Friend Carpers,

I am on my way to your city in a few days with the strongest letters in his favor for the appointment of Marshall that any man has ever written. I am sure they will do him a lot of good. I can fight under good appointments easier than bad ones. I have just returned from Belleville, brought on the proof that of the Ohio branch or a little pamphlet the poor is printing to attack me in the North. I know it will do good.

S. E. Calvert.

Ottawa ILLS 18th July 1857
To E. Walker
Ottawa D.C.
Feb 18/37

Recommends J. Hoy
for Marshall
Pal Alto, Cal.
July 18/57

Dear—

Stephen A. Douglas
Springfield, Illinois

Chicago
To Mrs. Lilinda, Aug 15, 1857

West Virginia, C. McNally, Springfield, Illinois

My dear friend,

I am writing to let you know of the sudden death of our beloved friend, Mr. Thomas McNally. I was shocked to receive the news and I cannot express how much I miss him.

I have just heard the news and I am in deep sorrow. I have lost a dear friend in this trying time. For the benefit of the absent, I am writing to you to express my thanks for the help and support you have given me. I am seeking your advice and guidance in this matter to help me in this time of need.

I am writing to ask if you will be so good as to help me in this matter. I will be very grateful for your assistance.

I will draw up a petition and send it to you for your approval to get you to sign and when you return from your visit to Congress, you may take it to the House and try to have it passed. This will be a great help to one so far from home.
is pronounced and true, and I believe is willing to keep all promises and I know that there is a great many that give promises that is not more deserving of them from me. I have seen you seldom in Washington and believe that you will do me justice and I will do you justice many thanks.

Honor.

Stephen A. Douglas
Springfield, Illinois

P.S. I was a soldier in the War of 1812 and in the Seminole Indian war under General Taylor in Florida and please to answer you.
J. L. Adams
East Paw Paw

July 1872.
Dear Sir,

I have long considered the merits of the late Mr. Lincoln, and I am satisfied that he was a man of great ability and honesty. He was a great leader and a great statesman. His speech at the Gettysburg address is still remembered as one of the greatest ever delivered in the history of our nation.

I am writing to you to express my concern about the current state of affairs. The recent elections have brought about a great deal of change, and I am worried about the future of our country. It is my hope that we can work together to ensure that the principles of democracy and justice are upheld.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with any information that would be useful in my efforts to support these principles.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
The whole neighborhood is aware that political friends and stay clear now to deal with our candidates for Congress than any other section of country around of the same manner for they had the whole Baptist Church priest and call it a party against me and bring in the fillers. I have no representation in Congress that it can approach hence the reason for addressing you. I would have the Dept look no notice at My and My Friends petition for they have sent on for him to enter into Boll with the Dept. and proceed to continue in the duties of his office as R.M. If you will be pleased as to interest yourself in this matter you will come for a lasting obligation upon me and when the friends of the party

To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Your Most Obedient
Chicago, Ill.
Omaha, Nebraska, July 18th, 1857

How, S. A. Douglas

It may seem presumptuous in me to intrude myself upon your valuable time, or to ask your favorable consideration, when doubtless there are as many others already favorably known to you who are desiring like favors unto myself. But I take this liberty the more readily perhaps because of your known sympathy for a class of men who are obliged to carve out their fortunes by their own energies. Although a stranger to you I need not say that your own history is as familiar to me as the playground of my school boy days. Although a young man of but little influence in 1852 I used my utmost endeavors to secure your nomination to the Presidency at that time. And when you were fighting the Nebraska bill for the latter portion of the latter half of '54 I wrote you a letter over my own signature a speech of my sympa-
this and hopes! I was the first man in the location of this school, and long before its passing I supported it by public speeches, and by published letters. At that time I held the office of Probate Court Attorney for the County of Trumbull, (Nathan Rossw) Ohio.
I was elected in 1853. During the year 1854 all the parties united, and in the fall of 1854 running for that office a second time, although I lost the election, it was not entirely a matter of expectations of any mean, by the best men of the party. I disapproved it, and was not disappointed. To having been thus and again in the second election I came to the conclusion:

