St. Louis, Mo. April 27th, 1857

My dear Stephen A. Douglas,
Washington City, D.C.

Dear Sir,

As you must have been completely beset by visitors, when I had the honor to see you last in Washington; I thought it would be mercy to you not to call again, no other motive could have diverted me from the pleasure to comply with your kind invitation to call again after the most cordial reception you gave me.

I take the liberty to enclose herewith the recommendation heretofore obtained by a friend of mine from some of the Members and Senators of the Missouri Legislature. Please have the favor to send it to the Secretary of the Interior if you deem it advisable.

I have been informed that returns reports for were being hurried for the State of Illinois from the Surveyor General's office to close the business for that State as to
The draft of letters appears as follows:

Mr. Comstock, about lands of some value belonging to him in this City, is now so told being agitated by Judge Montgomery, at Washington, to procure an argument in it. He said he had presented to the Comptroller a transcript of a piece of land in question to James Mackey, now in the City of St. Louis, so as to take away a parcel of land which has been decided in favor of a few days since in the U.S. Court in the State of Florida. Mackey, and an attack is made. The Court has long since assigned to the Missouri Pub. Schools, which said assignment has been accepted by the Schools for many years. The Surveyor for the Schools wish unless the land is made by me J. M. Smith, the one to which the Court has held the fee, long ago prest in judgment, and under which the Committee of the Schools accepted by him and under which said assignment to St. Louis P. Schools was made. The previous survey was done by Mr. T. W., and the same, the Board of President, about the Board of President, the directors of St. Louis made two years ago their objection to Dewars' Survey, that said Blair protests in the name of the Pub. Schools and is now asking the U.S. Survey of a matter already settled, removed years ago, and an assignment accordingly made to P. Schools. The land in question is worth about $100. Can you aid Mr. Comstock with the Comptroller in this matter? If not, would it be expedient to ask you to do it? Do you ever deal at Comstock's? This matter is being agitated at a moment when a reinvestigation is being done by Mr. Blair, as it will require the investigation of the Surveyor here. May be advised against by you appointment as P. C. by the Board for the present time. Can you
accelerate my appl. if you could not pretend to decide any matters in which I am interested, but the one above mentioned is the only one I know of.

With assurance of my high appreciation of the support you have given me, I believe you would be ready to serve you and the County.

I remain yr. much obliged,

S.C. Friend

Andrew J. Coulter

If you can act for me before the Committee, it will require immediate action. Judge M. Blair informed has presented a petition against this Committee regarding a certain boundary adjustment. Can you have one presented and addressed same at Galena.

Very Respectfully,

J. B. C.

[Additional notes and signatures on the bottom of the page]
Washington, April 21, 1857.

Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in introducing to you, Mr. George Day, Esq., of this city, who is about starting on a visit to the "far northwest," and I intend remaining some time in Chicago. This object is to see and examine the country for the purpose of making for himself a permanent home. He is the son of the late Robert Day, Esq., of this city, who was doubtless known to you as one of its most respectable citizens—and his son George. I have no doubt will build up a like reputation, with proper encouragement, in our New Territory or in Illinois, of which he has now made his choice. I sincerely hope he may succeed, and that he may receive your attention to good counsel.

Very truly your friend,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Signature]
April 22, 1857

Newark, Wayne Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,

By the request of a friend of mine, I take the liberty to ask you (if there should not be any trouble my reference to you) to send me from Patent Office Report Mechanical Part for 1857.

I trust you have not forgotten me on a acquaintance commenced in 1848. we first met at Syracuse you was on your way to Congress in Company with Judge Hall & others we took a seat in the box together to Albany and few days after you met several times in New York.

I have followed you ever since and shall do so until I see you where I believe you will be in 1860. If George Roth should
I write I speak the sentiments of the Democratic Party. Most assuredly as they will speak and act then, if you please your Grace, remember my presidency.

I hope that we shall not forget each other and trust that 1860 will speak in my mind as it the same. Let me hear from you often by speeches or otherwise. With sentiments of high regard, I am your sincere friend.

Hiram Clark
Hon. S. A. Douglas
Hiram Clark
Pine R. R. 9
April 22 51
Yours A. C.
Postoffice Delavan Wisconsin
Lee County, August 22, 1857

Hiram S. C. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Allow me to address you.

