, I being not exceeding 1000. The advertisement was not with 35 dollars a week; its subscription (daily) not more than 50$. I have an arrangement that it might be improved. I

must indicate in perspective that it could be supported

what money. Have you large in aven, hope all.

The letter entailed with an additional face of all departments. Some of these are well for the future not been entirely seemest

opinion in this means can extend. Must you believe it that the expenses of the office at this time not amounting the cent, but, feel, materials in printing, having a paper of journeyman in present, or my own buy amounts to four thousand dollars a year; to this add my own pay, & the cut, & say of journeyman, about six thousand dollars a year. And you have an excellent talent the actual cost of my share which exceeds seven thousand dollars a year. I am elected to make my fortune with an establishment and of that kind, without over a cent to meet any part of this present expense. Indeed I am

effects to buy out the larger share of this business. I have not time to buy out any establishment. It sale, which is any 5/20,000, and who it is means I must not go to. If the establishment were mine, I went to make money out of it, but money it is not, and as it

making a part of it, but money it is not, and as it make money out of it, but money it is not, and as it

make money out of it, but money it is not, and as it
establishment, must not be in a pleasant position now. As it is, I am expected to walk out of the concern, after having become publicly identified with it, or by it out. I could not by the establishment be obliged to pay the interest on the purchase money, if the establishment were given to a man, thought him of men who could put into it every year all that money remain over and above affording him a decent living. It would be made the most powerful paper printed west. But I will say no more on the subject. I excuse me for saying too much. Thanking you for your kindness shown to me in many ways, believe me I will always remember you with pleasure. I had hoped that I could have taken my little folks down with me to Scotland, but it will be impossible.

I was going to write more upon politics, but I have said so much about the matters that no room is left for me to do so. One thing is certain that my John is a prince. I have let Dick Taylor off easy; whatever happens I give him the zero. Never tell you can give such fellows a taste of calumny or vice. Respect to all. Believe me,

J. W. Shepherd

P.S. As I am Judge D. will not be here again for a month, if you the have any conversations about N times, please tell him I have concluded to go home in

J.W.