

Broy May the 1st. 1852

Sir

From^{the} warm sympathy you expressed for Ireland in your speech on the "Kossuth resolutions", an Irishman may justly flatter himself that you will not be a party to any measure that tends to coerce his liberty, but that you will rather help to restore it to him, if through unlucky accident he has been deprived of it. I also may have some claims on you; for I lent my humble abilities to their utmost to gain the votes of my countrymen on your side, and if you shall not be the next President of the United States it will not be owing to the earnestness with which I and a few of my friends advocate your claims and fitness for the office. I delivered a lecture last night in this City in which I urged strongly on my countrymen the necessity of voting the Democratic ticket and the obligation of gratitude to make you the living embodiment of its doctrine and the controlling Power of its action in this Country.

It was in compliance with the wishes of some of my young friends in New York that I came up here to lecture, and I can say of them ^{as} of myself that, if our influence were equal to our zeal, your honest ambition would be gratified by being elected the next President of the Country. It is not then too much for me to ask your aid in a matter that very much touches my feelings, which is the treachery that has been practised on a brother of mine, by which he has lost his liberty. A few years ago, it appears, that a Military Corps was organised at West Point, which many young Irishmen were induced to join by the solemn assurances that were made them of being instructed in the Science of military

engineering. Being well educated and possessed of literary tastes, they were under the impression that, in entering West Point, they would have an opportunity of gratifying their favorite inclinations and drink of knowledge to its fulness while exploring its depths.

But they were sadly disappointed. They had scarce put the uniform on, when they found themselves dancing to the tune of the hordman's march, and instead of becoming military engineers were by some sudden magic, converted into worn-out cut-throats. They have also to endure the crushing ~~tyranny~~ tyranny of a set of effraucted scoundrels whose greatest pleasure oftentimes consists in letting loose the savage instincts of the soldier on their poor, helpless slaves. I consider this establishment as a very blasphemy on liberty, and a nursery of tyranny that may one day bring forth a monster to crush the rights and liberties of the people. I am led to hope that in asking you aid to overthrow this establishment and the brood of vipers inside, I shall meet with a hearty sympathy, and that I shall have, ere long the extreme gratification of beholding my brother once more in the full enjoyment of his rights and liberties as a free citizen of the United States. I should take it as the greatest favor, if even before the bill for its dissolution is introduced to the House, you request the President for the discharge of my brother. his name is Edward Carroll. The letters he sends me from time are harrowing to my feelings in the extreme. The feeling manner in which he describes the slavery and tyranny he has to endure, would pierce the heart of any man unless it were as callous as that of the merciless oppressors who tyrannize over him. I trust therefore that you will do all you can to rescue him from his present deplorable condition, and that you will place me under additional obligations by effecting his liberty in the quickest time possible

If I might speak on a matter irrelevant to the subject of this letter, I may ask, would you approve and patronize ~~and~~ in Irish Newspaper in this City. I think with some of literary young friends that it would be a move in the right way. Very many are inclined to favor Cass, but if we had an organ of our own we could, I think, damn his pretensions. However I have not now time to discuss the policy of such a step. I will therefore leave it to your own mature judgment to decide, as it shall ~~be~~ ~~it~~ approve, and will conclude by again requesting you not to forget the case of my poor brother, and the favor of a reply at the earliest opportunity

Believe me to be, with
best wishes for your success, your
faithful and obed^t servant

Francis Carroll

The Honorable W. Douglas

P.S. As I shall be in Albany next week, if you write you will be kind enough to send your letter to the following address - 58 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y.

Frank Lane
May
1 May 52

Clarksville

May 3^d 1852

Dear Sir

I rec^d yours of the 20th ap^l & yesterday - the state convention appointed some thirty or forty citizens as delegates to Baltimore & decided that a majority of those present to cast the vote of the state - I am one of them I expect to be there & to spend a few days in Washington before the convention meets - most of the delegation are strangers to me & I presume no one knows how the majority will vote & indeed I don't whether the majority will not stand unconciliated until they meet in Baltimore - as far as I have been able to ascertain public opinion in this state the Democracy will be satisfied with either Caper-Buchanan and they confidently expect the convention to agree upon one or the other - in this section of the state, Buchanan is the choice because he is considered more available - we fear Genl. C. can neither get Mr. or P. or the friends of Calhoun he requested to take him - Our friend Jap. D. is much respected & his cause much admired by our citizens yet they fear that he is too young to trust with the reins at this time - if an accident happens, he has a brilliant future before him

I do not go more into particulars because I expect to be with you in a couple of weeks when we can talk these things over

Sincerely & truly

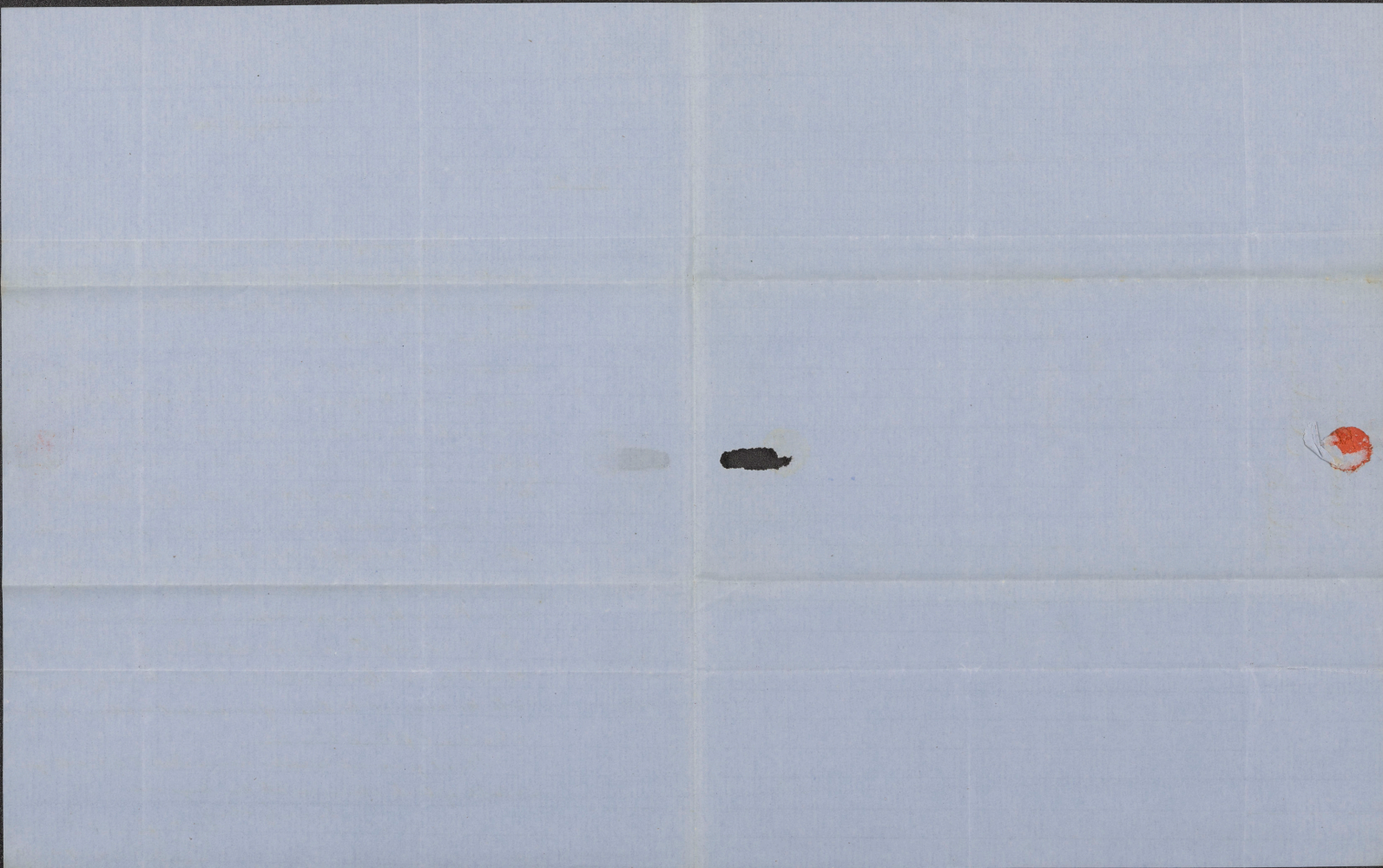
Wm. J. Friend
Wm. J. Friend

David Johnson
Clarksville
Tenn
May 52

FREE

Gov. Orlando B. Franklin
Prof Wm.
Washington City
D.C.