After this time you may not be able to recollect the name. You may
see at the bottom of this, but perhaps
sixteen or seventeen years, and you may
remember me. I was then a resident
of Illinois and came here few weeks
before the first time you saw me. Congress.

You have since that
time given directions to the Democratic
party and you are now the acknowledged
leader of the party. The people may
reproach you, but I think no
mention in the history of this
country is there is to patrionize
enough left among us, we shall see, our

County will continue to be the

wonder and admiration of

the world—but I was going to
say a word in relation to another
matter. Wisconsin is full of
of Abolition Postmaster. It is to be hoped that not one will be left by the coming Autumn. You are aware that this County is largely Abolition, besides we have a number of enemies. We have some Democrats in the County, I am informed that a change has been made at Wall, Herts, also at Fairfield. Now I have the best reason to believe that the man who has received the appointment at Wallworth is anything but a Democrat. I refused to recommend him, and so his own son told him he was recommended only by Mr. Thomas (by someone else) and I should be surprised if he did not use his influence for his party to aid Abolition. The Senate may be said of the Fairfield Office, the Democrats in the respective States have had no voice in the matter and the Opposition made of them too easy, but, since we were with them, for we are Strong and if we can have

The Constitution of government will be stronger and more stable, our cousins from the States of Abolition, the men of Abolition, are interested in the appointment of men at this place, he advocated the name of someone else, and those men but finally voted with us. I have mentioned my P.O. Books and paid only 73 names of Democrats who took paper 64 of these an opponent to his appointment, but he says it does not matter whether the Democrats are as many today. Else is satisfied, he does not want their names, he has spent much time on getting the influential Democrats in this State and getting them into the State of Abolition to influence the demand abroad and hence he can thus Second. I do not know what Count Mr. Dwight is pursuing in relation to Appointments in the State, but if such appointments are made, he will make a
in this county shall be made through the state it will have a tendency to injure the party
very materially, and the opinion of another man in Walton is
will be urged strongly by the
true democracy of that county.

Yours, Very Truly,

Geo. Cotton

Oktara Co.

I am informed that neither
of the two appointed at one
time, four years, voted at the last
Election...

[handwritten notes]
Knoxville Ill. April 22nd 1857.

Dear Judge,

Pardon the liberty I have taken in presenting the following case.

John B. Shaw, a young gentleman of education, integrity and ample qualifications, in politics, Fillmore, is an applicant for the post of route agent on the rail road from Peoria to Galesburg, and is recommended by Judge Lanphere, P.M. at Galesburg & myself. He was 16 months in the P.O. here under me, and I know he knows how to do the duties, an important matter.

Smith Frye of Peoria, a good democrat, is an applicant for the same place. I know him well, and respect him, & dislike to say anything derogatory of him, but must say that he is lacking the qualifications necessary to be important a
trust, in my judgment, and would respectfully request your good office for Mr. Shaw, if not otherwise committed.

Respectfully,

H. L. Reynolds

Senator Douglas

[Note on the bottom right corner: "Mr. Douglas from Bullock. I have received one share of First Water Glaze.""

"I appreciate the gentleman's kind offer."

"I will make some arrangements.""

"I am sure you will have no difficulty.""]
New York, April 22, 1857.

Owen Stephen D. Douglas,

Dear Sir:

On the 9th December, 1853, before the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska law was proposed in the Senate, I advocated that repeal in a letter in *The Albany Argus*, of which I was then one of the editors and proprietors. Having thus early in the war, I labored to the best of my ability in support of the measure which, under your invincible leadership, the Democracy succeeded not only in accomplishing but in justifying against all opposition; and when a majority of the members of Congress satisfied themselves, strengthened their opponents and misrepresented us by their opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, I contributed some little (as those acquainted with parties and partisans in this State can assure you) in bringing about that unanimous approval with which the Kansas-Nebraska State Convention, July, 1854, endorsed the bill. (You will find the resolutions upon page 58 of the pamphlet I enclose to you by this mail, and which I wrote to vindicate the claims Peter Work to omnium as the Cincinnati Convention last Summer.)

Temporary defeat was the immediate consequence of this unequivocal sanction, and the Kansas vote, 100,000 in 1853, fell to 35,000
[Handwritten text]

[Signature]

New York
April 22/57

Political
PUBLISHED AT NO. 102 NASSAU STREET.
NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1857.

