Memphis Jan. 30th 1861

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

The misrepresentation of your position, contained in the enclosed article, that appeared in the "Appeal" this morning, is doing great harm to the conservative cause in this region. It is being published in all the dissension, papers, for effect on the approaching election of duty & cities to our State conventions. An unauthorized contradiction is much desired.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
To A. Blythe
Memphis, Tennessee
January 30, 1861

Hope Judge D. will correct the misrepresentation of the "Memphis Appeal," in regard to Judge D.'s position.
January 31st, 1861

Papualgo Post Office, Muscogee Co., Alabama

Honorahble Sirs,

I have read your speech you made in the Senate Chamber Jan. 8th. I am highly pleased with the sentiments you expressed. Breathing forth a wish of reunion to your country, I will take a moral stand such as you proved to effect a reconciliation between the Northern and Southern sections of our country, and should you be fortunate enough to bring about a reconciliation you will induce concord to the people of your whole country. The proposition of the 14 border states, or the Border states resolutions, will be generally accepted by a majority of all the people in the United States whether on the side of the Union or Confederacy. I have always held the Confederacy made a complete mistake of what is folly, and of the people in the Southern States that is devoted to union. There is also those from federal men that wants the federal party destroyed and are not willing to hear any reconciliation what ever, and mainly for our country. They are a very small minority. Supposing there is 3/4 of the people in the Northern States that are Union men and the other portion that are disunion men and people rather due to the abolition than to reconcile to the Southern people their right or they on part of their abolition principles. I believe it would be good policy in the Union men to adopt some plan to settle the difficulty without war. There might be a large amount of money spent and a great deal of blood shed and no person be benefitted. Disunions will ruin the whole country besides the other nations would turn us and say where is your free country or where is your glorious Republic once you boast they will ridicule us and say the people of the United States is a nation of fools and not
able to govern themselves, as such they ought to have a King. If the southern Union men will delay the ball in motion for a reconciliation, then southern brethren will be with them. If the Union men in both sections will act in honor and efficiency, the factions in both sections will be compelled to yield to Union ideas. Northern and Southern Confederacy cannot exist, let the Union men be true. Ordinary men will not be allowed to be swallowed up by the other. If both come under a monarchy, Lincoln should have the Union men to decide serving as President, as long as he cannot rule the whole country. If he has any spirit about him, he ought to be too proud to fail it for the sake of the National honor that has been always accorded to his predecessors. The cloud that is hanging over my beloved country, I hope will soon be dissipated and content and prosperity reign in our land once more.

Your Way Respectfully

W. H. Chesnutt, A Union man.
I am pleased to offer you on the 28th inst., a paper containing a draft of what I think might be an acceptable amendment to the Federal Constitution. It has been long before I thought of this subject, and I have put it aside again to add up your estimate enclosed, which I think expensive.

Moreover, some doubts remain as to the status of the other papers. Sec. 42 of a new section, and Sec. 7 (C., 6 etc.) has been to change as to completely change the territory now organized subject to the action of their co-operators in the enforcement of the rights to divide the partition of land. In this partition, the partition of land in this section, as of Pennsylvania, some changes of philosophy have also been made in other sections.

The principal aim of the amendment as you now receive it, to fully meet the question of slavery in the territories present concern to future by a compromise between constitutional views.
To the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road Company.

Office of the Vice President.

J. W. Wayne

The subject of the territorial limits, leaving out of the plan a geographical unit of Conneaut, which it is able to many objections, was not here accepted as a necessity. By the plan as I have now stated it, Conneaut is to be recognized as part of any department of the Union to be formed until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, when a constitutional question must be submitted, with power to form a separate State.

There are points on which it is desirable you are included. I wish you not to be considered as an object of special favor, but as a subject of common concern, not merely as a suggestion of a private citizen towards the solution of his problem or the weight of the nation. While the fate of the nation has hung, hanging the many schemes proposed for may not be undeniably of attention. You are at liberty to act as you see fit.