Saml Noah Esqr

New York May 6th /52

My dear Sir:

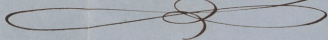
I am this day in receipt of your favor of the 24th of April and hasten to acknowledge the same and assure you I will make every endeavor to ascertain the names you so much need and trust to forward the same as desired in a few days.

My mother, thank God enjoys excellent health, and leaves the city in a few days to pass the summer with Commodore Quiah Pless at Monticello Virginia.

My next brother is residing in St Paul Minnesota Territory, where he is exercising jurisdiction as a Justice of the Peace - he may be of some assistance before relative to your memorial. I will also, write my friends in Washington to aid you if possible -

Yr haste
Believe me Yrs truly &c

M. M. Noah



My dear Mr. Lloyd

Dear Mr. Lloyd

My dear Mr. Lloyd

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

Wm. Lloyd

San Francisco

May 15th 1852.

Now S. A. Douglass

My Dear Sir.

I suppose you still
remember well Cornelius Ludlum an old Jacksonville
democrat - indeed I believe he has written you on
the same subject about which I now write you

Ludlum has been here some three years - has
prospered & is now one of our most respectable
San Francisco merchants - He has brought out his
family and is now in every respect a Californian

He has a fine sprightly boy of
about 14 years old Thomas B. and desires to
secure for him a place in the Military Academy
I understand that no regular application has been
made to the War Department in his behalf & if I
understood the matter I would prepare one here
as it is, with you not procure one to be made out
& filed & then support it with your personal influence

I shall write Mr. Gwin & our Representative
by this mail upon the subject. Neither am I believe
acquainted with Ludlum, but I hope that my
recommendation with yours will secure their action.

I understand that the boy is sufficiently ad-

vanced in point of Education to be readily
prepared for an Examination - If from the
multiplicity of your engagements you can
spare a small time for this you will be doing
an old friend Service as well as obliging

Yours Truly
A. W. Dwyall

24th Dec 1850

1850

Jm. M. Douglas
J. F. W. Co.
18 May 52

(Confidential)

Millersville Pa.

May 17th. 1852.

My Dear Sir,

Several weeks ago I rec^d your letter touching the Presidential question & intended to answer it sooner, but pressing engagements have kept my mind unfit for the theme.

In Pa., there has been & still is a strong preference for Buchanan; but though willing to support him if nominated, he is not my first choice. I fear that the election of either Cass or Buchanan will restore to power the old Hunked agency and forever prostitute the State Rights men of the South.

I think, by judicious means, the Georgia delegation can be carried for Douglass after one or two ballottings; and my impression is, that it were better for him that they should not vote for him first. Perhaps something can be gained to him from Buchanan's friends by giving him one or two heats. Buchanan cannot possibly get the nomination - Cass will, unless Douglass can secure the South en masse & the Co-operation of Buchanan's friends. Can this be done? I know there will be divisions in the Geo. Delegation; but I believe they may be overcome by prudence. I am not a delegate, but feel greatly tempted to go on any hour, with the view

Several vacancies are urged on me to ^{be made} ~~be made~~ of giving my vote of influence in that direction. Most of our delegates are warm personal friends & I could take the liberty of talking with them freely & confidentially. My personal acquaintance with Douglass, would enable me to speak confidently of his fidelity to the Constitution. I shall long remember the nerve with which he offered to re-join the Missouri Comp. in the Oregon bill in 1848. He will remember, that ~~he~~ I penned the amendment at my desk, under his eye & he offered it before the ink was dry.

I fear difficulties will arise in the Convention. It is understood here from high quarters that Cops's friends intend to repudiate the 2nd rule. If they do and by that means foist his nomination over the heads of an indignant minority, it is out of the question for him to hope to carry the South. The South will insist on the 2nd rule & I think will be satisfied with nothing else.

There is danger also that the "finality" will raise a rumour. The S. Rights men will not interfere once the subject is any form; they go to Baltimore in good faith; but I have ~~good~~ reason to know that if that fire brand is thrown into the Convention, the Union Mutual insurance gentry will

get their fill of it — such amendments will be offered in relation to the fugitive slave bill as will test their sincerity. I trust however that the whole thing will get the 'go by' since the 'finality' itself is a humbug and no good can result from future agitation. "Honor off" is the true way to keep the peace. An Douglass friend ~~was~~ in full sympathy with us on these points. To know this affirmatively would give me much peace in the premises. What you say, will not be used for bad purposes, be assured.

Can you not put a plan on foot to get S. Carolina into the Convention? Her vote in that body is worth obtaining.

I have heard from a source entitled to high respect, that Cops has written a private Nicholas letter in which he says he would have voted against the fugitive slave law if he had not "dodged" — that he is in favour of the jury trial clause &c. &c. Do you know any thing about this matter? I have no doubt of the truth of the rumor. I think you may get proof perhaps by writing to Nashville. If the report is true, the fact & its proof ought to be at Baltimore at the Convention. Get both if possible.

Wm. C. B. Feltkin

Washington.

May I hear from immediately, my dear Sir

Wm. F. Johnson.

W. H. Chapman

Albany, N. Y.

17 May '32

San Francisco May 18th 52
Hon. S. A. Douglass,
U. S. Senate.

Dear Judge,

The last act performed
by my excellent friend Out Grice before
leaving San Francisco was to call upon
Thos. Butler King Collector of this Port &
and to request of him as a personal
favor to him Out Grice and as an
act of courtesy to him as U. S. Senator
that he would give me his friend
a situation in the Customs House,
informing Mr King at the same time
that I was an uncompromising
Abolitionist for years had held the
Office of Surveyor of Port of Newburgh
N. Y. to all of which Mr King most
cheerfully assented and promised
me a situation at his earliest
convenience. - In about 2 months
after Out Grice's departure I was
appointed as Inspector
of Customs - which in my situation I

accepted with proper gratitude as it
enabled me from its salary to send
money to my children in St Louis
for their education and support.
Capt Guin made it an especial in-
struction with Mr King that I was to
be understood in my political
action and to do as I pleased as
the only contingency upon which I
would receive office under a Whig
administration - This was clearly
understood all round. Well to day
my friend Guthrie who is a democrat
and Deputy Surveyor under
informed that one to morrow Mr King
was going to name me because
I was a democrat" Guthrie also
informed me that my name had
always been marked on the list of
disrespectables which Mr King kept for
his own guidance with the note time
"Capt Guin's friend" to counter his tongue
me from another ~~disrespectable~~ of same
name - That the Whigs had made
a bad bet at me to have me named
because I was a democrat" and that

King had not the moral courage to
keep me in - Guthrie said much
disgusted and said that it ^{was} a d' n
shame that Capt Guin could not
have one friend in the Custom
House and that his personal
wishes in my appointment must and
continued in office should be
disregarded - Now Guthrie is a
gentleman & knows what belongs
to ^{the} duties of official position
and is really one of the most efficient
officers I ever knew. I have written
to day to the Capt to let him know
my fate and how powerful with
Mr King is his influence with him
to preserve his friend or to let
him in the ordinary performance
of good faith I Mr. King trust
sent in his resignation of the
office of Collector to take effect on
the 1st of August some day 1st November
and as a crowning act of small
polite doing he has that his
particular arrow at the only live
democrat in the San Francisco
Custom House. That's me!