The Three Thousand Anti-Nebraska Senators.
The Rev. Mr. Kallioch, escaping the punishment awarded by the laws of Massachusetts for the perfidy of Dr. Kallioch, by the fortunate composition of a Puritan jury, has rescued the culprit; and it is announced will hold forth there, offering public entertainment and dignifying religion to the best of his ability, until again brought to trial.

Moreover, another one of the immortal "Three thousand New England clergymen," the Rev. Mr. Farrington of Cohasset, Mass., is placed on trial in his turn, charged with scholastic and serious licentiousness.

We believe Farrington is the fifth of the immortal "Three thousand" who has been graved up in pillory of the identical offense since the beginning of the year 1857.

If in three and a half months, five out of three thousand be charged with sedition, how long will it take in impeachment this political religion in question? how long will all these aliases and avowments of Black "Republicans," those apostles of the "Blazing Star," those mouthpieces of the "Christian" society, destroy the moralities of the South, those pure and undisturbed advocates of the " Republic," whose immediate eyes could not coldly behold the abominations of Democracy! Will some schoolboy cry out the problem?

It will not be forgotten, that those three thousand Kallioches and Farringtons over two years since, being greatly certified in mind concerning the abominable calumnies of all the world, crept among themselves, presented an impudent memorial to the United States Senate, "protesting in the name of Almighty God against the Nebraska-Kansas bill."

In that notable and modest document, they threatened Congress and the country with divine displeasure, should the contemplated act be passed—as it soon after was. They gave us to understand that a special revelation as to this subject had been vouchsafed to them—the "divine command," to be disobeyed by the rest of mankind, without danger of national and individual sanction. They asserted that the people of a civilized and enlightened nation had been mistaken in erecting a Congress, composed of nothing in the world but mere laymen, for the enactment of laws; that the priests were the only foundation and sources of authority and direction in all mundane affairs; and that so long as they, the three thousand clergymen of New England, should continue to give an incorrect information as to what would be and what would not be for the national advantage and well, being, we really need not any other government, and would do best to delegate the legislative power to them. These modern assuptions of the innumerable crew of New England preachers were informed and echoed by our Black "Republicans" and Know Nothing opponents, and the three thousand ambitious were buried to the skies for the current election had not yet, in the name of Almighty God, to adopt.

Thus came the late Presidential campaign, when almost every church, chapel, meeting house, Sunday school, religious lecture, sermon, prayer meeting, camp meeting and parlor meeting held in the Northern States, was converted into a partisan affair, and the three thousand anti-Nebraska clergymen, Anglicans, Methodists and Congregationalists and members of the Democratic party, by principles, organization and candidate, and raved, cursed and shouted at the government and citizens of Alabasters for six full months, all of course, still by the authority and in the name of Almighty God.

It is only since the dissolution and hubbub of all this fanatical and unsuccessful attempt to link Church and State has partly quieted down (since Mr. Beecher, Elonzo Osgood, Dr. Dyer & Co. have returned to the pulpit, exalted by their labors on the stump and slightly injured—as they had a right to be at the triumph of the Democracy, it is only in the reaction and fall which precedes the next campaign of the reverend priests, that certain little positivist arguments begin to pop out here and there among their number.

We know that these are perennial matters, unhappy to speak of, and somewhat scandalous in their nature. But these men are public men, politicians, men active in State affairs. We speak of our little feeling as matter of discreetness to the Church. It is to the "Republican" party that they attach—the great party of Freedom, to which none but the class of earth belonged, and which distrusted the sheep from the gists of politics. These followed were the commandments, generations, leaders, and hit-and-missers of the party, and it is in that capacity that we have a right to point to their offenses—offenses rendered more flagrant by the clerical presence they fill, the abuse they have showed upon the Democracy, and the pretense of superior and almost exclusive purity they have put forth.

The amount may be acquired, a priest-ridden congregation may declare even a Kallioch free from suspicion; and the "Republican" party may evince the scandals of its leaders; but thinking people generally will be apt to suspect that where so large a proportion of sanctified persons fall from grace, there must be something wrong and need improvement, and that the current into the political arms very frequently will make the garments of the priesthood be- come the power of the censor. The lesson may be of profit here. Meanwhile, who if the Three Thousand comes next?

Our Moral Advocate—Since writing the above, we find the following in The Waterbury (O.) Journal—making one more case of sedition charged upon one of the three thousand freedom libeling priests of New England.