Respectfully,

John H. Ogden.
Joseph H. Edgerton
Fort Wayne, Indiana
Jan 23 1861

Enclosing amendment
to Constitution etc.
New York, January 30, 1861

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Receiving your acknowledgment
for copy of Your speech of 3d. ult.

Sure then, the "Union"
as it was, is gone; I grieve at it, and we contribute
the Future must act and I wish You would act with
the Friends of the Union. The Past must mournfully
be buried. What are we to do to protect ourselves from
Southern Arrogance on the one hand and on the other
from the repulsive supposition that Negroes are to be
made Citizens then putting them on an equality
with the White Man. Senator Lovejoy and those
men are bound to come up to this but Mr. Seward
is not. Can You not agree with him that the
Labour does not imply equal rights in the Negro.
This State has at the last election given its sense
on that subject. Is not that the Compromise
that is wanted? I submit these notions to You
for what they are worth.

We are to have a Democratic State Convention
composed of some of Your friends as for instance
Fields and Belmont. Let our number be far
with Your Enemies O'Connor, Van Buren,
Horry and others. What a shock will they get
up: I am afraid that the last remnant of the organization will be swept away. Perhaps it will be for the best. The public mind in the City is quietly rallying to support the incoming Administration in every effort that it will make to reverse the infamous excess of Buchanan's regime, and to separate itself from the unspeakable said abolitionists. I am prepared to hear of your taking the same stand, and thus give your friends a rallying point. It is very clear that we must support a Government, we have any at present. Our cry is the Country first then Party. There must therefore result a rapprochement between (you as Democratic) leaders and Mr. Seward as the Administration and Mr. Lincoln as the representative of White Republicans our Black Negroes next, on a basis equal to the Civilization of 1860 as that of the basis of the 19th Century. Now the representation of Young America are bound to represent Progress and to do it forward. Durnell here is dull. Failure moreover, we have to unprecedented Commercial Distress during the next three months. The sedencers instead of using their means to pay their honest debts are wasting their substance on politics and making 

To the least, we may by the next Steamer expect lots of R.R. Secrecy coming home to the polls. There is a complete stagnation in new enterprise, because we do not know either; we have a Government. (and I be of any terms to you personally). If so commands me any believe me to remain.

Sincerely yours, 

R.G. Jauchem
P. T. Frenchmen
New York - Jan 30 1861

Political re. Can he be of any service?
The next 3 months will bring great trouble upon
New York. re.
Philad. Jan 30 /61

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Would you favour me by forwarding to my address a copy of Morrow's tariff bill as proposed before the U. S. Senate. By so doing you'll much oblige your most obediently,

A Lobenthal.

Care J. P. Steiner & Co.

Philad., Pa.
B. Lobenthal
C/o J. P. Steinor & Co.
Philadelphia, Penn.
Jan 30, 1861

A copy of Monell's tariff bill.
New York Jan 30 1861

Dear Sir,

Allow me to introduce to you Mr. T. O'Callahan, who is the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Hardware Board of Trade to visit Washington in regard to that important Tariff.

Mr. O'Callahan and associates will make known their idea and wishes to us as a personal favor if you will grant them an interview and introduce them to your colleagues to help them in their mission

The Committee are the representatives of our Hardware Trade of those who alone consume (as I hear) quite one million of dollars of Screws, the duty on which they desire to have altered.