A Whig told me last evening that Mr
King resigns his commission, expressing
great disgust at the treatment he
has received at the hands of the admin-
-istration and the Whig party in
California. From all the evidence
one may see around him here,
and collecting only one half the
report of rumors received from
Washington, there is not much difficulty
in arriving at the conclusion that
the feeling of disgust is universal
all round. Now I have written
to Dr. Gurin how to defeat King's
action towards me, and to enable
him to prove to King and other
Government officials here, that it is
not so easy a matter to oust his
personal friends from office as
they may suppose. It is unnecessary
for me to go into detail as I have
fully explained the matter to the
Doct. You may perhaps be able
to lend a hand with the Sec of
Treasury - in connection with the
Doct. if he thinks proper to try it.

If there is any way in which you
can help my most excellent worthy
friend Dr. Baldwin, who has gotten
himself into a bad scrape, I have
doubt you would do it. I cannot
believe the Doct would do an act
knowing it with a felonious intent
to wrong any person. He is an
impulsive, and hot headed, and some-
times rash, more than becomes
his years, but I have seen enough
of him to see and guess at
his impulses, and warm heartiness,
and kind to a fault. With a
pound open and a heart warm
to answer the needy or those in afflic-
-tion I am unwilling to believe him
unworthy. Though some times impudent,
shabby and rash. He has been a
most excellent & kind friend to
me and I would do any thing
I could to ease or comfort him
in his trials and afflictions.

I therefore desire that you will give him
the full benefit of your advice and
sympathy and aid -

Politics and politicians are now
quite as the ball before the storm
awaiting the action of the ^{two} great
political combinations. Where their
division is known perhaps you
will see a fight! Will "young
America" feature in our banner
we can carry California by 10,000
majority in any named candidate,
with any body else we will have
a hard fight yet ^{to} ~~win~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
the skin of one buck - My prayers
are with you my friend, and
with my party - Yet who will
be the Democratic nominee I shall
be found doing my duty -

Respects to Dot, Maria & Col
Walker, with regards to your lady

I remain as ever
truly yours
D. Mayden

D. N. Anglin
J. F. Adams

13 May 52

(1.)

Grand Omaha, Nebraska T.
May 24, 1852.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass,
U. S. Senate.

Dear Sir; Being advised that you had friends in the different States of the Union who would propose you to the Democratic National Convention assembling at Baltimore, in 1852, as a candidate to be supported by the Democracy at the next election for the office of President of the United States, I have forbore to approach you with any in-
opportunities touching the passage of a law by Congress making provisions for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska - and for its immediate settlement by citizens of the United States. But now that the honor intended for you by your political friends has been bestowed - and in a manner to be regarded most flattering to you - although it did not obtain the result desired by your friends, and expected by a large portion of the citizens of the Union of all parties, I am led to believe that you will ~~there~~ receive it in no manner as disrespectful or rude if I address you with much earnestness - and even with frequency of communication touching the organization of this Territory.

A very large portions of the lands included within the limits of the proposed Territory of Nebraska, are those from which the Indian title has been extinguished - and which may properly be included with other unsurveyed public lands of the United States from which the Indian title has been extinguished. Upon the lands in Nebraska from which the Indian title has been extinguished there are now settled, about thirty families of white persons; and there are probably one hundred settlements of white persons upon Indian lands included within the lines

4

(2.)

this Territory; and although the settlements upon the unsurveyed government lands from which the Indian title has been extinguished—as well as those on the Indian lands, have been made in open violation of law, they have been permitted, undisturbed, for several years past. It is also notorious that there are now settled upon the unsurveyed public lands of the United States, included in the different States and Territories, not less than 350,000 persons; and that the Government at Washington has made no attempt to remove any of these—but on the other lands have encouraged the violation of the law against settling upon the unsurveyed public lands, by establishing governments for Minnesota, Oregon and Utah, when there were not a settler in those Territories, but in open violation of law—and by authorizing the preservation of ~~States & Territories~~ built upon the unsurveyed public lands—and by establishing post-routes and appointing post-offices in sections of the States and Territories comprised of unsurveyed public lands of the United States. Looking to these facts, and desiring to make a settlement with others, on the unsurveyed government lands in this Territory, I applied to the Secretary of the Interior, through the agency of the Hon. D. J. Disney, for permission to make such settlement—and the enclosed copy of correspondence will show you the result of my applications. Mr. Stewart, Secy of Int. having resumed the subject for a report from the Comr. of the General Land Office, I had anticipated, as did Mr. Disney, a satisfactory reply; and came on here, without waiting at Cincinnati for Mr. Stewart's letter, accompanied with a number of persons, intending to settle here. But, this the Secy of Int. forbids—and refers us to Congress for the attainment of our object. Therefore do we press the subject upon the attention

(3.)

of Congress. It was known to us that a large number of persons had made settlements on the Menominee purchase in Wisconsin, all of which is comprised of unsurveyed public lands—or at least was so unsurveyed when the settlements were made; and we are now informed that a Bill has just been passed by the U. S. Senate, legalizing the unlawful settlements upon the unsurveyed public lands of the Menominee purchase in Wisconsin; and with this fact before us, we feel that we are made subjects of oppression, because there are no principles of justice upon which the settlements on unsurveyed lands in Wisconsin can be legalized—while we who are here in Nebraska are left to be driven out—and to be cast into prison; but on the contrary there are grounds of justice and policy for extending to persons coming into this Territory the right of making settlements upon the unsurveyed public lands from which the Indian title has been extinguished:

1st. This is now the only open space between the settlements of the Atlantic and the settlements of the Pacific—and the Government at Washington having extended the lines of the Union to the Pacific, and included Oregon, California, Utah and New Mexico within its pale, it is certainly most impolitic to prevent the closing of the two flanks of civilization by pertinaciously preserving this unoccupied space.

2d. The entire of the military posts and military forces stationed in Nebraska are of no present or prospective utility—while they cost the people of the Union a vast amount of money. Let the Territory be settled, and there will be no apology for the great expenditure claimed for the Army here. There are no Indians here to hunt any body. I have just completed a tour of 300 or more miles through the Indian country—alone by

myself, with no weapon but a jack-knife, with which I earned my grub, and met with no more interference or opposition than have the officers and soldiers who have remained quiet at Fort Seavenworth, eating their grub and drinking their grog. The 2 companies of Rifles did not leave Seavenworth until two weeks after all the emigrant trains for Oregon and California had gone from the Missouri; and they will not overtake the rearmost train. They, (the Rifles) might as well have gone to the Disputed Territory in Maine. - Let us have the lands for cultivation - and we will take care of the Indians - and there needs be neither ~~a~~ military post nor soldiers this side of the Rocky Mountains.

3d. This is no hunting ground for the Indians - except they go back to the foot of the Rocky Mountains where they may find Buffalo.