The Journal says —We learn that the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Haddam, in this State, a regular Freemason newspaper, whose name has been long about three weeks under the soil, has just come to light. Mr. Smith has not only been a member of the fourteenth century; he has done it in the most public and respectable manner possible; and we think it will be an evidence to the whole community that he was a gentleman and a sensible man, and disposed to parts new.

Mr. Smith was too modest. He should have bra- zoned the matter out, like Kallioch. We repeat the question, who comes next?
very open Italian, which terminates on the shoulders like an open headdress. The apron is composed of long velvet leaves interwoven with silver, or silver cord lace; these are extremely elegant and graceful in effect.

The dress is by no means very much worn on account of its extreme delicacy, and it is not at all astonishing to find that those who have worn it since the last season, but are frequently of the same style of dress in the winter, are now and then seen in it. On a spring day, the whole dress is worn with a muslin overgown, also of velvet, an extremely elegant and beautiful effect.

The head-dress consists of a small, soft, sprigged, and ornamented crown or headdress, made of velvet, and adorned with flowers, ribbons, and other ornaments. The hair is generally left open, but is sometimes arranged in a simple, elegant style, and the head-dress is often worn with a veil or bonnet.

The Italian dress is universally esteemed, and is worn by women of all ranks and ages, from the princess to the peasant. It is a favorite dress in Italy, and is often called the national dress of the country. The Italian dress is one of the most elegant and graceful in the world, and is a favorite with all who love beauty and grace.
NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL AND CATHOLIC REGISTER, DECEMBER 20.

[Text of article]

BLIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES

The recent experience of the United States has been one of the most remarkable and distressing in its history. The country has been visited with a blight that has affected nearly all parts of the land. The American farmer, who is usually regarded as the backbone of the nation, has been severely tried. The blight has attacked the cotton crop, the corn crop, and the tobacco crop. It has spread from the southern states to the northern states, and has reached even to the Pacific coast. The blight has been so severe that it has caused great loss to the farmers, and has threatened the financial stability of the country. The government has taken steps to alleviate the suffering of the farmers, but the situation is still serious. The blight has taught the country the importance of preparing for future disasters. The farmers have been encouraged to diversify their crops, and to invest in other industries. The government has also been urged to provide better flood control and irrigation systems. The experience of the blight will be a lesson to future generations to be prepared for any eventuality.

RELIGION AND PUBLIC LIFE

The Catholic Church is one of the most important elements in the public life of the United States. The Church has a large number of members, and its influence is felt in all parts of the country. The Church has been active in education, and has established many schools and colleges. It has also been active in social work, and has established many hospitals and orphanages. The Church has been a strong advocate of peace, and has played a prominent role in international politics. The Church has also been active in the fight against sin, and has established many institutions for the care of the sick and the poor. The Church has been a strong influence in the political life of the country, and has played a prominent role in the development of the nation. The Church has also been active in the fight for social justice, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of workers. The Church has been a strong advocate of the rights of women, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of women. The Church has also been active in the fight for civil rights, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of minorities. The Church has been a strong influence in the moral life of the country, and has played a prominent role in the development of the nation.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL LIFE

The Catholic Church is one of the most important elements in the social life of the United States. The Church has a large number of members, and its influence is felt in all parts of the country. The Church has been active in education, and has established many schools and colleges. It has also been active in social work, and has established many hospitals and orphanages. The Church has been a strong advocate of peace, and has played a prominent role in international politics. The Church has also been active in the fight against sin, and has established many institutions for the care of the sick and the poor. The Church has been a strong influence in the political life of the country, and has played a prominent role in the development of the nation. The Church has also been active in the fight for social justice, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of workers. The Church has been a strong advocate of the rights of women, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of women. The Church has also been active in the fight for civil rights, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of minorities. The Church has been a strong influence in the moral life of the country, and has played a prominent role in the development of the nation.