Helping them of their request.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Washington

[Signature]
J. W. McLean
New York, Jan 30, 61
Introducing
Mr. Hor. B. Oakley
State Line, P.O. Tread Co, Georgia January 30th 1861

Hon. S. D. Douglas, U.S.S.
Dear Sir:

Although an entire stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing you a note to request of you the favor to assist me in procuring my Compensation for taking the Census of my County for 1860. I was appointed as one of the Assistant Marshals for that purpose, and about the first of December last I received a note from the U.S. Marshal for Georgia informing me that all was right & that an abstract had been sent on to Washington & that I might expect my pay in a few days & that is the last I have heard of it, although I have written twice and can get no answer. And I now wish you to represent my case at the Department of the Interior & assist me in getting my pay. I would apply to Col. L. B. Catton, my immediate representative but he is a Supporter & I expect he is at home and not attending to his Congressional duties as he is entirely absorbed in his favorite hobby Secession. I am one of your few friends.
in this Section & supported you throughout the last Presidential Contest & yet stand to the same principles and reproduce the Doctrine of Secession, am a subscriber to the "States' Union." Consequently I can appeal to you for assistance with a confidence that it will be responded to by you with the same candor in which it is asked.

Your views & opinions on the present crisis of public affairs would be thankfully received and duly appreciated by responding to the above immediately. You will confer an especial favor on yours most respectfully.

Jasper N. Pittman  
State Line P. O.  
Heard Co, Georgia

P.S. Please refer me to some reliable firm in Chicago dealers in Country produce & I believe that Chicago is your residence.
Jasper B. Pillman
State Line R. Box Head Co.
Georgia - Jan 30 1861

a political friend &c.

Mr. Dep. Marshal
for taking census. I can
not get his pay. asks
Judge D. to see to it.
&c.

Reply referred to
Superintendent.

Reply at return
Cite to J. P. Doug.

Justice answer
Judge answer.
The Magnetic Telegraph Company.
Morse Line,
North, South, East and West,
Connecting with all the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Telegraph.

Direct Southern Line, New-York to New-Orleans,
And All Intermediate Places.

Washington Offices,—No. 432 Pennsylvania Av.; U. S. Capitol; Willard's and National Hotels.

Terms and conditions on which Messages are received by this Company for Transmission.

The public are notified that, in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent.—Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while this company will as heretofore use every precaution to ensure correctness, it will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages beyond an amount exceeding five hundred times the amount paid for sending the message, nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages from whatever cause they may arise, nor for delays arising from interruptions in the working of its telegraphs, nor for any mistake or omission of any other company over whose lines a message is to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by this company for transmission subject to the above conditions.

J. Kendall, Gen'l Supt.,
4 Wall Street, N.Y.

Z. Barnum, Pres't,
Baltimore, Md.

Dated Springfield, Jan. 30, 1861.

Rec'd, Washington, Jan. 30, 1861, o'clock, min. M.

To Wm. H. Everett

I am here in professional business and wish to make the acquaintance of Messrs. Underwood, Higbee & Buckingham of the Illinois Senate and of Men Smigletton of the Assembly. Would you be so kind as to request Judge Douglas to telegraph over to those
Sokomis IILs January 30th 1861
Mr Douglas, esq. Dear Sir I have been receiving your speeches for two years past, while I lived in Madison Co. but I have removed to Montgomery Co and have not received a document of any kind from you or your friends this year. Please send me some of your speeches and some of your friends and direct them to Sokomis Montgomery Co. ILLS, and oblige your friend and well wisher

Wm Vanhoosler

P.S. Excuse my impoliteness in sending you a letter written on this paper. It is the only kind I have in the house. Please send them as soon as convenient and oblige yours

Wm Vanhoosler
Mr. Vanhoover
Nokomis, Illinois
Jan 30, 1861

Speeches
Johnson's Store, S. O.
Anne Arundel Co. Post
Jan 30th 1861.

Most Honored Sir:

Several gentlemen, some of whom are your warm political friends, were discussing on Sunday last in the parlor of a prominent gentleman of the neighborhood a point upon which they could not agree. If not presuming to too great an extent upon your valuable time, you will oblige us — I having been one of the number — by answering the following questions and settle our little difficulty.

I hope you will pardon my addressing you upon a subject which you may, and properly deem superfluous enough after your many explicit and able speeches but the exceedingly positive manner in which the minority sustained their argument while attempting to reflect your views is the only excuse I can plead for the presumption.