4th. This is the starting point for the Pacific coast by the overland route. There are five principal roads traversing the Territory for the distance of 600 miles - and 400 miles of these roads are through a country well adapted to cultivation. The emigration of this season, on these roads through Nebraska, for Oregon, California, Utah and New Mexico, has been very large - and variously estimated from 25,000 to 60,000 persons: And for the reason that the settlement of the lands of this Territory is inhibited, these emigrants have been subject to much extortion, hindrance and suffering. The price of supplies have been three or four times of what they would have been if this country was settled - and they have required transportation over long routes and to points where they might, and would be produced - if not prevented by government. Then the emigrants have been subject to great extortion for ferridges of

(5.)

Streams and bridge tolls - which would be free - at only of little cost if the country was permitted to be settled. On one little stream, Wolf creek, and at a bridge that did not cost \$50 to erect, over \$150,000 has been demanded and received of emigrants this season. Then, there are no physicians settled along the roads - and for the mere want of medical assistance many have died. There are no laws, or officers of law to preserve the lives and property of emigrants - and Lynch law has been put in force. Then, there are no inns or taverns to afford entertainment or shelter to the weary; and let the country be settled and a single year will place public houses within a few miles of each other on all the emigrant roads for the distance west of 300 miles.

Again: Much of the people's money has been spent in making provisions for the transportation of the rich speculator - and the gold-hunter with money in his pocket from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast: and ought not something to be done by Congress for the Overland Emigrant, who are of the laboring classes - who are comparatively poor - and who go with their teams - stock - and families, to become actual settlers and husband men - while those who go by steamer - go only to fill their pockets with gold - and then to return. All who go to Oregon, California, or Utah there to become cultivators of the soil must go by the overland route and through this Territory. The cost of a passage for a family, by the Ocean steamers, would be equal to the price of a good farm in New York or Pennsylvania - and those who have the amount to be sunk for a passage to California or Oregon, will not go there to cultivate the soil.

(6.)

As soon as I shall be able to put these
views into a more polished shape I will furnish
them for a newspaper and send you a printed
copy. In the mean time I send you this rough
sketch for your consideration; and I would res-
pectfully solicit that if it shall be found imprac-
ticable to perfect a bill for the organization of this
Territory at the present session of Congress, that you
will back on to some Bill which will per- a
misor legalizing settlements in the Territory of Ne-
braska. Something like the 4th and 5th Sections of the
Draft of Bill herewith enclosed. If you will do
something like this for us - we shall be very grate-
ful; and if something of the kind may be ef-
fected at your hands - or if nothing may be ef-
fected - I beg you will inform me by letter ad-
dressed to me at Weston, DeWitt Co. Mo. I am
preparing for the press a work to be entitled "Notes
on the Nebraska Territory" and I go east very soon
to procure it to be printed, but I propose to re-
main here until I can have a reply from
you - and, therefore, I beg you will give me a re-
sponse at the earliest convenient moment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

Th: Jefferson Spatherland.

But any matter which you may write to me I shall
regard as confidentially communicated - and
no publication - or use made of the same, except
such as you shall permit or direct. T. J. S.

line drawn from a point on the Missouri river, distant thirty miles, on a straight line, south from the mouth of the Nebraska river, in a due east direction, to the west line or limit of the lands claimed by the said Otoe and Missouri Indians; and also to cause treaties to be negotiated and concluded with the said Omaha and Otoe Indians, and Iowa Indians, and Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux Indians, for the extinguishment of the title of said Indians to a tract of land set apart for the use of the half-breeds of the said tribes and bands of Indians, and included within the following bounds: Beginning at the mouth of the little Nemaha river, (Otoe river,) and running up the main channel of said river to a point which will be ten miles from its mouth in a direct line; thence in a direct line to strike the Great Nemaha (Nimaha river) ten miles above its mouth in a direct line, thence down said river to its mouth; and thence up with the meanders of the Missouri river to the point of beginning; and also to cause treaties to be negotiated and concluded with the Kickapoo Indians, who now inhabit and claim lands lying on the South-westwardly shore of the Missouri river, for the extinguishment of the title of said Indians to so much of the lands which they claim as lie south of a line drawn from a point on the Missouri river distant five miles, on a straight line, north of the mouth of Independence creek, in a due west direction, so far as the lands claimed by the said Kickapoo Indians extend.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause a census or enumeration to be made, by some proper person, to be appointed by him for that purpose, of the males and females belonging to the tribes and bands of the Omaha, Otoe and Missouri, Iowa, Sae and Fox of the Missouri, Kickapoo, Delaware, Munsee, Stockbridge, Wyandott, Pottawatomie, Kansas, and Shawnee Indians, who now inhabit and claim lands lying within the said Territory of NEBRASKA; and that after such census or enumeration shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause treaties to be negotiated and concluded with each of the said tribes and bands of Indians, (Omaha, Otoe and Missouri, Iowa, Sae and Fox of the Missouri, Kickapoo, Delaware, Munsee, Stockbridge, Wyandott, Pottawatomie, Kansas, (Kaw,) and Shawnee,) for the assignment to the said several tribes and bands of Indians such tracts of land as they may select, and which may be included within the lands that they severally claim within the said Territory of NEBRASKA, and which shall be westwardly and distant from the Missouri river at least four miles on a straight line, not to exceed in extent one hundred and sixty acres for each male of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and also for the extinguishment of the title of the said tribes and bands of Indians to all other parts and parcels of the lands which they severally claim, lying and being within the bounds of said Territory of NEBRASKA; and that when any male belonging to any of the said tribes and bands of Indians, he being of the age of eighteen years and upwards, and having a family for whom he provides, shall make a settlement on any of the lands which may have been assigned to his tribe or band, and shall have cultivated ten acres thereof for five consecutive years, and shall make proof of such act to the President of the United States, then and in that case the President shall grant to such Indian a conveyance, in fee simple, of a tract of land, to be taken from the lands of his tribe or band, of the extent of one hundred and sixty acres, and which shall include the settlement and lands cultivated by such Indian, with a condition included in such conveyance, to the effect that the grantee shall not sell, alienate, or convey any part or parcel of such lands, until the President shall also declare every such Indian, when of the age of twenty-one years, to be a citizen of the United States, and every such Indian shall thereby be invested with all the rights, immunities and prerogatives of citizens of the United States. *Provided further*, That the whole amounts of monies contracted to be paid, in or by any treaty which may be made and concluded, to any of the said tribes or bands of Indians for the extinguishment of their titles to lands lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA, shall not exceed three dollars per acre for the lands which may be thereby ceded to the United States.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any citizen of the United States, or widow of any such citizen, he, or she, having a family for whom he, or she, provides, to enter the said Territory of NEBRASKA, and to survey, or cause to be surveyed and marked out by distinct bounds, on lines running north and south and east and west, the one fourth part of a square mile, or one hundred and sixty acres of prairie or untimbered land, in a quadrangular form, and ten acres of timbered land, also in a quadrangular form, and in a separate parcel, of any of the unoccupied and unsurveyed public lands of the United States, lying within said Territory of NEBRASKA, and from which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, and to make settlement thereon for the purpose of cultivation. *Provided further*, That any such citizen or widow, shall not be entitled to acquire a right to make a settlement upon any of the public lands of the United States lying within the said Territory of NEBRASKA, until he, or she, shall have filed with the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, in the State of Missouri, plots of the tracts upon which he, or she, proposes to make such settlement, the lines of which plots shall not encroach over the one fourth part of a square mile of prairie or untimbered land, or one hundred and sixty acres, in a quadrangular form, and ten acres of timbered land in like quadrangular form, together with a description of such tracts of land by reference to marked trees, posts, stones, or water courses, and shall have annexed to such plots and descriptive notes, his own affidavit, duly made and sworn to before some officer authorized to take affidavits by the laws of the United States, in which affidavit it shall be stated and set forth, that the person proposing to make the settlement is a citizen of the United States, or widow of a citizen, and that he, or she, has a family for whom he, or she, provides, and that he, or she, has at no previous time, entered upon and made a settlement upon any of the unsurveyed public lands of the United States lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA; and it is *Provided further*, That whenever any such plots of land shall be so surveyed and marked out, and the person presenting such descriptive notes and affidavits a certificate of the fact, who shall thereby acquire all the rights to make settlement on such land and to possess the same, at the minimum price, as provided for by the pre-emption laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no more than one settlement, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall be made by any person on any of the unsurveyed public lands of the United States lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA; and that if any person shall make more than one such settlement; and that if any person shall make a settlement on any of the unsurveyed public lands of the Territory of NEBRASKA, lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA, without having previously complied with and performed all of the requirements provided for by the fourth section of this act, and he, or she, shall have received from the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, in the State of Missouri, a certificate, as is also provided for by the said fourth section of this act; and that if any person shall include in the survey any plottings, of any of the public lands of the United States, lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA, authorized by the provisions of this act, any other or greater quantity than one tract of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie or untimbered land, and one tract of ten acres of timbered land; and that if any person shall survey, or cause to be surveyed, or marked out, any of the unsurveyed public lands of the United States, lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA, other than one tract of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie or untimbered land, and one tract of ten acres of timbered land; and that if any person shall claim, or pretend to own, or fence in, or exercise any control over, or offer for sale, any other or greater quantity than one tract of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie or untimbered land, and one tract of ten acres of timbered land, of any of the unsurveyed public lands of the United States, lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA; or if any person shall demand, or receive any money or property of value, or from any other person for the right or privilege of making a settlement on any of the unsurveyed and unappropriated public lands of the United States lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA, the person or persons so doing and offending in each or any of said cases, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be indicted and tried therefor in any District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of causes arising in the Territory of NEBRASKA, and upon conviction of any such indictment and trial for any or either of the doings or acts aforesaid, the person or persons, on every such conviction shall be severely adjudged and sentenced to pay a fine to the United States of a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than two hundred dollars, and to stand committed to prison until such fine or fines shall be paid.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall decide that any portion of the Military Reserve at Fort Leavenworth is no longer required for the uses or purposes of the military service, he may cause the same to be appropriated for a town, to be called LEAVENWORTH, and he is hereby authorized to cause one section of the land thereof, which shall include at least one half mile, in extent up and down of the shore of the Missouri river at that point, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing one fourth part of an acre of land each, which shall be denominated *in-lots*, and the President may cause the remainder of all other parcels of the lands of the said Military Reserve at Fort Leavenworth, which are no longer required for the uses or purposes of the military service, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing two acres of land each, which shall be denominated *out-lots*; and when such surveys and divisions shall have been made, the President shall appoint some proper person to appraise all said town lots, who shall estimate the same lots severally and fix prices upon them