That general advice pecuniary. I knew something about the power of pecuniary! I had in about the past time worked largely from writing, without much or the advantage of early education, to a position in the Bar where I was in competition with the ablest lawyers in Northern Ohio and I had probably talked of as the best counsel, etc...for Congress against the Honorable Joshua R. Giddings. But I had as yet no name but little money. My means were very limited, and I had fully determined, when my term of office should expire, in the spring of 1856, to abandon the abolition policy and to seek a home in the future. And accordingly in July last I removed to Chicago, Illinois, where during the fall I floated my, and announced for Mr. Buchanan, and the first Congressional choice. But my business prospects not being so flattering then as I had anticipated, I remained this spring in the place, where I have entered my mean in some real estate and a house for my family, and now live in Chicago. In May I have begun business, though I have not many Here in the profession of the law.

I am no richer after places, for thesmoke side, but I should feel deeply sorry to have any loss from a failure. To my sons, as I was once a high way to fame and fortune, I want something to do something that involves responsibility, I refer to some of the political offices here. Not any and in particular, but should prefer one that would not call me too much away from my profession, I do not intend to press this matter, I only suggest it, and should be very glad to learn a law degree by your own means in the future, to the subject.

When I left Ohio's members of my democratic friends there requested that I should send word any party of the kind I mentioned my laws must necessarily be on a helping hand, for instance, Mr. B. R. Reynolds late chief of the office of Ohio, and now the U.S. district attorney for the northern district of Ohio. And at Sidney, Messrs. Filley & Bell, mentioned the same thing. And I presume you know of a Hacker law, so he could find a friend in the office. I could send your name to your newspaper, which I am writing in connection of the principles, of the Kansas Act, and also as newspapers write favorable to myself, but I will not try to press any thing of the kind at this time.uding to be parasitic for this extension. I may know that pleasure of an early reply. I am with great respect,

[Signature]
FROM THE TERRITORY DEMPSEY
Wannan Ohio July 1856

PERSONAL—Our late talented fellow-citizen, D. D. Belden, Esq., we learn, purposes locating in the flourishing young city of Quincy, Illinois. Mr. B. was one of the ablest forensic debaters at this bar, and we have no doubt his talents and energy will raise him to an enviable distinction in his new field of enterprise. We are gratified to know that he has buckled on the armor to do battle for the Democratic cause, and will of course do good service. We wish him success.

"Omaha City"

D. D. Belden, Esq.

This gentleman has been removed from Quincy, Ill., to this place, where he has located permanently. The Quincy Herald pays a handsome compliment to Mr. Belden’s talents, which we append below:

"D. D. Belden, Esq., late of this city, and formerly from Ohio, has located at Omaha City, Nebraska, with a view to engage in the practice of his profession, and to attend to the business of a general land agent. Mr. Belden is an able lawyer, an accomplished gentleman, and a thoroughly good business man, and we unhesitatingly predict for him a useful and brilliant career in the land of his new home in the far west. Success to him in all his undertakings."

D. D. Belden

Omaha City

S. O. Belden, Esq.
General order No. 1
No. 103 Kansas Vol.
(for the protection of the Baller Boys)
Lawrence Aug. 18, 1867

To the People of Kansas

The Convention at Leopold on the 15th passed the following resolution:

Resolved that Gen. James H. Lane be appointed by this Convention and authorized to organize the people in the several districts to protect the ballot boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas.

Therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, I do earnestly request the people of Kansas to form companies in their various cities, towns, and settlements, and every man enroll himself in some one of the same, that when each company shall contain not less than thirty, nor more than eighty men, it elect a captain, one first and one second lieutenant, two sergeants and two corporals, and that it make a perfect and complete roll of its officers and men in accordance with the printed forms which will be transmitted from this office.

It is also desirable and I hereby request that the captain of each company shall...
Require a Registry to be made of all persons in his neighborhood. Town, or settlement, if any such there be. Who shall refuse to enroll himself in said Company and turn out the name with his Company's roll to this office.

When the aforesaid Rolls shall be verified, Commissions for the officers will be promptly forwarded, after which requisitions for arms signed by the Company's officers may be sent to the office of the Quartermaster General.