1st. Are you or are you not in favor of the United States troops enforcing the Civil laws (Resort thee the power?)
framed by a Territorial Legislature elected by a majority of the people—two third majority—of the Territory, and excluding all rights and powers originating in any Territory of the U.S. from political or other causes.

Do you, or do you not believe that, under the Constitution of the U.S. the people of a Territory prior to its becoming incorporated as a State or the adoption of its Constitution have the right to interfere with the question of slavery? And if so, do you, or do you not believe that they have legal and constitutional power in their Territorial capacity to abolish slavery and confiscate all property of that kind found within their borders?

If so, or is not your non-intervention doctrine simply a disbelief in your right to Congress, and your right to frame laws for the people of a Territory held while a Territory, or in their sovereign capacity as a State?

If this is not too much trouble will you be kind enough to define briefly your non-intervention doctrine?
Frederick J. Watts
Johnsonville P.O. Anne
Arundel Co., Maryland
Jan 1 20, 1861

Proposes certain question
on the Territorial subject
asks for a reply.
Allegheny City, Pa. Jan, 30th 64

Hrn. S. O. Douglas
Washington, DC

In will you please favour me with a copy of your last speech delivered in the Senate and Abby

J. Young
I. J. Young
Allegany City, P.A.
Jan 26, 1861
Copy of late speech.
88 and 90 Reade Street, New York, Jan'y 31st, 1861.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of showing you the manner in which the new Tariff Bill, at present before Congress, called the Morrill Bill, will affect Spool Cotton, an article used to such a large extent by poor seamstresses and others. Under the Tariff Bill of 1846, the duty was 25 per cent. ad-valorem; under the present Tariff 24 per cent. ad-valorem; under the proposed measure the duties would be equivalent to 30 per cent. on the value of the best or Six Cord Threads, and on the common or Three Cord 55 to 60 per cent., being total prohibition, which to the poorer part of our population would be great injury. As a practical manufacturer I would suggest the following alterations, and would respectfully ask your support, feeling satisfied that it will in no way diminish the revenue.

Suggested Alterations.
Section 14, lines 28 to 39.
to read as follows:

Second.

On Spool Thread of Cotton manufactured from Six Strands of Yarn, called and known as Six Cord, Cabled Thread—Containing over 50 yards, and not over one hundred yards, two cents per dozen spools; over fifty yards, and not over one hundred yards, three and one-half cents per dozen spools: containing one hundred yards, and not over one hundred and fifty yards, four and three-quarters cents per dozen spools; containing over one hundred and fifty yards, and not over two hundred yards, six cents per dozen spools. Provided, that all Spool Thread containing more than two hundred yards to each spool, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for every fifty yards of excess of fractional part thereof one and a half cents per dozen spools, and upon all spool thread manufactured from three strands of yarn, called and known as Three Cord Thread, containing over fifty yards or less one cent per dozen; containing over fifty yards and not over one hundred yards, two cents per dozen; containing one hundred yards, and not over one hundred and fifty yards, three cents per dozen spools; containing over one hundred and fifty yards, and not over two hundred yards, four cents per dozen spools. Provided, that all Spool Thread containing more than two hundred yards to each spool, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for every fifty yards of excess or fractional part thereof, one cent per dozen spools.

Further for the prevention of frauds on the consumer.

On all Spool Cotton Threads imported with the intent or purpose of fraud on the consumer, the spools being labelled one length, whilst the invoice calls for another, the duties shall be charged from the lengths so marked on the spools.

The above alterations would bring Spool Cotton to the same duties, or nearly so as under the Tariff of 1846, and would raise even more revenue than under the Morrill Bill, besides it would in fairness place the higher duties on the spools used by the rich, and the lower duties on the quality used by the poor.

Trusting you will give the above your serious consideration,

I remain, yours respectfully,

GEORGE A. CLARK,
Sole Agent for Clark’s Paisley Spool Cotton.
Geo. A. Clarke
58 & 90 Pearl St. New York
Jan 31, 1861

suggest a change in the
Manilla Tariff bill, in
repair to the duty on
Spread Cotton.