in the said Territory of NEBRASKA, until he, or she, shall have filed with the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, in the State of Missouri, plots of the tracts upon which he, or she, proposes to make such settlement, the lines of which plots shall not encroach over the one fourth part of a square mile of prairie or untimbered land, or one hundred and sixty acres, in a quadrangular form, and ten acres of timbered land in like quadrangular form, together with a description of such tracts of land by reference to marked trees, posts, stones, or water courses, and shall have annexed to such plots and descriptive notes, his own affidavit, duly made and sworn to before some officer authorized to take affidavits by the laws of the United States, in which affidavit it shall be stated and set forth, that the person proposing to make the settlement is a citizen of the United States, or widow of a citizen, and that he, or she, has a family for whom he, or she, provides, and that he, or she, has at no previous time, entered upon and made a settlement upon any of the unsurveyed public lands of the United States lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA; and it is *Provided further*, That whenever any such plots of land shall be so surveyed and marked out, and the person presenting such descriptive notes and affidavits a certificate of the fact, who shall thereby acquire all the rights to make settlement on such land and to possess the same, at the minimum price, as provided for by the pre-emption laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished to the lands at Bellevue, on the Missouri river, distant about twelve miles north of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Table Creek, on the Missouri river, south of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Independence creek, on the Missouri river, and within the Territories claimed by the Kickapoo Indians, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to appropriate four sections of land at each of those places, for the purposes of towns, to be severally called BELLEVUE, KEARNY and KICKAPOO; and it is *Provided further*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause one section of land for each of said towns, which shall include severally one mile in extent, up and down, of the shore of the Missouri river at each point designated, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing one fourth part of an acre of land each, which shall be denominated *in-lots*; and the President may cause three additional sections of land lying severally at each of the points designated, (BELLEVUE, KEARNY, and KICKAPOO,) and each of which three sections shall be adjoining to the particular section to be surveyed and divided into *in-lots*, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing two acres of land each, which shall be denominated *out-lots*; and when such surveys and divisions shall have been made, the President shall appoint some proper person, or persons, to appraise all such town lots, who shall estimate the said lots severally, and fix prices upon them varying from three dollars to one hundred dollars for each lot; and when the surveys, divisions, and appraisements herein provided for shall have been made for the several towns of BELLEVUE, KEARNY, KICKAPOO, and LEAVENWORTH, the President shall cause the maps, plots and records of the same to be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, in the State of Missouri, and thereupon the *in-lots* and *out-lots* of each and all of said towns shall be offered for sale, and be subject to private entry as the offered lands of the United States are entered and purchased. *Provided further*, That no person shall enter and purchase more than one of such *in-lots* and one of such *out-lots* at any one of the said several towns, and that no entry and purchase shall be made until the person claiming the right to make such entry and purchase shall have filed with the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, aforesaid, his own affidavit, made and sworn to before some person authorized to take affidavits by the laws of the United States, in which shall be stated and set forth the fact that such person had not previously, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, for his use, entered and purchased any of the *in-lots*, or *out-lots* (as the case may be,) of the town in which is situated the lot he applies to enter and purchase.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made to any District or Circuit Court of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of an United States Commissioner to reside in said Territory, the said court shall appoint one of the applicants such Commissioner, who shall possess and exercise in said Territory of NEBRASKA the powers and duties of other United States Commissioners; and in addition thereto the United States Commissioners appointed for the Territory of NEBRASKA shall have the powers and perform all duties prescribed for Justices of the Peace by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the civil and criminal laws of a general application enacted by the Territorial Legislature of the former Territory of Missouri be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the said Territory of NEBRASKA; and that all suits, indictments or informations and all civil actions, where the debt or damages claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, the cause of which may arise with any of the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and which shall be of the class of proceedings that might have been preferred and prosecuted under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Territorial laws, may be tried and tried by the District or Circuit Courts of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, which courts shall have full jurisdiction for the trial of all such causes, and for the legal disposition of all criminal and civil matters arising with the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and to issue process to be executed therein.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made to the United States Marshal of the District of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of a Deputy Marshal to reside in the said Territory, the said Marshal shall appoint one of the said applicants such Deputy, who, upon giving the security required of other Deputy Marshals, shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties, as be subject to like liabilities as other Deputy Marshals; and in addition thereto such Deputy Marshal shall have the powers and perform all the duties prescribed for constables by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri; and *Provided further*, That the United States Marshal for the District of Missouri, and all of his Deputies, shall and may execute process of law in the said Territory of NEBRASKA, with the same right, and under the same restrictions as they execute such process in the said State of Missouri.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of ——— Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished to the lands at Bellevue, on the Missouri river, distant about twelve miles north of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Table Creek, on the Missouri river, south of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Independence creek, on the Missouri river, and within the Territories claimed by the Kickapoo Indians, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to appropriate four sections of land at each of those places, for the purposes of towns, to be severally called BELLEVUE, KEARNY and KICKAPOO; and it is *Provided further*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause one section of land for each of said towns, which shall include severally one mile in extent, up and down, of the shore of the Missouri river at each point designated, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing one fourth part of an acre of land each, which shall be denominated *in-lots*; and the President may cause three additional sections of land lying severally at each of the points designated, (BELLEVUE, KEARNY, and KICKAPOO,) and each of which three sections shall be adjoining to the particular section to be surveyed and divided into *in-lots*, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing two acres of land each, which shall be denominated *out-lots*; and when such surveys and divisions shall have been made, the President shall appoint some proper person, or persons, to appraise all such town lots, who shall estimate the said lots severally, and fix prices upon them varying from three dollars to one hundred dollars for each lot; and when the surveys, divisions, and appraisements herein provided for shall have been made for the several towns of BELLEVUE, KEARNY, KICKAPOO, and LEAVENWORTH, the President shall cause the maps, plots and records of the same to be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, in the State of Missouri, and thereupon the *in-lots* and *out-lots* of each and all of said towns shall be offered for sale, and be subject to private entry as the offered lands of the United States are entered and purchased. *Provided further*, That no person shall enter and purchase more than one of such *in-lots* and one of such *out-lots* at any one of the said several towns, and that no entry and purchase shall be made until the person claiming the right to make such entry and purchase shall have filed with the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, aforesaid, his own affidavit, made and sworn to before some person authorized to take affidavits by the laws of the United States, in which shall be stated and set forth the fact that such person had not previously, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, for his use, entered and purchased any of the *in-lots*, or *out-lots* (as the case may be,) of the town in which is situated the lot he applies to enter and purchase.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made to any District or Circuit Court of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of an United States Commissioner to reside in said Territory, the said court shall appoint one of the applicants such Commissioner, who shall possess and exercise in said Territory of NEBRASKA the powers and duties of other United States Commissioners; and in addition thereto the United States Commissioners appointed for the Territory of NEBRASKA shall have the powers and perform all duties prescribed for Justices of the Peace by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the civil and criminal laws of a general application enacted by the Territorial Legislature of the former Territory of Missouri be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the said Territory of NEBRASKA; and that all suits, indictments or informations and all civil actions, where the debt or damages claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, the cause of which may arise with any of the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and which shall be of the class of proceedings that might have been preferred and prosecuted under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Territorial laws, may be tried and tried by the District or Circuit Courts of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, which courts shall have full jurisdiction for the trial of all such causes, and for the legal disposition of all criminal and civil matters arising with the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and to issue process to be executed therein.