RELIGION AND ECONOMIC LIFE

The Catholic Church is one of the most important elements in the economic life of the United States. The Church has a large number of members, and its influence is felt in all parts of the country. The Church has been active in education, and has established many schools and colleges. It has also been active in social work, and has established many hospitals and orphanages. The Church has been a strong advocate of peace, and has played a prominent role in international politics. The Church has also been active in the fight against sin, and has established many institutions for the care of the sick and the poor. The Church has been a strong influence in the political life of the country, and has played a prominent role in the development of the nation. The Church has also been active in the fight for social justice, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of workers. The Church has been a strong advocate of the rights of women, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of women. The Church has also been active in the fight for civil rights, and has established many organizations for the protection of the rights of minorities. The Church has been a strong influence in the moral life of the country, and has played a prominent role in the development of the nation.
The undersigned citizens of Stephenson C. Illinois, being aware of any change being made in the seat of the seat of Government would respectfully ask that the present seat be retained as the seat of Government at Rock Island. And your future wishes will ever pray

July 23, 1837

John G. Brown
William Fiske
James Craig
John Craig
Joseph Brown
John McCullough
John Miller
J. C. Craig
James Drury
James Strother

John G. Brown
William Adams
John Adams
Joseph Brown
John McGurk
John Miller
J. C. Craig
James Drury
James Strother

John G. Brown
William Adams
John Adams
Joseph Brown
John McGurk
John Miller
J. C. Craig
James Drury
James Strother

W. C. Clark
Saml. Allen Byrke
J. R. Knowl
John A. E. & John W. Mull

N. Phillips
S. D. Rees
S. A. Alder

Space Babb
J. H. Blaine
J. L. Clark
J. E. B. Printz
Big mïs take care of the
John Hoye
[Signature]

N. Phillips

Dr. Amscoo
2 A. Roce

Espoo Babi

[Signatures]

Big mis take in the book

Satan Wundert

[Signatures]

A. H. Mullin

[Signatures]

E. W. Irving

[Signatures]

By Thomas

[Signatures]

W. H. Beadle

[Signatures]

Bruno Neele

[Signatures]

G. C. Robertson

[Signatures]

John K. Butt

[Signatures]

J. A. Haynes

[Signatures]

W. William

[Signatures]

John S. Lamb

[Signatures]

Charles Smallwood

[Signatures]
A Petition of the Honorable Francis J. Brannley, Retained as Post Master at Freeport, NY.
Newark April 23rd 1857
Mrs. A. Douglas Miss
Respectfully Sir,

allow me to ask of you to send me a package of Improved King Philip or Brown Composet. If I am deficient in obtaining a good quality of Com & you would perfonument oblige me by sending it to your Most Obedient Servant

Ruel W. H. Taylor
Newark Wayne Co
New York
R. W. H. Taylor
Aurora N Y
April 23/53
Wants same thing
Phil. Coon
April 23, 1821.

"Honorable Stephen Douglas,

Always hearing of your generosity to widows, I write to you to ask a small favor. My information is that you have a widow with three small girls, destitute of any means of support. Your goodness in the past has been well known, and I am writing to ask your help.

I have $16 that a friend gave me toward this request. I am not sure if it is enough, but I do not want to impose upon your generosity.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Smith"
Post Office Chicago Ill.
April 23, 1887

Hrn. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

27th of 4th of this month received. I sincerely regret to learn of the illness of your son, and hope you may find him convalescent on your arrival.

I have need 27 Apr. 5 boxes and 2 trunks, which are safely stored, being all of which I have been advised are sent to my care containing 12 bags, which have not yet come to hand.

I find it all important in the proper administration of this office, that we have more room, more clerks, and that the salaries of the good clerks be raised to a sumt. somewhere near what other good clerks receive.

I am now preparing lists of changes I desire to have made and defective estimates as to the probable amount requisite to place the office in proper condition. That I hope to be able to submit to you, and to have your advice on the matter, and then to go on to Washington to confer personally with the Post-Master. The delay in your return to Chicago left me to believe that I may be able to meet you in Washington on your return from M. B., and that by your aid, Mr. Peters may be convinced of the necessity of the changes I have to present for his consideration.

Of the details of matters here, as I found them.
I cannot now speak. It is only sufficient to say
that radical changes must be made in any acti-
mend of this affair, if it is expected that the office shall
be noted as it is. It is not that I wish to make it
ought to take. I know it can, and that it shall
of the department will sustain me.
I regard it as very important that I see you
at Washington, and shall endeavor to meet you
there on your return from N. Y. -
Truly yours,
William Prince.
Mr. Pier P.M.
Chicago M.D.
April 23/57

Relative to Post Office

Matthew 5:10
Post Office Chicago Ill
Apr 23, 1857

Dear Sir:

I must hear from you as soon as possible. I shall send you a letter to Judge Douglas from which you will perceive the necessity there is in my absence for me to meet him at Mundigian before his return to Chicago.