Mr. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favor to cause to be forwarded to me Major Mordecai's commission to Europe, Capt. Geo. B. McCullum's report to, as we have no man in the Senate from this section of country? When a new Douglas man can appeal for any document, I take the liberty to say upon—

Yours most respectfully,

Wm. M. Stadler
Geo. W. Flanden's
Boston, Mass.
June 31, 1861

Asks for Marseeac's & McClenand's Report on the military Affairs to Europe.
Alexandria, Virginia.
Jan 30th, 1861.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Dear Sir,

You will greatly oblige me by sending me a copy of your speech delivered in the United States Senate a few weeks since.

Respectfully,

Mahlon C. Tanney
Mahlon H. Banney
Alexandria, Virginia
Jan 31 1864
Copy of speech Jan 5th
Havana Mason County Ill July 30th

Hon S.A. Douglass

Sir, There is a very worthy man living in our County who is a Pensioner prior to him for disabilities incurred in the United States army in 1860 during the Mexican War, he has drawn a pension from the 28th Nov 1855 and now wants to get back pay if possible by his written to Mr. Kilgour, the representative of this district in the house. He has requested this in his aforesaid and signed me to write you now. I suppose all the evidence is on file in the pension office. That would be necessary and I wish to know what you have written by letter. I am instrumental in having the law passed by congress giving the back pay in this for him. I shall to turn it as a favor and it will be much earlier him & if there has been a law passed of the kind I spoke of and you can do any thing to help me send the papers to me at this place, his name is Jep Clark Brown who was a private in Major Harris Company A militia in 1860. Yours Respectfully

Hugh Fullerton
W. H. Fuller
Havana, Mason Co., Ill.
Early 30, 1861

Leopar Brown, priv. in
Maj. Harris’ Comp’t. in
Mexico—disable—receive
a pension—tried to get his back pay &
future on file &c.

W.

Relative to Mr. S.A.
Douglas with
applicant reply—
A Cus.
18 Oct 1861

Leopar Brown
114 W. 11th

Commanded Agreement
Compt’t Collector
18th April 1861.
J. Heermans
Bath, Steuben Co., N.Y.
Jan 30, 1861

Enclose plan (pointed)
for settlement of difficulties between
H. & I.
EQUITY AND JUSTICE TO ALL

The framers of this government were based on the precept that each and every State of the Union is equal in political rights with every other State, and entitled to a voice in the selection of National officers by the suffrage of its free inhabitants. And in the event of a dissolution of the Federal union, the memories of the States, and the wishes of the people, must be appealed to, to determine the States to which shall belong the annexation of the territory; and the question of the Union's very existence, as a government, must be answered by the States which have the right of determination. The States, therefore, must be the ultimate judges of the constitutionality of the Federal government, and the States must be the ultimate authority in the determination of the question of the Union's existence. And in the event of a dissolution of the Federal union, the States, as the ultimate judges of the constitutionality of the Federal government, must be appealed to, to determine the States to which shall belong the annexation of the territory. The States, therefore, must be the ultimate judges of the constitutionality of the Federal government, and the States must be the ultimate authority in the determination of the question of the Union's existence.

I shall now proceed to the subject of the Constitution, and to the consideration of the questions which have been presented to the States for their consideration.

The Constitution of the United States is a fundamental instrument of government, and it is the basis upon which the government of the States is founded. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it is the ultimate source of all power and authority in the States. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it is the ultimate source of all power and authority in the States. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it is the ultimate source of all power and authority in the States. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it is the ultimate source of all power and authority in the States. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it is the ultimate source of all power and authority in the States. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and it is the ultimate source of all power and authority in the States.

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Strictly Confidential,

Indian Reservation
Indian Mills,
January 30th, 1861.