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made to the United States Marshal of the District of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of a Deputy Marshal to reside in the said Territory, the said Marshal shall appoint one of the said applicants such Deputy, who, upon giving the security required of other Deputy Marshals, shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties, as be subject to like liabilities as other Deputy Marshals; and in addition thereto such Deputy Marshal shall have the powers and perform all the duties prescribed for constables by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri; and *Provided further*, That the United States Marshal for the District of Missouri, and all of his Deputies, shall and may execute process of law in the said Territory of NEBRASKA, with the same right, and under the same restrictions as they execute such process in the said State of Missouri.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of ——— Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished to the lands at Bellevue, on the Missouri river, distant about twelve miles north of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Table Creek, on the Missouri river, south of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Independence creek, on the Missouri river, and within the Territories claimed by the Kickapoo Indians, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to appropriate four sections of land at each of those places, for the purposes of towns, to be severally called BELLEVUE, KEARNY and KICKAPOO; and it is *Provided further*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause one section of land for each of said towns, which shall include severally one mile in extent, up and down, of the shore of the Missouri river at each point designated, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing one fourth part of an acre of land each, which shall be denominated *in-lots*; and the President may cause three additional sections of land lying severally at each of the points designated, (BELLEVUE, KEARNY, and KICKAPOO,) and each of which three sections shall be adjoining to the particular section to be surveyed and divided into *in-lots*, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing two acres of land each, which shall be denominated *out-lots*; and when such surveys and divisions shall have been made, the President shall appoint some proper person, or persons, to appraise all such town lots, who shall estimate the said lots severally, and fix prices upon them varying from three dollars to one hundred dollars for each lot; and when the surveys, divisions, and appraisements herein provided for shall have been made for the several towns of BELLEVUE, KEARNY, KICKAPOO, and LEAVENWORTH, the President shall cause the maps, plots and records of the same to be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, in the State of Missouri, and thereupon the *in-lots* and *out-lots* of each and all of said towns shall be offered for sale, and be subject to private entry as the offered lands of the United States are entered and purchased. *Provided further*, That no person shall enter and purchase more than one of such *in-lots* and one of such *out-lots* at any one of the said several towns, and that no entry and purchase shall be made until the person claiming the right to make such entry and purchase shall have filed with the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, aforesaid, his own affidavit, made and sworn to before some person authorized to take affidavits by the laws of the United States, in which shall be stated and set forth the fact that such person had not previously, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, for his use, entered and purchased any of the *in-lots*, or *out-lots* (as the case may be,) of the town in which is situated the lot he applies to enter and purchase.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made to any District or Circuit Court of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of an United States Commissioner to reside in said Territory, the said court shall appoint one of the applicants such Commissioner, who shall possess and exercise in said Territory of NEBRASKA the powers and duties of other United States Commissioners; and in addition thereto the United States Commissioners appointed for the Territory of NEBRASKA shall have the powers and perform all duties prescribed for Justices of the Peace by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That the civil and criminal laws of a general application enacted by the Territorial Legislature of the former Territory of Missouri be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the said Territory of NEBRASKA; and that all suits, indictments or informations and all civil actions, where the debt or damages claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, the cause of which may arise with any of the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and which shall be of the class of proceedings that might have been preferred and prosecuted under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Territorial laws, may be tried and tried by the District or Circuit Courts of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, which courts shall have full jurisdiction for the trial of all such causes, and for the legal disposition of all criminal and civil matters arising with the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and to issue process to be executed therein.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made to the United States Marshal of the District of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of a Deputy Marshal to reside in the said Territory, the said Marshal shall appoint one of the said applicants such Deputy, who, upon giving the security required of other Deputy Marshals, shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties, as be subject to like liabilities as other Deputy Marshals; and in addition thereto such Deputy Marshal shall have the powers and perform all the duties prescribed for constables by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri; and *Provided further*, That the United States Marshal for the District of Missouri, and all of his Deputies, shall and may execute process of law in the said Territory of NEBRASKA, with the same right, and under the same restrictions as they execute such process in the said State of Missouri.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of ——— Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished to the lands at Bellevue, on the Missouri river, distant about twelve miles north of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Table Creek, on the Missouri river, south of the mouth of the Nebraska river, and to the lands at Independence creek, on the Missouri river, and within the Territories claimed by the Kickapoo Indians, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to appropriate four sections of land at each of those places, for the purposes of towns, to be severally called BELLEVUE, KEARNY and KICKAPOO; and it is *Provided further*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause one section of land for each of said towns, which shall include severally one mile in extent, up and down, of the shore of the Missouri river at each point designated, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing one fourth part of an acre of land each, which shall be denominated *in-lots*; and the President may cause three additional sections of land lying severally at each of the points designated, (BELLEVUE, KEARNY, and KICKAPOO,) and each of which three sections shall be adjoining to the particular section to be surveyed and divided into *in-lots*, to be surveyed and divided into lots containing two acres of land each, which shall be denominated *out-lots*; and when such surveys and divisions shall have been made, the President shall appoint some proper person, or persons, to appraise all such town lots, who shall estimate the said lots severally, and fix prices upon them varying from three dollars to one hundred dollars for each lot; and when the surveys, divisions, and appraisements herein provided for shall have been made for the several towns of BELLEVUE, KEARNY, KICKAPOO, and LEAVENWORTH, the President shall cause the maps, plots and records of the same to be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, in the State of Missouri, and thereupon the *in-lots* and *out-lots* of each and all of said towns shall be offered for sale, and be subject to private entry as the offered lands of the United States are entered and purchased. *Provided further*, That no person shall enter and purchase more than one of such *in-lots* and one of such *out-lots* at any one of the said several towns, and that no entry and purchase shall be made until the person claiming the right to make such entry and purchase shall have filed with the Register of the Land Office, at Plattsburgh, aforesaid, his own affidavit, made and sworn to before some person authorized to take affidavits by the laws of the United States, in which shall be stated and set forth the fact that such person had not previously, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, for his use, entered and purchased any of the *in-lots*, or *out-lots* (as the case may be,) of the town in which is situated the lot he applies to enter and purchase.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever application shall be made to any District or Circuit Court of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of an United States Commissioner to reside in said Territory, the said court shall appoint one of the applicants such Commissioner, who shall possess and exercise in said Territory of NEBRASKA the powers and duties of other United States Commissioners; and in addition thereto the United States Commissioners appointed for the Territory of NEBRASKA shall have the powers and perform all duties prescribed for Justices of the Peace by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That the civil and criminal laws of a general application enacted by the Territorial Legislature of the former Territory of Missouri be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the said Territory of NEBRASKA; and that all suits, indictments or informations and all civil actions, where the debt or damages claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, the cause of which may arise with any of the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and which shall be of the class of proceedings that might have been preferred and prosecuted under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Territorial laws, may be tried and tried by the District or Circuit Courts of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, which courts shall have full jurisdiction for the trial of all such causes, and for the legal disposition of all criminal and civil matters arising with the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and to issue process to be executed therein.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