Kansans expect every man to do his duty. In this matter, the time has come for thorough organization and efficient action. The depression which has been forced upon us must be overcome. We must turn to the ballot-box as the instrumentality of our disenfranchisement and prepare to defend that ballot-box at any and every sacrifice against any and every attempt to violate its integrity.

Correspondence may be conducted with any of these officers and information at all times obtained from them on the line of their respective duties.
Signed at the office of the Adj. Gen. this day


V. A. Douglas Esq.

At the request of Genl. Caldwell who is temporarily absent I forward to you whatever may be of interest regarding Kansas.

The above was found yesterday and is now in the hands of Genl. Walker.

Respectfully,

M. F. Conway

Chief of Staff

J. H. Lane

Chief of Staff
S. H. GOVER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE AND VENERABLE RE-
LICS, FORMERLY BELONGING TO GEN. GEORGE
WASHINGTON. — By private treaty with the owner, I
will sell on THURSDAY, July 3rd, at 10 o'clock precisely
at my store, No. 84 Hollins St., the following described
valuable RELICS, formerly belonging to Gen. George Wash-
ington, consisting of a PISTOL or REVOLVER, used by
Gen. Washington during the Revolution; also, an elegant
GOLD-HEAD CANE, of Mahogany wood, 4 feet 2 inches long,
with his coat of arms and motto, and the original tassel, 46.
These relics are fully and perfectly identified by a certificate
from George W. P. Custis, Esq., the sole surviving executor
of Gen. Washington's will, 46.

The articles can be seen at:

P.S. — A fine pair of HORSSE SHOES.

 handwritten: July 18, 57
When in Washington, about the middle of May, you mentioned to me that Daniel W. Eldridge, Esq., had been appointed Postmaster at Plano, Kendall Co.

I have learned from his brother-in-law, who resides in this place, that Mr. Heuning, the late P. M., refuses to deliver up the office to him, and until he receives his Commission.

Mr. Eldridge's bond, I learn, has been returned to the Department, executed. There seems to be quite an excitement in the village on account of the refusal of Mr. Heuning, but Mr. Eldridge seems to have thought he was not entitled to take possession of the Office until he had received his Commission.

Please have the matter investigated and oblige your friend,

George Pettit

Horatio King, Esq.
1st A.U. P.M. General.
July 21, 37.

Wrote to [illegible] as directed, and this July 21, 37.
Whitehall July 19th. 1857

Senator Douglas

Sir,

We are about to establish a thorough Democratic Party in this town. The material was kindly lent to us by Mr. John Wyatt thinking the matrice that constitute a Printing Office would be far better in use (especially in a good cause) than laying idle.

The Seminole of the Rock Island Railroad will be at Whitehall, which with its other advantage, make it the most important town in the county.

We are both young men, through practical painters, having followed the business in New York, St. Louis, etc., but we are commencing at Whitehall under adverse circumstances.
but hope by perseverance, close application to business, and doing the principal part of the work ourselves, there will be no such need as before. If we do not get these two men [illegible] better try to establish a Democratic paper in Green County. We may have a little difficulty with the Editorial department in the first commencement, but that can be remedied (if it should or happens) by employing a man in that capacity.

He would like to publish your opinion on the Utah difficulties being apparent an exciting topic. If it can be truly given a column, or it might be as well to copy it from some other paper which is your supporter.

Hearing that you would pass through Whitfield in a few days, our sense — wish for writing one that you may give us a call on our first return.

That a few visits of instruction would be of considerable advantage with due respect — we remain your obedient servant,

C. H. Harding

Judge Douglas.
New York July 19th

Hon. S. S. Douglass
Chicago Dr. Sir

Mrs. Crothers writes me from Europe stating that his heir wishes to dispose of her furniture now packed up in Washington. A full set of Caned Furniture for Parlor or Library, a beautiful set of Bohemian Glass, etc., among the articles which she obtained in Paris. Many of the articles are rare and beautiful. If you should wish any of these things I will send you a list with cost etc. There are about six thousand dollars worth
in all for which she wishes to get five thousand. Should you desire anything please address me One Stark St. New York.

Please present my regards to Mr. Douglass to whom I hope some day to present my respect in person.