Dear Sir,

I wish to write to you hoping that you will excuse me for intruding on your time. Here am Indian of the Chippewa Nation and was appointed under Henr. Fire, the Indian Agent, United States Interpreter on the State of Michigan. Also known in this State as a True Democrat. The Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee, Mr. Elwood, will acquaint with me the name of the prominent Democrat of this state. Since I have been in the city of Government, I have been shamefully abused by the Republican Party. I have a Democrat. At the last election they attempted to buy me with promises and the like. I told them that I should not be a tool in any hands but my own. If they would promise me their best office, I do not like them. They have told me the next election that you shall be out of your office. That the Indian and the negro races had no more right to vote than the serf. I told them that I did not believe that you were prejudiced such an doctrine, and that I should write you about it.
I regret very much at your defeat in the last campaign, I wished you well at my prayer among the Indian tribes in this State, but I am sorry to say, that you have many friends in the true Democratic party, with whom I cannot agree on it. After the McCulloch case my last fearful fate I knew the true friends of the Indian. My father being a very few to say... The Indian settlers in this State, I have some things relative to the Indian settlements. That the Methodist... by Haywood, have got among us. The town of those have worked on the Indian men & opposed the true Democratic party. Nothing to show that we can ever Carraight and do such to men go to the 15th Indians... of the Republican Indians. They say that they might make some stand here within the Government and have their party in the House, I know what I write. The 5th Rally P.D. has written several letters to the President-I mean of President as Washington against me... I write. It does not arise. The main question here arrangements to join the Episcopal Church... I think they are more of Democratic Administration the Rev. Dr. Samuel McFeeley of Oregon. I... to the fashion by which I wish to say that the Indian Agent in W. T. Pitch has employed two young girls one Miss Helen & another... I think it is wrong to... Among the Indians. They interfere with Government... of they also help the Indian boys. It is a very bad thing to Bear them away, to try to... the Indian government affairs will be disturbed, not to influence with the Indians. I wish to learn all that they say. I must now pay from the... about my subscriptions. I think it is a little far away from the dome of 200 & the last... of which I have not had any hope. 1 now write out a stroke that has come to me very strongly to much of me. Hurry the last letter the salary 1st 527. Enough so that on your $5 it is only 92.c. I have spent $4 in addition to the $2.00, but the boy shows no sign of... 300 which I would like to... and not as the Democrat finds as marking to some friend from a subscription & contribute equally to... I send in the $200. This will enable the individual in the House to bring... small lot. If the fire news of Royal and & many... my opinion stands. They are & are the contributors. Are a waste money a Royal and Martyr. I wish you & some of your friends to continue in supporting the 200. # people also to see me in the little office 1 wish N.J. 06 & to have the library riddle to 100 0 for pay.
Please address to this post as you can.
I am trying to get my House built
this winter, but I am well pleased on
the account of not having any money.

My little Daughter Lucy two years old
and your Medal & presents to yourself,
champ in the full & welcome for you.

I send you my card the names are my
name & my letters to I remain to
Blow we no de no kiid (Storm Water).

Meh gah we ne glah go gee my ever since
(horizontal Heaven Woman) The Indian Chief
would like to write you an accented by you
kumpin. Let me hear from you soon.

[Signature]

Very truly yours

[Signature]

Washington

[Signature]

[Signature]

N. B. If the Methodist Minister at the
School means know I wish you they would
be as good as the Devil.
Henry Jackson  
Albany P.O. Isabelle Co.  
Michigan  
March 20, 1861  

To an Indian Methodist Minister, & U. S. Interpreter in the State. Is a Democrat, 

I fear that Fitch, by the adoption of two girls as schoolmistresses, will do harm. They kill the Indian boys, corrupt their politics. 

I ask for 200 to be raised by Judge & some friends, & forwarded to him, as he has no house, &c.
Summit, Pike to Mang

Jun 30 1861

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir — Will you oblige me by sending me the Patent Report

Respectfully

Your friend,

R. S. W. Lowell