The fact is, however, that, as to the time of the
Nomination & Election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, we citizens
existing in that portion of the great North-West, comprising
the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas,
Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, & Kansas, has been
woven and a place by a few people as an act of a convention
expressly authorized by our Allman in 1860, upon which we
aspired for President of the United States, on a Cabinet of
foreigners and of the first class. The commissionship
of the General Land office for many years, was a title to any citizen
of the North-west, could obtain, however, and has been filled by
some of the most distinguished men in the West, by General
McLean, and Hayden of Utah, by Judge Leander, Whitcomb
& Hunter, of Indiana, by Judge (afterwards Gold &
Senator) Sheldon, and by others when Equal Justice came to
the President of the United States. The young man who has been chosen
in Congress, and was appointed one of the Judges
of the Supreme Court of U.S. This appointment, Lincoln, however,
was, when President Taylor came into power, made there was
a joint appointment among the top men of the Congress, the
where Mr. Lincoln said, that he should be commissary of
the Seal and offices, but he would not consent to have his
appointment made.
about the time that Mr. B. & Mr. W. declined the
use of their names, various other gentlemen of note
then became applicants for the official position
among them were Hon. Agos, Edward, Col. Dunn,
Dr. Harrison Martin, Lt. Scovil, and Justin Battie...

The papers in case of Col. Edward had been
forwarded to Mr. Lincoln at Washington, who
was a friend and distant relation by marriage
would not take the office when he might have had
it when End Taylor came into the Presidency.

First, after which Mr. Lincoln left for his home &
subsequently became an applicant for the
office himself—on the mean time Mr. Butler
who had been generally recommended for the office
of Collector of the Treasury, applied for the office
of Commissary of the Land of war, and obtained a
prominent position (who had been appoint
the secretary of the New Home or Interior Depart-
ments) that he Mr. B. should have the office
at the end of first quarter (1861).

About the middle of June, Agos being misunderstood in
about Washington, the President & Cabinet were about
to make the appointment of Commissioner of Recon
of 366
Mr. Lincoln was Louis Delos, Ex. U. S. Marshal.
On the 9th. day of August 1849. Mr. Joseph G. Marshak of California, was commissioned to be Governor and thence. Abraham Lincoln was commissioned to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon. Which officers they generally both declined - it is believed however that Mr. Lincoln was of time to tender to the Governorship - but as commission is no official evidence thereof can now be found - this would seem to be more probable from the fact that no appointment was made until the 2nd. of October when M. John Q. Ballard of Utah was commissioned as Governor - be this however it may, it only goes to show that Lincoln had a term that he intended to private life and only wait the action of the People.

...that a very large proportion of you friends in the state decidedly prefer the appointment of Mr. Lincoln to that of Mr. Butterfield. Mr. Franklin said. that he could not but believe that Mr. Lincoln was a highly respectable man - judging from the testimonials he had presented to him. Col. W. Smith's name more to us as a lawyer. a gentleman. But as a popular man and a politician we consider Abraham Lincoln had and should have any affair in Missouri. Col. Taylor with some warmth remarked. I had always intended to give the Commissionership of the Land office to Mr. W. I have already given two appointments to that state, the Marshall to the southern part of the state, the District attorney, to the center and I think that the Commissionership should go South. Col. W. remarked. we thank you Mr. President for granting our request and all we can say is that when Mr. Lincoln arrives he must speak for himself. This matter stood until Col. N. Col. arrived when Col. W. met him near Pocaterra of the Carys, and informed him of the case. where he had had with Col. Taylor and the case that unless he could get over the local gut.
tion— he must be beaten in his contest with Butterfield. Mr. Lincoln (not his name by the way) went directly, as fast as he could, to company with Mr. Wright, Esq., of Col., & to their boarding house at N. 4th & 3rd Street, and after washing, dressing for the event of a long journey, and sitting a while, they set out to walk to meet Butterfield, who together with his friends and some others, were very active in his behalf. Mr. Lincoln was very anxious to succeed in this application. He manifested from the following conversation of his pleasure or letter, laid before the Cabinet, giving his reasons:— why should he be appointed over Mr. B—, whose name remains on the character of his ability, and the paper by the Senator &c.

Thursday, day soon came— the cabinet did not remain one hour under the President’s signature, adjourned until late in the afternoon, as the Senate came in while Mr. Lincoln was at dinner, and putting his coat on at Mr. Lincoln's Earle Wayward—Butterfield is appointed. Mr. L. ate but a mouthful or two more— dropped his knife and fork, and went up to his room— threw himself on the bed, and commenced telling stories. Going to say to consult him self under his defeat— in writing to a friend soon after— at Springfield he remarked— that nothing

but Ewing's promise saved Butterfield; a day or two after his defeat— while walking his room, speaking on the subject of his remaining as he did, walking looking over the city in the very weariness circumstances— he remarked to a friend: I am worth about three thousand dollars— I have a little property, and am not a debtor. It is perhaps well that I did not get the appointment. I will go home and resume my practice— at which I can make a living— and perhaps some day the People may use me for one.