With my best wishes 

[Signature]

Thomas A. Day of W. Lewis
Madison, Miss. July 1937

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My Dear Sir,

I beg to remind you of your kind promise to write the Secretary of the Navy in behalf of my brother Abner Read a letter of the kind you indicated to me will be of the utmost consequence in this case.

I think a decision will soon be made, and unless the community known must, in order to avoid him, he soon made, all the testimony of the government witnesses as well as that of his own, was of the most favorable character; and I doubt not a letter from you will secure my brother's restoration.

Very truly yours,

Daniel Read.
Daniel Read
Madison, Wis.
Augt 19/57
Burlington, IILIC.

Hon. J. A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

We are writing very respectfully for my appointment for the Burlington Post Office. The present incumbent has moved some four or five miles of from the mail route, and the office is running about from house to all the neighborhood into it. The local republicans expect to close it and they don’t care what becomes of the office. Please to write if my appointment has been sent. I think it has been sent, but they are detain it as long as they can. I received a line from Mr. Harington C. Garve three weeks ago, he told me that my appointment would be forth in ten days. Yours Respectfully.

J. M. Elliott
G. W. Ellithorp
Burlington Co.
July 20, 18--

About the Post Office
Rock Island July 20, 1857

Dear Sir,

Your kind favor of the 17th instant was received this morning, and has given me great satisfaction, as I shall now expect the appointment, every day, until I see it announced. I hope you will pardon me for annoying you so much—this matter was of very great importance to me, and the only fear I had was that in the great amount of care upon your mind and the important interests on your hands, you might delay to write.

I notice by a letter in the N. Y. Herald of the 12th inst. that

Rumor says that Purser Dobbin, brother of the late Secretary, has resigned his commission. He is now on his way to the United States.

Thanking you again for the enduring obligations I am under to you, and trusting that I never shall forget them, I am as ever

Very respectfully your friend

J. T. Danforth

Hon. A. Douglas
Ill
Chicago
J.B. Danforth
Portland
July 26, 1857
letter to Mr. Douglas

June 10th, 1860

Dear Mr. Douglas,

I am pleased to inform myself as to its peculiar duties.

Your trouble there I have been closely tied down to the first smell of a cloud of paper, always making my paper almost exclusive of politics, always advocating every measure of the party, and the election of every regular candidate. There is not one single exception either in regard to men or measures. Nearly 10 years of that time has been spent in the county and in the unceasing and unceasing effort to keep the enemy at bay, and that I have done men in the time I have been to, and in the midst of my service and on an immense amount of correspondence I have to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars. I have made the city Democratic, beyond a question, kept the enemy at bay in the county, and now in the city and surrounding your town. As late as elections be serious every suffrage in the county except 3 and those three in the three thousand dollars quarter. The aggregate vote of the county showing a Democratic majority.

With the coming of this letter, I hope to hear from you. I am yours truly,

[Signature]

Chicago, Ill.
Indian Agency of the Upper Platte
near Fort Laramie, July 20, 1857.

Sirs,

Though personally a stranger to you, yet one of your constituents, from the fair, beautiful
and humane, I trust you will pardon me this intimation before your time and attention; when you are made aware of the
expiration of matters, things which came about during the
month that I address you as a subject of public importance
in which I have personally or familiarly been interested than
that of any other citizen of the Government, who, in the capacity
of his state duties, take a pride in pleasure in urging that
the Republic reserves no detriment.

The subject matter in hand refer to the claimants
who have within the last three months made surveys
into the Valley of the North Platte, making the boundaries
of the Territory of Nebraska, taken possession of the
the country in force, if not by force, have erected build-
ings of brick and planteat several hundred acres of Prairie
at two different places, by Hornsbrook, Hornsbrook, and
Three Creeks, now in the west of Fort Laramie, having agreed
to a certain contract, each of said posts, with a large
stock of Horse, under Canal.
I have made special representations of this proposition to the several tribes of Indians, residing in the State of Ohio, and now within the jurisdiction of the United States. I have communicated the terms of this arrangement in reference to the manner in which the Indians should be paid, to the several tribes, and in particular to the band of the 8th of June, which are to be held as trust funds in my office. I have directed that the proceeds of these trust funds shall be applied to the support of the schools, the education of the children, and the improvement of the country.