The following project of a law, (which is to be proposed to Congress for enactment,) providing for a preliminary organization of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and for the settlement of the lands therein, has been drawn up and furnished to us for publication by Gen. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, who has devoted himself to the prosecution of measures for the immediate organization and settlement of the Territory:

AN ACT

Providing for a division of the Indian Territory lying southwest of the Missouri river, and for defining the boundaries of the Territory of NEBRASKA; also, making provisions for the location of certain tribes of Indians in said Territory of NEBRASKA; and for the settlement of the public lands lying therein, from which the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all that part of the Indian Territory lying southwest of the Missouri river and between the line of the thirty-ninth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, be and the same hereby declared to be a separate Territory to be known and styled as NEBRASKA; and that the boundary lines of such Territory shall be as follows: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, where the same is intersected by the line of the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and thence running southwardly along the center of the main channel of the Big Sioux River to its mouth, or junction with the Missouri river; and thence southwardly along the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, including within the said Territory of NEBRASKA all the islands in said river not embraced within the bounds of the States of Iowa and Missouri, to a point where the waters of the Kansas river empty into the Missouri river; and from thence westwardly up the center of the main channel of the Kansas river, to a point where the same is intersected by the line of the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; and from thence west along the line of said thirty-ninth degree of north latitude to the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains; and from thence northwardly along the main ridge of the said Rocky Mountains to a point where the same is intersected by the line of the forty-third degree of north latitude; and from thence east along the line of the said forty-third degree of north latitude to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause treaties to be negotiated and concluded with the Omaha and Pawnee Indians, who now inhabit and claim lands lying on the north shore of the Nebraska or Platte river, for the extinguishment of the title of said Indians to so much of the lands which they claim as lie between the Missouri river and the tract of land ceded to the United States by the said Pawnee Indians in a treaty concluded on the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by Lieutenant-Colonel Lindwell E. Powell, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of said Pawnee Indians, and south of a line drawn from a point on the Missouri river distant thirty miles, on a straight line, northwardly of the mouth of the Nebraska river, westwardly to the northeast corner of the said tract of land, ceded to the United States by the said Pawnee Indians, as aforesaid; and also to cause treaties to be negotiated and concluded with the Otoe and Missouri Indians, who now inhabit and claim lands lying on the south shore of the Nebraska river, for the extinguishment of the title of said Indians to so much of the lands which they claim as lie north of a

John and Sac Mission.

St. Jeff. Donnell
24 May 1857

FREE

Hon. Steph. A. Douglass,
U. S. Senate,
Washington,
D. C.

1000



Mr. J. P. & Co.
New York

1000

Entirely Confidential

Baltimore Thursday June 3.
1852. Right o'clk -

My Dear Sir

It is very likely that you will receive advice, perhaps that may lead to his sending authority to be withdrawn. If you can reconcile matters with him it will be well - He ought to propose next to you himself that the N.W. should be honored in you. It may be well to be in the way of meeting him as early as you can tomorrow. Or it do for you to go frankly to him. You can judge. If Michigan throws her vote for you it will be his endorsement to his friends.

What has been done to day has been to depress the other candidates, & moderately raise you. I wished to have drawn off one or two states from Buck. by an adjoining. But circumstances prevented. I consider the prospect good. And you may consider this letter to be from Buck Wilson & myself jointly.

Things are getting into good train for the entire vote of N. Y. - the only thing in the way is a lurking action of Dickinson that ~~you~~ may yet be taken up. The Buck. men wish to rally Cass' friends upon him. They cannot. An effort will be made for Butler tomorrow - and for Austin - & for Dickinson, where they fail as I think

they will - you will be nominated. I will
not tell you to expect the nomination. You
may not get it. But we feel encouraged to
believe you will.

Excuse our being so long. We are working
+ doing the list - and I trust it will all be
got the list.

Yours truly
D. L. Gale

Hon S. A. Douglas.

Look over the first paragraph of this
letter.

copy 12A

Ed. L. M. Lee

Endsda June 4th 1852

Hon S. A Douglas

Sir

Your favor of the 11th of March last was duly received, and was read with pleasure. The reason that I did not acknowledge the receipt of your letter was on account of the Dry Dock not being completed thinking after it was finished that I would have a good ground to work upon. Now Sir a Master Caulker is required at this Yard as much so as the Dock itself is, for without a Master Caulker the work cannot be well executed. Therefore I will look to you for my appointment which if I obtain it through your exertions and kindness, you will ever be remembered by me. I do not wish you to act for me alone. But Sir, at Commodore Smith's office you will see testimonials from distinguished Gentlemen from my own native City, those also who have known me from my infancy. I hope Sir you will endeavor to get me the appointment as my business in this place does not afford me a plain living for my family. If I were able I would come on and see you personally.

I am Sir Very Respectfully
Yours Thos Robertson

Mont Robertson
Peninsula
15 June 52

Dear Mr. [illegible]

[The left page of the letter contains approximately 25 lines of dense, cursive handwriting in brown ink. The script is highly stylized and difficult to decipher. The text appears to be a formal letter, possibly a business correspondence or a personal note. The handwriting is consistent throughout the page, with some variations in slant and spacing. The ink is a rich brown color, and the paper shows signs of age and wear, including some staining and discoloration.]

[The right page of the letter is mostly blank, showing the reverse side of the paper. There are some faint, illegible markings and a small brown stain near the top center. The paper is a light cream color and shows signs of aging, including some yellowing and minor damage along the edges.]