Let me know by telegraph in what part of this country it is necessary for me to start at once in order to do so; if not, and there is time to write me, please do so.

At all events and at whatever cost, try to arrange it so that I can be there in time. I will leave any day.

Mr. Price will, of course, not to leave the office, as soon as he is ready to move himself.

The best. Please to have arrival kept as secret as you will see by my letter to the Judge.

Yours truly,

William Price, Esq.

P.S.
Wyandot Bureau Co. Illinois

To the Postmaster General,

Sir,

I am going to Kansas and wish to resign my office as Postmaster of this place, and would respectfully pray your Honors to appoint John Youngson Postmaster for this office, he is a good reliable administration Democrat.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Samuel M. Knopf

We the undersigned citizens of Wyandot and vicinity very respectfully pray your Honors to appoint John Youngson Postmaster in the place of Samuel Knopf resigned.

O. B. Farrar
J. W. Sapp
Wm. Stony
J. J. Punw
J. C. Holden
P.O. Princeton IA
April 23, 1857

Dear Sir — Enclosed, I send you the resignation of Mr. Knox, P.M. at Wyanet, in this county, and a petition in favor of the appointment of John Youngson as his successor.

Youngson is all right — “bound on the goose” and altogether worthy.

Respectfully — Charles A. Tine

Hon. S.A. Douglas, 3

P.S. — Not long since, I sent you a letter from Judge Janney, of Henry, respecting an attempt to remove him from the post. Since that time, I have been waited upon by the principal men in the matter, who laid the whole case before me, in a lawyer-like style; and I am now, more than ever, convinced, that the whole thing is a humbug, and unworthy of notice. The man came here to get signatures in favor of his enterprise, and when I asked him why he did not begin this at home, he had to confess, that he could not obtain any there! This struck me as sufficient!
Char W. Price
Princeton Ills
April 23/37

Enclose Petition for
the removal of apprentices
of the Pen at Manistee Ill
Baltimore April 24th 1857

I enclose please find a letter addressed to you from my brother H. J. Jewett of Ohio. The appointments in the Land Offices of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas have all been made. In the summer of the Indian Trust Lands have been made in Kansas, a special Commissioner was appointed to superintend them. I do not know whether the same course will be taken in reference to the sales advertised for the ensuing summer; if it should an appointment of that kind would be quite as acceptable as that indicated by my brother. I am about to move with my family to one of the Territories in the public employment for a season would be most acceptable.

Henry Stewart is the only Democratic number of votes from Maryland from him and alas Mr. Peace, as well as from a number of the most influential of our party in this city, I have obtained and placed in the Interior Department. Highly flattering recommendation for your kind offices in the previous opportunity only should he wanting to manifest my gratitude.

I am your friend,

John H. Jewett

Washington City.

J. C.
John W. Elliott
Baltimore Md.
April 24/57

Requests the appointment to superintend the sale of Indian Trust Lands.
Dear Sir,

I am a boy of ten years of age and read a great deal. I would be much obliged if you would send me some political speeches if you please.

Yours respectfully,

/William W. Elliott of Antioch
Lake County, Illinois
Mr. Elliot
Antwerp, 6th
April 24/57

Mato Sone pothead
Schees No. 12
Aurora Kane County.
Illinois April 34th.

SIR,

As some inquiries have been made in regard to the Continuance of the Post Master at this Place, I take the liberty to Enquire of you whether there has been any move made in the matter or not. I am informed by Mr. Sheahan of the Times that this office is now to be appointed by the President and if so what steps will have to be taken to accomplish it.

I have held the office about 18 months and should be glad to be re-appointed and think I can obtain the whole Democratic part in this town to a petition for the reappointment if necessary. I leave today for Minnesota on some business and will be absent some two weeks and then will be in Chicago and will see you about what course to pursue during my absence. Any thing that you should wish to communicate in regard to the matter should any steps be necessary to be taken you can write to my friend B. H. Hall and he will obtain and send you any information you desire.
Our Black Republicans are in requisition on all Democrats and will do any thing to accomplish their hatred no matter how low only to answer their end.

Yours Respectfully,

P. G. McK.
P. C. M. R. M.
Auburn, N.Y.
April 24/37

Ref to his re appointment
his Office remains
Same Presidentia