The act, known as the Indian Intercourse Act, passed in 1830, established the policy of a separate and distinct government for the Indians, with the right to make treaties with the United States. This act, in conjunction with the Indian Intercourse Act of 1828, which regulated the trade between the Indians and the United States, has been the cornerstone of the Indian policy.

In this letter, I am pleased to inform you of the recent developments in the affairs of the Indians. The United States is committed to the welfare and prosperity of the Indian tribes. We are dedicated to promoting their interests and ensuring their rights.

I am honored to introduce you to the new Acting Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Benjamin E. Leet. He has been selected for his dedication to the welfare of the Indian tribes. His commitment to the principles of justice and fairness is widely recognized.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Leet and I am confident that his leadership will bring about positive changes for the Indians. I am sure that his dedication and determination will lead to a brighter future for the Indian tribes.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Name]

Indian Agent, Upper Valley.
Mr. T. M. Douglas.

[Incoherent handwriting]...
Ottawa July 31st, 1859

I. L. McCormick Esq.

My dear sir— I have just received a letter from Mr. Leachman requesting me to forward his letter to you with explanation— Referring to the 2nd letter from you on Monday, July 29th, I do not—he left here on Tuesday and will spend a few months with his family in Mississippi—He went away in so much of a hurry that he forgot to send to you the

 respectfully your friend

Mrs. H. McCormick
Asking for a change of postmaster at 
Perrin.

Cashman & Brice

July 24th, 57.
Sir Stephen A. Douglas
My Dear Sir

 Permit me to trespass upon your time for one minute.

Our friend Peter Urrman will be a candidate for Door-keeper of the House of Rep. This Winter. I am sure he would feel I acknowledge another added to the many debts which he owes you; if you could speak a kind word for him to any of the Representatives whom you may meet or communicate with.

I would also feel much indebted to you, as in addition to my personal friendship for him, it would (his receipt) place him in a public position which could aid a plan of his and mine to put this State right in the next national convention. As ever very truly yours,

E. Hammond

Ellicott City
26 July 1857
Col. E. Hammond
Elliot's Mills
Harvard Co Ind.
July 20/57.
Post Office Department,
Appointment Office,
July 30, 1857.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find case of Plans, Ill. I beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying letter of Geo. Plitt, Esq. of the 25th inst.

Please return the case a favor the Department with your advice at an early day. Oldridge's Commission is still held up.

I am very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Horalio Hueg
1st Capt. P.M. Runt.

Hon. A. D. Douglass,
Chicago,
July.
Morning 18th July 1837

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce to you George Comerforce a good and true Democrat, who wishes the appointment of Post Master at Chincoteague in this County in place of E. J. Sheer a fast Black Republican. Mr. Comerforce sent a petition signed by all the Democrats in his Town allied by a Member here and by Post Master Sheer and Ellwood and others of Solict he presents his petition has been (mis)laid or he has been misrepresented at the Department knowing that you can procure the appointment for him at once we have advised.
to see you personally.
By procuring him the
Office you will oblige
Your Democratic Friend,
in Grundy County as the
Minister office in the hands
of a Democrat can do
our party a great deal
of good.

We are Yours very
Honorable

[Signature]

[Signature]
David Le Roy & Others
Mouris Iles
recommends Geo. Coleman
jr P. M at
Maine w Iles
City of Washington July 22, 1857

Hon. J.A. Douglas

Dear Sir, I received several days since the letter you were kind enough to write in favor of Mr. Belknap appointed at Mastana in Sicily. I sent the same with this reply letter and various other similar letters from different persons in the Eastern States to all copies of the

I received also your kind letter to me in which you ask me to read your Springfield Speech and give you my opinion on certain points in it touching the Dred Scott Case and the Union question. I received from Charly Lemphine a Write copy of the Speech. The first that arrived at Washington. I took it forthwith to the Union office, and that was the copy that was published here and was several days in advance of any other copy in the West. That Speech was all the theme of talk and jokes in Washington for several days after its publication, and was deemed by all one of your best efforts and was and still is approved by all our friends and (out of certain opposition papers) is not condemned by even our enemies.