Brockington, Iowa,
June 7/52

Dear Sir -

Matters being settled, I suppose
we shall all find means to make
ourselves satisfied with the result.
It is unnecessary to mention my regrets.
I will only say that I regard the
nomination of Gen. Pierce as a virtual
triumph of Young America,
and the end of old fogies and
old fogyism forever.

Two of our delegates (Gillespie
& Carpenter) tricked our Convention
by letting it be understood that
although they were Deep men they
would vote the sentiment of the
Convention which they acknowledged
to be decided in your favor. If
they voted for any body else, they mis-
represented the democracy of Iowa.

I think that Pierce can
be made to go. He can show
a very clear account political,
having always been on the
Jackson side of every question.
For one I prefer him ten times
- send times over ^{to} such men as
Genl. Buchanan, &c - in fact
next to yourself, of all that
were before the Convention - and
I presume such will be found
to be a very general feeling.

Well, there is a future
ahead. What shall it be? I
desire to be posted, and shall
be happy to hear from yourself
and any of your friends.

Very truly & sincerely
Yr. friend & best
Wm. Lloyd Garrison
James M. Wilson

Durbin
1 June 57

Oquawka June 7. 1852.

Hon & dear Sir

You will please receive my hearty thanks for your defence of Gen Jackson in the Senate Jan. 7. & for the document. Your friends here are much disappointed in the results of the Baltimore Convention; yet like true men we will sustain the nomination ^{we} expected ^{to believe} our own state would be entitled to the honor, And yet so believe I wish to direct your attention to the imprisonment of Jonas King in Greece on a false charge; which if true, should not be imprisoned. He was a Consul in that Kingdom. If any thing can be done in defence of freedom of speech on religious subjects in an American when abroad I should rejoice.

Yours Sincerely

William F. Talbot.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Rev. J. Rowell of St Anthony Falls, would be grateful for any document you may see fit to forward him

M.H. T. Adair

Oquirran

21 June 53

Bust 8, June 1838

Wm S. A. Douglass

The result of the democratic
national convention is not known
here yet, but there appears to be a
manifest determination, with here
& there a solitary exception, of supporting
the candidate whoever he may be,
if a reliable democrat, that the conven-
tion will make a judicious selection.
I can not for a moment doubt, & if he
shall be pledged to the compromise, as a
finality of the agitation growing out
of the ~~agitation~~ of the slavery question
the vote for him will, be tremendous,
the day for agitation & bitterness is past.
I think among the democracy of this vicinity
once being humbugged having been sufficient
to open their eyes to the duplicity of Whiggery
there are many in this vicinity strongly in
favor of your nomination, still another candi-
date will be acceptable if the convention
shall in deliberations conclude to present
them for the suffrage of the People.

Most truly yours

W. R. Mende

Bust 8, N.Y.

Wm Meade
Buck

St Louis 52

of western farmers. The west is an important
portion of our beloved union & it is destined to
hold the fate of our national affairs in her
hand let one of her most ^{prominent} sons secure to him-
self the esteem of the thousands of American
citizens who descended from so noble a stock
as the soldiers of 76 who never obtained
bounty land whose only crime is they are
generally poor who are most surely entitled
to a slice of uncle Sams loaf before foreigners
Sure it is let that law be passed giving
indiscriminately land away europe will roll
her millions here untill the man who is not
an aristocrat can never go into the white
house Then Sir perform this duty to the American
people and it will not require a prophets vision
to foretel who will go there. Yours respectfully

Wannan Ohio June 10th 1852.

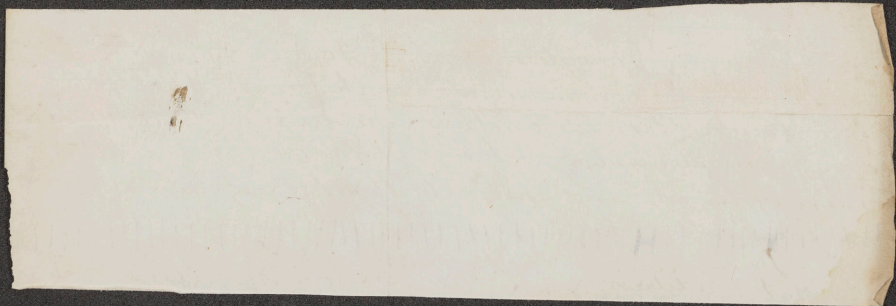
Friend Douglas

Respected Sir, No one of the
democratic family, I address you. An old Democrat
a close observer of men and things. Among the
various objects of importance to our Nation, and
especially to the west, is the distribution of the
public lands. The most righteous disposal, and
the most popular law respecting them, has not
yet been adopted. Permit Sir, an unknown friend
to suggest to you, and urge you to be the proposer
of a bill in the Senate, that if lost, you can
lose nothing, if passed you will gain Immense
That is, in lieu of a law so liberal as to make
the public land so much like a prostitute to give
every man American and European a portion to
serve their purposes and then do as they please while
all Europe is wanting to come here set the American
Democracy guard against European despotic aristocracy

Let a law be passed giving a tract of Land of Land to every American citizen who is a Descendant of ~~the~~ our Revolutionary Sires who purchased our liberties and Soil with their blood and toil. Their children and grand-children are Democrats are generally poor and would emigrate from the old states to the west would never forget you as their benefactor should you put them in possession of a home. While Sir the west is filling up, let it be filled yet faster Though with the Democratic Sons of the American Fathers and not a race of servile Sycophants who are ignorant of the principles of Equality among freemen. Who will after being elevated from servility to a land holder, will forget their benefactors, for their former Masters. If ~~then~~ a law is passed giving indiscriminately to every settler a tract of Land in a few years Europe will govern the west, the west sure as fate is

destined to govern the Union. Then Sir soon with some European Pope of Rome govern the Destinies of our beloved Land of liberty. Heaven forbid, an intolerant church of any kind, Episcopal or Papist, should ever dominate over the American people. There are thousands of honest Democrats poor whose fathers sleep in the Soil their blood has consecrated as the Soil of freemen let them poor and penniless come west and become the hardy cultivators of the West. Do you Sir be the honoured instrument of favouring the thousands of poor men whose blood runs warm with love of Democratic Equality, and will fill up a large space in our western prairies who will most surely praise the benefactor who raises them to the honourable station

Hon^{ble} Douglas U. S. James B Bowens
N.B. Please communicate with Doct Skelton of
the lower House on this Subject and shew him
this communication I have sons in the East and
west,
men of talent and property therefore influential one
in the ^{East} Editor and proprietor of a Democratic paper
all Democrats. J B B an old Democrat
My P.O address Oregon Oregon Warren Ohio.



Geo. W. James
Boston
10th June 52

Boston June 10th 1852

Dear Sir: —

The Democracy of
Boston, together with the other
towns of the same Electoral
District, have, by their Comtee.
of Arrangements, selected the
eve^g of the 17th inst., — the anniversary
of Bunker Hill Battle, — to
hold a Mass Meeting in Faneuil
Hall, for the purpose of ratifying
the Presidential nominations

recommended by the
Baltimore Convention.

It is the earnest unanimous
hope of the Committee that
you will be able to be present
on this occasion, — and that
Faneuil Hall may echo the
voice of the Democratic Statesman
so pre eminently distinguished
in the National Councils by
his eloquence, wisdom, thoroughness
patriotism.

Trusting that you will
find yourself at liberty to
gratify a wish so universal
among you Democratic brethren
in this part of the Union, I
beg leave to tender to you,
on behalf of the Council of Amey,
the assurances of our highest
respect, admiration, and regard.

John W. James.
Hon Stephen A. Douglas }
Washington }