What you said about the decision in the Dred Scott Case could not have been better done for the object in view. Your side upon the salient points in the opposition to that decision toward the question whether a negro can be made a citizen of this N. under the Constitution and you have all those who insist upon it that the negro is a citizen in the rediculous and inadvent attitude of insisting that the negro
Politically and socially is equal to the White race and have a right to demand that no distinction should be or constitutionally can be made by the Congress of the U.S. prejudicial to the Black race that is not also applicable to the White race. That part of the case is the great point to be made before the people. I think it always was right and wholesome to argue a constitutional question and a question of international law before the people. The greatest number of common minds can be made to understand the great and often difficult questions that arise in our complicated system of governments State and National. The line of power of the National government, where they are located with regard to the personal and municipal rights of the citizen, and what may be done by the nation and what by the State, all the while we say we are one nation, may not be fully understood yet we cannot make them understand it so that the uninformed voter can see them. This is precisely the case in the question as to what Congress may do and may not do in relation to the territories which is caused in that case.

But when we tell them (the Negro) that the court declared that the Negro was not the equal of the white people either socially or politically and all those who oppose that decision are insisting that the white man has for his sons and his daughters are no better in this government, and have no human rights and ought not to have any more than the negro, every mind of all the masses无论 Wend and ignorant cannot clearly comprehend it, and may see one that is not abhorred and wreak in the support of former men will revolt at the proposition, and let us make it clear that not when ever we are called to speak upon or discuss the principles of the two political parties of the present day the two parties for really take upon the U.S.P. party as a mere opposition to the great Negro awakening party of the day. They are the States to the great black crowd.

Your proposition about alien territory, I can not be clear about as a lawyer. It appears to me that the question is involved in our distribution growing out of the question of power in the general government to do what you propose, unless you desire to do it. So it not clear that the only clause of the constitution under which Congress gets the power to organize a territorial state or to organize the form of a state government is that clause which provides for the admission of new States. The Territorial government shall be in motion by the U.S. in the territory and under the constitutional power of the U.S. is a political constitution brought into existence and upheld with like care and regard as a part of and necessary parts of the power for the act of accommodating a new State. In this political doing there would be of the American citizens there are stand with coming and certain great interest grow up under it. And I doubt that the power of Congress afterwards to annihilate these rights. If Congress and Senate have various laws all of which are necessary parts of the constitution and measures to admit a state and Congress hath the right to repeal and destroy one of those acts where they may not Congress repeal them all...
upon that principle what is to prevent Congress from repealing every law made by Congress in the progress of incorporation and final admission of any new State or similar into this union since 1789. The way was found the present National government. I ask when you have once admitted the principle that the power that brings into existence (the Parent for instance) exists & being, has a right and the power to destroy that being out of existence. What is to prevent us from striking a State admitted out of the union? These states are partners, the constitution is the articles of partnership. This contains a clause to admit new partners, but no clause to turn out a partner we for instance admit a new partner partially by giving him a part of the profits and benefits of the concern, with a promise to take him into full partnership, so soon as a certain period arrives or a thing happens and that prospective partner accepts the offer and comes in now the whole firm without his consent withdraws the offer or contract. It strikes me there is but one way to do it and that is revolution, it is the same principle that will turn a State out of the union or permit a State to withdraw from the union. It is revolution.

There is nothing but there is but three things: to you to be sentenced I know your powerful mind and acute perception well at once see and grasp the subject. These not time to say more in an

Yours Kindly

Willson

Hon. S. Douglas

I saw Mr. Buell last evening all well and with due to your lady

M. McCullough  
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Here expect you to pay them a visit before your return to Washington, and I think you should disappoint them. Please let me know when you may expect you.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Morris

Koons & Conkling.

[1851]
Naval Department,
July 21st, 1857.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 16th instant, calling attention to the application of Col. J. B. Danforth for an appointment as Purser in the Navy, and to say that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Purser Reynolds has been filled. Upon the occurrence of the next vacancy, the application will be brought to the attention of the President for his consideration.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Chicago,
Illinois.
Dear S. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington D.C., July 20th.

Measures
July 26th 1854

[Signature]